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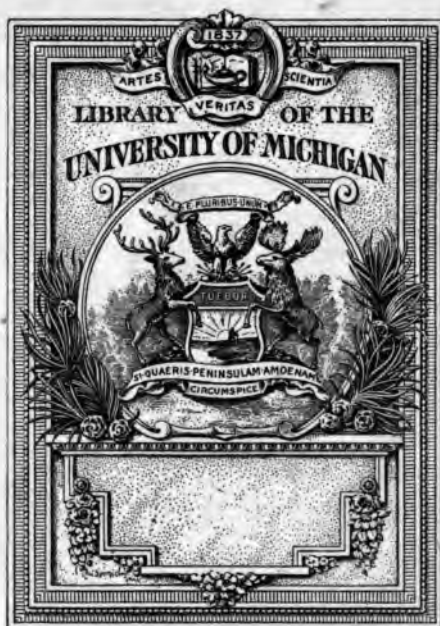
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THE,
African Repository.

VOL. LI.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1875.

[No. 1.]

THE GIFTS AND WORK OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Attention is invited to the following eloquent Discourse, delivered on the day of the Annual Thanksgiving in Monrovia, Liberia, by Rev G. W. Gibson, in Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is Rector. Mr. Gibson, who is now about forty years of age, was carried when an infant by his parents to Liberia from the State of Maryland. He received his preparatory training for the ministry under Rev. Bishop Payne, at Cape Palmas, and completed his studies in Baltimore, under the late Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. He has been for sixteen years Rector of Trinity Church, Monrovia.

The views brought forward in the Discourse, and which must necessarily be popular among the intelligent classes of Liberia, are the views which the American Colonization Society has held from the first, that the Negro, though circumstantially inferior in this country, was not necessarily subordinate in his work and destiny to the Caucasian; that his work, though separate and distinct, might be equally important in the aggregate result to be contributed in the history of the whole human family, and that, overshadowed in this country by a foreign and unsympathizing race, he could never find here a fair field for untrammelled growth and normal development. That this position was correct the events of every day are demonstrating; and we are glad to see that the enlightened members of the Negro race are taking similar views of the great and important questions which affect them and their people; that they no longer regard it as a slur upon their race to recognize the distinct "idiosyncrasy, perception, or instinct" which points out that their sphere of operation is

separate and distinct from that of the Caucasian. And it is not impossible that the thinking men of Liberia, whose writings appear from time to time in these pages, may exert upon their brethren here a wholesome influence in teaching them to understand more and more what are the instincts, the work, and the destiny of the Negro race, which, from their standpoint in the land of their fathers, they are better able to grasp and comprehend.

It is matter for thanksgiving, as Mr. Gibson suggests, that the race in this country have not disappeared before a stronger race—an energetic and peremptory people—that they have, to a great extent, resisted dissolution and amalgamation, and, though scarred by disaster and deeply wounded by servitude, they are looking forward to a new, a happier, and a more useful career.

DISCOURSE BY REV. G. W. GIBSON.*

"Oh! that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!" *Psalms*, 107: 8.

You are invited to the house of God this morning, my brethren, to mingle your voices with those of the nation in a song of thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father for His abundant mercies. It is the duty of the Christian to rejoice in God always, and to give thanks for everything. The life of the believer should be one of praise to the Great Author of his being, the source of all blessings, and the rock of his salvation.

We are not here at this time, then, to engage in a rare exercise, or to perform a duty of an uncommon character. We are only, to-day, making more prominent than usual an act that enters very largely into every service that we celebrate in this house from time to time.

You have only to open the Book of Common Prayer and glance at our excellent Liturgy, to see how largely the element of praise and thanksgiving enters into our stated worship. It is there you can see how great a proportion of our pealing anthems, inspiring chants, and devout prayers, consist

* THE GIFTS AND WORK OF THE NEGRO RACE.—A Discourse, delivered in Trinity Church, Monrovia, Thursday, November 5, 1874, on occasion of the Annual Thanksgiving, by the Rev. G. W. Gibson, Rector of the Church.

of thanks to God for His goodness and for His wonderful dealings to the children of men.

The earnest-minded churchman need never enter these walls without performing the very duty that calls us together to-day. In fact an acknowledgement of mercies received, with expressions of gratitude therefor, are so natural to the human bosom that as soon as we fall upon our knees, we find ourselves almost unconsciously giving vent to sentences of praise and thanksgiving. And even the man who seldom prays, the man who avows that he has not time to engage in the exercises of worship, I say even such an individual, in case of some signal deliverance from danger or special blessing received, finds suddenly aroused within him sentiments of gratitude, and almost without a thought lifts up his eyes in devout adoration to the benevolent author of all good.

We are called upon this day to engage in a duty not only enjoined by our holy religion, but that is also consonant to the very instincts of our nature. From the little child to whom you give a piece of bread, to the tottering old man by the way-side who needs your charity, there is a disposition to express in *looks*, if not in *words*, heartfelt sentiments of gratitude to the benefactor.

is very proper that as a Christian community, a day be especially set apart by us for a public acknowledgement of our national mercies. This has been done, and you are privileged to-day to recount many blessings that have crowned another year.

As a little State, struggling into existence on this Coast, we have much for which to be thankful. The preservation of peace and prosperity, the abundant crops of the field, as well as the higher blessing of political, literary, and religious institutions in existence among us, are gifts for which we can not be too grateful to the beneficent author of all good.

It is not, however, in our circumscribed relation as a nation—the *Liberian Republic*—only that I propose to urge the duty enjoined upon us to-day. I prefer to take with you a more comprehensive view than this. I think, if we consider this question as we should, in its bearings to as a *race*, we shall find that it at once assumes magnificent proportions, and is fraught with interest of the most thrilling character.

It must be evident to the mind of every reflecting individual here this morning, that we, as a people, sustain two relations to the world, which must to a greater or lesser degree influence our conduct.

First. That of a colony of American negroes, who, suffering oppression in the land that gave us birth, immigrated hither for the purpose of finding a more comfortable home, free from bondage and the blighting effects of social prejudice. The hopes and aspirations of the founders of Liberia are set forth in the following paragraph of our bill of rights: "In coming to the shores of Africa, we indulged the pleasing hope that we should be permitted to exercise and improve those faculties which impart to man his dignity, to nourish in our hearts the flames of honorable ambition, to cherish and indulge those aspirations which a beneficent Creator hath implanted in every human heart, and to evince to all who despise, ridicule, and oppress our race, that we possess with them a common nature, are with them susceptible of equal refinement, and capable of equal advancement in all that adorns and dignifies man."

These were the objects that inflamed the bosoms of our fathers on coming to this land. This was their programme, and this the point at which they aimed.

Now, it is one of the most natural things in the world, perhaps, that they should have conceived just such an idea of their work. Coming out from the "most grinding oppression" by a race whom they considered their superiors, and who had branded them as naturally inferior, it was very natural that the height of their ambition should be to disprove these assertions, and to rival their late oppressors. It was very natural that the great effort with them should be to reach as nearly as possible the standard of greatness and excellence they had before their minds in their former oppression. You can readily see then that the efforts of such settlers would be aimed almost wholly toward *themselves*; and that their efforts and energies would be wholly directed toward building up Liberia, and in making it as nearly as possible an American State on the Western Coast of Africa. And this was the work to which they addressed themselves.

Now, I am not finding fault with these noble sires for the

contracted view they had of their work here. So far from it, I am proud to say that they acted well their part. Their aims were as high and their aspirations as noble, as could be expected under the circumstances. And all due honor and praise be accorded to them for what they did accomplish.

But it must be evident to your minds, that there is very little in the writings or doings of our fathers to show that they thought much of the—

Second relation which we sustain to the world—viz: That of being a part of the great Negro race, with its rapidly-approaching destinies, and which is to perform so distinct and wonderful a part in the great interests of humanity. The idea of this relationship had not and could not have entered their minds at that period. It was a half century in advance of them. But now that it has come to light, now that we are able to recognize and appreciate our position as belonging to a great coming race, it becomes us to arouse to the solemn duties and responsibilities that it involves. This coming African race, my brethren, of which we are so proud, the rich blood of which courses your and my veins, is to control the destinies of this vast continent, as well as to exert an untold influence upon other races and nations. And this view, to my mind, puts quite a different aspect upon the entire question of our existence and work in this land.

That which was the grand idea of the founders of this Republic, viz, to rear up here an Americo-African State, modeled after one of those forming the American Union, dwindles into insignificance in comparison with the sublime one of "*civilizing a continent, and of redeeming an entire race from heathenism to Christianity.*"

As a part of the little *Republic of Liberia* merely, we are comparatively nothing; but as a part of the *great African race*, we are of immense importance. As a little community of eighteen thousand souls striving simply to build up here an American State, we are contemptible; but as a part, though small, of the great Negro race, endeavoring to develop the instincts, faculties, and capabilities of the same, as well as to throw open to the great mart of the world the choice but undeveloped resources of this country, our worth cannot be estimated.

I am glad that I am in sympathy with you as well as the leading minds all through this country, in viewing our relations and duties from this higher stand point.

As a *race*, then, we have much for which we should be thankful this day.

1. *For having been preserved and kept as a distinct race through all these centuries.* It is a matter of gratitude to God that we have never yet lost our *identity*.

For hundreds of years, other races have been persistent in their efforts to rob and plunder Africa of her bone and sinew, as well as of her wealth and treasure. Foreign races have attacked her with war and bloodshed; but their brave soldiers and glittering arms have soon succumbed to miasma and rust. They have intruded their colonies upon her borders, hoping by that means to possess her territory, and utilize for their own aggrandizement her hardy inhabitants. But where are those colonies now? What has become of large and flourishing Portuguese settlements that were established on this Coast five hundred years ago? In some cases but faint traces only are to be seen. They have passed away.

Not succeeding in these methods, but still intent upon spoiling Africa, they manufactured beads, red flannel, caps, and a variety of gew-gaws, and brought them, with rum and tobacco, into this country to enable them more successfully to carry out their designs. Intoxicating the men, and beguiling the women, they bought, stole, and carried away tens of thousands of defenceless children and youth, and made slaves of them in North America, South America, and the West Indies.

But notwithstanding all this, God has preserved them as a distinct race and people. Go to those foreign countries where they have been for hundreds of years, and you find them *Africans* still. God did not intend that the race should be thus destroyed. He has preserved it and will continue to do so, to accomplish the work for which He has designed it.

Not only has He preserved the race itself, but He has kept alive within its bosom the *race feeling* to a greater or less extent. Even in the most unfavorable circumstances of slavery and oppression, the race instincts, while greatly impaired, have not been utterly lost.

Let me read to you in this connection an extract from an article in the *International Review*, written by the Rev. Dr. Winkler, of Georgia, a man whom I should say has taken pains to study the character of the Negro as developed in the United States. The point upon which I take pleasure in endorsing his views is—*the recognition in the Negro a distinct race from the European or American, with distinctive race qualities that ought to be observed and respected in all intercourse with him.* He says:

“The policy which has undertaken to manage the Negro question at the South, should be carefully reviewed. Two unequal races, living in the same land, should neither be inflamed with material hostility—a conflict that would soon destroy the one—nor be persuaded into an unnatural social equality and commixture of widely divergent types—a union which would soon corrupt the other. *The best interests of each require that they should be distinct yet not divided.* The disappointments we have encountered in dealing with this subject are due, for the most part, to one radical error. It has been taken for granted that the Negroes were depressed and demoralized by their servile condition merely, and needed nothing more than emancipation, with its concomitant rights and safeguards, to prepare them for the discharge of the duties of citizenship. Their past history has not been consulted. *Their distinctive race qualities* have been wholly ignored. Thus they have come to be regarded as a class of Americans, who differ from their fellow-citizens in no other particular than the darkness of skin. And most of the measures which either public policy or private philanthropy have devised for their benefit, proceed from this point of departure.” * * *

“Now, the circumstance of a permanent race-distinction between blacks and whites * * * has been quite overlooked by those who have had the Freedmen in charge. The plan adopted was one that might have possibly suited a Caucasian race, who needed only to be released from oppression in order to enter at once upon the path of progress. * * * Neither school house nor sanctuary prevents the divergence of the two races from becoming more pronounced every day.”

In making these quotations I would not be understood as endorsing his views with regard to ascribing the failure of the Negro to his incapacity and incompetency as a politician and juror. Nor am I willing to admit the expression “two unequal races” to brand the negro with *natural inferiority*.

But I do thank him for giving his valuable testimony in the endorsement of views held by leading Negroes everywhere, that we are a *distinct* race.

In the September number of the *Spirit of Missions*, the organ of our Board of Missions, published in New York, I have read with a great deal of interest a selection under the head of "*The Dark Cloud Rising*." *

In this article I see the following ideas set forth, which are exactly those that are occupying the thoughts of thinking Negroes in this country and elsewhere—that the African is a distinct race, with a "plane" peculiarly his own, a sphere in which he only can excel, and that the civilization and Christianity which he will develop "will be best fitted to mould Africa and the African."

It will thus be seen that the point which I am now discussing—the Negro a distinct race—is largely gaining ground in the world. Ethnological science, which is making such rapid progress in the region of thought, is presenting this fact more and more forcibly to the minds of those who have most to do with the African here and elsewhere. And I doubt not that, in consequence of it, we shall witness, within the next two or or three decades, an entire reconstruction of missionary operations, colonization enterprises, and educational institutions, as well as all other agencies and means put forward for elevating and Christianizing Africa.

The preservation of our race, at home and abroad, as a distinct one from all others, by the great God of nations, must be for some grand and benevolent purpose. The design of an all-wise Providence in this must no doubt point to vast good to Africa and the world. Let us therefore thank God for this great gift, and, in view of what He has done, call upon our souls and "all that is within us" to bless His holy name.

2. We have another cause for thanksgiving to God as a race, in the remarkable preservation of our country, the continent of Africa, from foreign domination. Have you ever thought of this important fact? Have you ever considered how wonderfully Africa has been guarded and protected? It is true that little tracts here and there on the Coast are claimed by foreign nations, but the great bulk of the continent,

*Since published in the African Repository.

including its rich interior, is, and I venture to say will ever remain, in the hands of Africans.

Not only has God kept this continent from being invaded and possessed by foreign nations, but her interior has not even been explored until late. That vast region has remained a grand secret to the rest of the world.

If the other races had been permitted to overrun Africa one or two hundred years ago, why, long before this, it would likely have been divided into empires, States, and republics, under foreign rule, and we should have been here, as in other parts of the world, mere subordinates. But this was not allowed. Now that her exile children abroad, as well as her advancing tribes at home, are being prepared for the work that the Deity intends to be accomplished here, He permits a Barth, a Livingstone, and a Schweinfurth, of foreign races, to pass through the land, discover some of its internal worth, and report, so that other nations may be prepared to co-operate with us in bringing forth the untold resources of Africa.

Go up the St. Paul's river, pass through Virginia to Vons-wah, and strike your course northeast until you reach the other shore; and while as you journey through that rich country you will meet everywhere with ignorance and misery such as you will see in all other parts of the world; you will also find freedom and unimpaired manhood, until you reach that portion bordering on the Coast tribes that have been led into the nefarious slave-trade by their contact with foreign mercenaries. The Coast people have long been exposed to various deleterious influences, but the valuable interior is preserved intact.

In view of this fact we can strike hands with our brethren scattered abroad in foreign lands, and invite them to come and possess their own continent that God has kept for them through all these ages.

We can say to our brethren, cramped and peeled in the West Indies, elbowed, jostled, and huffed in the United States, shunned and slighted everywhere, come home. Here is room. Here is a sphere wide enough for your utmost capacity, physical, mental, and moral. At this very moment, while I speak, I rejoice to see beaming upon your countenances warm expres-

sions of gratitude to the Author of all good for the preservation of Africa for the Africans.

Time would fail me, my brethren, and I should greatly weary your patience, were I to pursue this train of thought to the extent that I should. For I would not only have to recount many other gifts to us as a race before exhausting the catalogue, but I should also have to point out our peculiar duties and responsibilities, growing out of these high privileges; duties to God, to ourselves, to our race, and to the world at large—a proper discussion of which would afford matter for three such discourses as the present. I must therefore leave these points for some future occasion. In conclusion, let us join in the exclamation of the Psalmist, "Oh! that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!"

THE RIGHT KIND OF EMIGRANTS.

BY REV. D. C. HAYNES.

When some parties have been shown that, contrary to their assertion, the American Colonization Society has sent a large number of emigrants to Liberia, they fall back upon an equally indefensible position, namely: "Well, well, you have colonized more than I supposed, but they are not the right kind." This is a common objection by colored people, who will never be satisfied on that point until they go there themselves.

Seriously, the kind of emigrants is a very important feature of this grave question. That the Society has made no mistakes here is not probable; but the total result is demonstrative that it has made no vital ones. It would be ridiculous to claim that all the individuals of any quota of emigrants are precisely what they should be. It is equally ridiculous, with Liberia standing as it now does upon the West Coast of Africa, an acknowledged success, to deny that a fair portion of the emigrants have been of "the right kind." "By their fruits ye shall know them." Any persons who have been sufficiently interested to notice the heroic efforts of the pioneers of the emigration from this country to Liberia, must be convinced that, as much as any men, are they entitled to the largest credit.

My object, however, in this article, is to call attention to a few of the leading men in Liberia of to-day, and to ask if they are not "the right kind?" and if we all do not owe it to them to stand by them? to put ourselves in their place, and then ask for the significance of the Holy Scripture—"As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

How about the honored President of Liberia, Hon. J. J. Roberts, "The Washington of Liberia," "The Father of his Country"—terms of respect and endearment, which have come from the hearts of his countrymen so often? He was an emigrant sent by the Colonization Society; became Lieutenant-Governor in 1841; Governor, 1842-1848; President, 1848-1856, and now President. Read his State papers, from 1842 down to to-day, a period of a third of a century, and say, if you can, that he is not of "the right kind." How has he managed to live so long, amongst so many, if they were not largely of "the right kind," and take such good care of those who are not? And how of the generality of Liberian citizens, who have had the good sense to keep Mr. Roberts in office so long? Must they not have some claim to being of "the right kind?" Liberia has had a large number of other first-class men for Presidents, etc. If you try them by any law known to civilization; and, for its population, there are as many there as in the United States, ready to serve their country from the most disinterested motives, what public man in the United States has stood the test of use so well as Mr. Roberts, or what party here has so persistently stood by its best men?

And what do the objectors to Liberians say of Prof. Edward W. Blyden, a representative of the Christian scholars there? *The Missionary Advocate* thus speaks of him: "He is a black man, of superior mental endowment and culture." He says of himself that in Liberia he has "been residing and laboring in the cause of education for more than twenty years." Here is a single sentence from his pen: "They (the Liberians) now begin to feel anew that the great *raison de' etre* of the Republic of Liberia is for the evangelization of Africa; that there can be no permanent prosperity to the Republic if the aborigines are ignored in the body politic and ecclesiastic; so there is a deep and wide-spreading desire among the people to see the work pushed on to the interior." There is ample evidence

(that Prof. Blyden is but a representative of a force of men of his stamp, who are laboring well for the morality and education of Liberia and Africa; and that they appreciate the influence of a respectable negro nationality upon the race wherever residing.

There has long been in Liberia a class of merchants who have achieved a competence, and are manifesting a commendable enterprise in commerce in its various departments. They went to Liberia from a low position in the United States, and have developed an industry and ability which is certain to produce like results anywhere.

And yet it is charged that "Liberian emigrants are not of the right kind," when all who know anything of the facts know that their achievements are, without exaggeration, marvellous. To look now upon them suspiciously, and especially with contempt, and to withhold from them sympathy and co-operation, is much more against those who do it than those who have it to bear. We especially admonish men of their race, that they should not be the last to fall into rank, when their brethren in Liberia are fast gaining the admiration of intelligent and fair-minded men of all races.

There is one qualification of emigrants to Liberia upon which the Society insists, namely, that they shall of their own free will choose to go. No coercion or undue influence is resorted to or tolerated from any source. The large number of applicants, greatly beyond any present or immediately-anticipated means of sending them, is evidence that the right kind of emigrants are at hand, and is a guarantee that others are not likely to be sent. Add now, to an intense desire to go, the industrious and moral and Christian character on which the Society insists, and you are quite sure of a generally good class of emigrants.

THE DESTINY OF NATIONS.

BY J. J. FLOURNOY, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

History, and the results of philosophical meditation on it, has not, with all minds of adequate power for profound investigation and of eventuating a logical conclusion from actual *data*, been uniform, nor concentrated, on the same solution. Its

problems, but with them a variety of opinions, have perplexed the candid inquirer. At the bottom of this diversity lie conflicting theories concerning the African race. No Government, neither opulent capitalists, have set a munificent price upon studies and researches of this nature; so the matter remains, as an ethnological science, pretty much what it was in the days of Aristotle; and the conclusion at which this great naturalist arrived, is perished with the bulk of his works.

Was it because philosophers, or men capable alone by studies far beyond the time and labor of the mass of readers, to throw no uncertain light on the matter, have not congregated to have *discussion* of it, and to bring the question fully and fairly to a lucid termination, that the prejudice of the rest of mankind inheres upon the race in question? or does it exist from the conduct generally of the Ethiopian, or to his appearance being less favorable for his acceptance compared with other nations? These are interrogations all seem at a loss to answer. *Meanwhile the prejudice continues.*

There is no definite solution of the knotty point, except, if it can be auspiciously done this way, by a complete debate, and that among *savans*, who are at all capable of handling intricate theories, overwhelmed in a labyrinth of perplexing dogmas.

While I shall not attempt it to sufficient unriddlement, making the Negro less mysterious and in that enigma less repulsive, I shall endeavor humbly to adduce some facts which go to show that only in Liberia, Africa, or on that continent, can the children of Ham become men, indeed, and fitted in their sphere of life to "play the men for the cities of our God." Is this truism not manifest in the intelligence, demonstrated by their literature, of the inhabitants of that little Republic, with which the writings of none other of the race out of Africa, resident, doth compare? such as a man as Blyden, living in Africa, not Europe, or America, exhibits. This is a significant sign, not lost upon accurate thinkers.

. How can it be accounted for, now,—together with the momentous fact that while in all quarters of the ocean, vessels, occasionally, suffer shipwreck, not a solitary Colonizationary emigrant packet, for more than half a century, has been cast away? Is not the finger, here, of Providence? Were we to

forbear so reading it, with what assurance can we philosophise at all on other things? The criterion is absolute affirmation of a reason, standing incontestable, that God is gathering the dusky tribes again, to whence the ignorance and cupidity of unforecasting men had drawn them.

The problem to be solved and made axiomatic, is, hath the Almighty, from of old, ordained through His prophet Noah, that of his *three sons*, each was *peremptorily* to occupy distinctly devised continents, from which arbitrary rule none may deviate, or be forced, excepting by this *salvo*, that Japheth from Europe, less in size than either Asia, or Africa, should, in *parts*, go out and "dwell in the tents of Shem?"

This fixture of moral nature, including the destiny of nations, was and yet is, and ever will be, as absolute in nature as is the physical arrangement of the locality of animals and vegetation; and this order, the ethical, can as soon be deviated from it as the others, animation and botany. Men ought to keep this in mind; for on it hangs destinies of immeasurable consequence.

So, it being God's will—to vary from which is 'death, since light, life, and felicity, and all knowledge with them, concentrate in and depend on the Divine will, which is immutably fixed in nature, and by His disposition, on the principle of all possible good—that the proto-patriarchs inhabit different continents; and there is no occasion by which any race, *outside of its allotted space*, can ever intellectually, morally, and physically, improve so well as *at home*. And aside from this fiat, would not antipathy always be engendered?

They say, Ham, or Canaan, originally, which seems to have been one of his names, (and men had several cognomens in the first ages) is to be a slave in the fate of his progeny, since he was doomed to be "a servant of servants." Thus, Holy Writ is made to conglomerate with and corroborate the remarks of secular historians, who superficially read the scriptures.

Admitting the text, in what did it sustain *bondage*? The wording does not tend that way. But for wise reasons, and the probation of the recreant son, and to effectually separate him from his then *loathing* brethren, he was merely ostracised all communication. We see this in the very nature of the Noa-

chian mandate. Ham was pronounced a "*servant of servants*," not a slave immediate, to his brethren, but as condemned to a lower status—a bondman to one in bondage. That his destiny, for his own peace and welfare, was, therefore, entire expulsion and strict sequestration, no frank intellect will controvert.

This rule we see carried out by subsequent events, such as the Hebrews ordered to the extermination of the Canaanites—a body of people disobediently residing in Shem's heritage, Palestine in Asia, which, consequently, was Abraham's legal patrimony. It was but the ordering of the previous irrevocable decision of the Almighty. And we are taught by this movement, that, alone, on their own original continental allotment can the several races be themselves and *men*; only an exception excludes the white European from the sentence, as he may dwell with the Asiatic and the American, but not in Africa, to much prosperity.

Some ideas are that color is climatical. I hold it was miraculous, like tongues. Moses wrote nothing concerning complexions. But the antiquarian, Jacob Bryant, famed among scholars as the "*Prince of Archæologists*," wrote of the early Phœnician navigators who were the Canaanites who had escaped Joshua, that "*they were particularly dark and woolly*." These navigators could not have lived within the tropics; nor was the date of time in which Bryant described them above eight hundred years after the deluge; hence they had not, ancestrally, remained under the equatorial line, the "*two thousand years*" which, as Dr. Stanhope Smith remarked in his book on the "*origin of the Human Species*," "*it took to blacken previously white folks*." This proof goes to evince that the color of the negro was not by the climate. Else, why do not those living in Canada, or Sweden, become lighter each generation? They keep, if void of miscegenation, the premature jet of the slave in Cuba.

Besides, the aboriginees inhabiting America from Hudson Bay to Terra del Fuego, are, in all vicissitudes of temperature of their seasons—frigid, temperate, and torrid—of one unvarying copper hue.

Strong and indisputable with many as are contrary specifications, which render the African colored by heat alone, what

I suggested in the preceding paragraphs operates powerfully to disconcert doubters, and to call for the maturest researches of scholars, with colossal libraries in reach.

Is the probability patent, that among Jews and the Portuguese on the Western Coast of Africa, amalgamation with native blacks *may* have, in centuries, effected a change of the complexion in certain individuals? Are the *entire* body of Jews in Malabar, Hindostan, and *all* the subjects of Portugal, so homogeneously marked?

The melancholly question occurs, which I instance with reluctance, for I wish well to all Africa's children, and would invite homogeneity, even social, were I not somewhat apprehensive of failure and of adventures, supposing the fiat—Ethiopia *only* is their habitation, too inexorable for dalliance—hath the eternal Sovereign of the universe, by *whose* word, alone, all existence is and thrives, made Japheth and his progeny intellectual and moral superiors, and the destiny of the African but inferiors? Which race rules the world? Which plants civilization everywhere? Which alone send out anxious missionaries, and by science increases knowledge? If the African brother like a “younger one,” has been in modern times, or since the advent of Christ, remarkably subordinate, though mingled with other breeds, he was “mighty” in ancient periods of time, and even, as mythologists say, as Jupiter influenced idolatry, and as Nimrod caused political government to be cruelly despotic—extraordinary blemishes; let not the American black man care for it; the captivity of Job was turned, and his opulence doubled. The captivity, æsthetic, if any really exists, of the negro, may be turned into the glad light on effectual disengagement from the power of the arch enemy; and in Ethiopia, beginning at Liberia, the sons of Ham, gather under Divine favor, as a nation and nations, meritorious, blessing others, as blessed themselves. Let them subdue all spirit for idle mirth and dangerous rancor, and have the Bible their everlasting beacon for good here, and the way to God.

Yet the enigmatical African question is unsettled. No positive approximation can be made to a definite conclusion by a luminous solution, but amid a conclave and a prolonged one of philosophers, versed in all languages and within whose

capacious brows are condensed the learning or erudition of a world. Meantime, since all appears auspicious that way, and the providence of God consequates with good all that dwell in their own original location, the scheme of migrating over the waters is commended to the consideration of all that feel they are strangers and unequal this side the ocean; and I am frank to believe that our white race are not to be too unexceptionably blamed for repulsions, which haply the Eternal may influence since if at best, or alone, the dark race can thrive on the pristine possessions of their ancestors, it is the part of enlightened philanthropy to subserve the legitimate way God hath opened.

Inasmuch as the early Europeans—the Celts, in one and the primary, and the Goths, in another—with the final migration of the Slavonians, all issued, especially the two last, from Tartary, Middle Asia, it seems a futile hypothesis to assert that each white tribe confined to its destination. Objectors will perceive that Japheth, was to “dwell in the tents of Shem,” and they mainly went into Europe from the Caucasus, by way of Tartary. So the idea that the prosperity of the Caucasians was based on their conformity to the Divine arrangement, though as idolators unconscious of the God of the Bible, remains correct. The decision of reason is, that the most feasible, if not the solitary means of elevating the colored people, and blending them as *visitors* in our society, is much less obnoxious than where dwellers without their heritage; and it is to make the experiments on the soil of Ethiopia. All other ways fail of perfection. They were long tried, in vain.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.*

We have come from our homes to-night to attend the Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the oldest State Colonization Society in our country.

A Society that has lived fifty-five years, and has kept up its organization and beneficent activity in the midst of fierce opposition on the one hand, and indifference on the other; a Society that has contributed ninety thousand dollars to the successful work of building up a well-regulated Republic for

* Fifty-Fifth Annual Report. Presented at Montpelier, October 22, 1874.

the African race in Africa, needs no apology for continuing to live.

This Society was organized at Montpelier, October 23, 1819, during the session of the Legislature. A constitution was adopted and subscribed by NINETY-TWO of the best men in the State. Of the original signers of this document only two survive, viz., the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, now the honored President of the Vermont Colonization Society, and Gen. James Wilson, of Keene, N. H. The first officers appointed were: His Excellency Governor Jonas Galusha, President; Hon's Elijah Paine and Cornelius P. Van Ness, Vice Presidents; and Wm. Slade Jr., Esq., Secretary.

The Society, thus organized, entered at once upon its work. It issued a stirring address to the pastors and to the public, and appointed receivers in each county in the State. Many of the churches and men of wealth responded promptly to the call, and several of the Masonic Lodges in the State made contributions to the good cause.

In the days of the old anti-slavery struggle our Society was pretty severely dealt with by the ultra abolitionists. Mr. Garrison singled it out as the target for some of his partizan if not poisoned arrows. But while many of the State Societies succumbed to the storm and gave up their organizations, the Vermont Society held on in its firm and steady course; has kept up its annual meetings, and has never had, like some others, its period of suspended animation.

But whatever objections against the scheme of Colonization existed before the war, whether well or ill-founded, those objections have all come to the ground with the fall of slavery.

In many years' service of the Rev. J. K. Converse as District Secretary of the American Colonization Society for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, he reports having met with but, one objection, and that is "*That we want all the negroes here to work.*" That objection, if well founded, would justify the re-opening of the slave trade. It was because we wanted the negroes to labor that we stole them in the first place, and "doomed them to tasks, with stripes that mercy weeps at when she sees inflicted on a beast."

But many who once stood aloof are now our friends and lib-

eral contributors. Even Mr. Garrison said to Mr. Converse, some years ago, "your scheme is the only one that I can conceive possible or practicable by which a Christian civilization can be diffused through Western Africa, by reason of the fatality of the climate to the white man."

By many people, formerly, our aims and purposes were misunderstood, or were willingly perverted. And it may be that there are some who still believe that the scheme of colonization was gotten up in the interest of slavery, to make it more secure by the removal of the free negroes. But it is time that this silly prejudice were laid aside.

Let the plan of colonization be tried by the motives of its founders, and by the results already gained, and no man of humane feelings can withhold his sympathy and aid.

The founders of the American Colonization Society were men eminent for piety, wisdom, and philanthropy. They proposed four objects, which they believed would be attained by such an organization.

I. They believed that colonies of colored men in Africa would exert a strong influence on American slavery, and would furnish both the *opportunity* and *inducement* to humane masters to emancipate their slaves. Their expectation was more than realized. Of the first 13,000 sent to Liberia, more than five thousand were set free by their masters, and three hundred and thirty-four purchased their freedom.

II. They believed that Christian colonies on the Western seaboard of Africa would aid most effectually in suppressing the slave trade. Admiral Foote, who spent a year or two on that Coast in command of one of naval vessels, says, "these Christian settlements were most important agencies for suppressing the slave trade." Rev. Dr. Humphrey says, "The Liberia Colonies have done more to cleanse the brow of America and Europe from the leprosy of the slave trade, than the combined diplomacy and naval forces of both continents had been able to accomplish.

III. The founders of the Society, and our national Government believed that there must be civilized settlements established in Africa, as receptacles for recaptured slaves, taken back by our Coast guard. Nearly 6,000 such have been

recaptured and sent back to Africa. But what could be done with them? It was impossible to restore them to their old homes. If barely landed on the Coast they would at once be seized by the pirates and put on board the next slave ship. What has been done in the interest of humanity in this single particular, is worth all the \$2,500,000 expended by the Society to the present time.

IV. The founders of the Society believed that the settlement of Christian colonies in Liberia would most effectually open the way for spreading the Gospel among the millions of interior Africa. This work is well begun. The moral lights kindled in Liberia have already sent their rays hundreds of miles into the interior. Rev. Dr. Haight, rector of Trinity Church in New York, in a late address, is reported to have expressed it as his opinion, that the scheme of colonization has done as much for Africa in the fifty years now past as the Puritans accomplished for the continent of America in the first half century after landing at Plymouth. As a missionary power among the 600,000 natives within the Republic, it has done more; and in developing the resources of the country, it has done as much. The exports from the ports of Liberia are said to be larger now than they were from this continent fifty years after the Puritans landed.

SOME OF THE RESULTS ALREADY GAINED.

We see on the West Coast of Africa a well-regulated Republic of colored men, geographically nearly as large as the six New England States, with a constitution like our own, wisely administered by colored men.

We see the foreign slave trade abolished from six hundred miles of that Coast.

We see some fifteen thousand Americo-Liberians there, and more than five thousand re-captives from slave ships, now assimilated to civilized habits, and received as citizens into the bosom of the State.

We see 600,000 of the native population within the Republic who have already a civilization of a higher order than that of the masses of ancient Greece and Rome; for it is a civilization that is informed and molded to some extent by Christianity.

We have a College there, with an able faculty of liberally educated colored men; several academies and primary schools.

The steam-engine is there, the sugar-mill, the coffee-huller, and the printing press, that great instrument of civilization. Several newspapers are published, and edited with ability by colored men, in the columns of which are to be seen all the marks of a prosperous and thriving community.

But, better still, we have in Liberia sixty to seventy churches, with several thousand communicants, many of whom are converts from the native population. *We are doing there, under God's blessing, the foreign missionary work as fast and effectually as it is done by any ecclesiastical Board in the world.* Why then should not this cause have as high a place in the sympathies, prayers and contributions of Christians as any missionary organization?

We owe a greater debt to the African race than to any other race on earth—a debt that no arithmetic can compute, a debt we shall never be able to pay; for we have inflicted on that race unutterable wrongs. When will Christians awake, and respond to the appeals of poor Africa for help?

The field under the supervision of Mr. Converse, as District Secretary, embraces Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. The year now closing has been one of hard work, but of fair success. The amount forwarded from Vermont is \$1,866.92; from the other States named, \$1,426. The depression in business since the panic has crippled this and all benevolent objects. The field is mainly a rural one, embracing very few large centers of wealth. Hence, his collections have consisted mainly in small sums and in gatherings from the churches.

With several thousand waiting applicants for passage, it must be seen that our great and beneficent work is fast getting beyond the power of private benevolence to accomplish; and we believe it to be both the interest and duty of the Government to aid it. Congress has distinctly and repeatedly acknowledged this obligation, by sending back to Africa more than 5,000 recaptives during the last half century. If the Government has power to colonize re-captives who have rendered no service to the country, how much greater is the obligation to send back those whose lifelong labor has contributed thou-

sands of millions of dollars to our national wealth, and especially to send those thousands who periled their lives in defence of the Government?

In the early years of the Colonization Society, Madison, Marshall, and Henry Clay, advised appropriating the income from the sale of the public lands to pay the passage of such free negroes as might wish to go to Liberia.

If our Government would do this much, it would greatly aid in erecting on the Coast of Africa an enduring monument to the glory of God, and to the praise of American piety and justice.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The New York Colonization Society held its Annual Meeting at its office in the Bible House, on Tuesday, December 15. The President, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., being absent on account of illness, Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., was called to the chair, and the meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Prime. A goodly number of gentlemen of prominence and influence were present.

The Manager's Report was read by the Secretary, accepted and adopted, and ordered to be sent to Washington for publication in *THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY*.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the following Delegates were appointed to attend the Annual Meeting of the Parent Society, on the third Tuesday in January, 1875, with power to fill vacancies: Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. S. D. Alexander, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., and A. L. Taylor, Esq.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The New York Colonization Society was organized in November, 1869, as auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, to aid in colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States. From the beginning it has been the policy of this Society to employ no collecting agents, but commit the business of raising funds to the Parent Society, thus allowing all moneys received to go

directly into the treasury at Washington. In accordance with this arrangement, during the five years of our existence as a Society, the interests of the cause in the State have been in charge of Rev. Dr. Orcutt, the General Secretary, through whose faithful labors some \$28,000, including legacies, have been received and paid over, and during the last eight years or less, under the same cultivation, the field has yielded about \$50,000. The last year the amount remitted is something less than \$4,500.

In presenting this our Fifth Annual Report, we have cause for thankfulness in the prevailing harmony which has marked all our operations. The members of our Board, though connected with different denominations, have been united as the heart of one man in their efforts to promote this cause of Christian philanthropy.

On the 31st of October, the Parent Society despatched a company of twenty-seven emigrants for Liberia, in the bark "Thomas Pope," from New York. They consisted of families—twenty of whom were between the ages of two and forty, and twelve of the number were members of Baptist and Methodist churches. There remains on the list of applicants for a passage, at Washington, the names of hundreds that could not be sent for want of requisite funds. The whole number colonized in Liberia during the operations of the Society, including recaptured Africans, is nearly 21,000.

The Republic of Liberia for the last twenty-seven years has been an independent State with our own form of government, making and administering its own laws, and managing its own concerns. Its nationality has been recognized by England, France, the United States, and the great Powers of the world. It is blessed with churches, schools, and a College in successful operation. In a word, it has all the means and appliances of becoming a great and powerful nation. It will be found by examination that these results in African civilization compare very favorably with the progress made in our American colonies the first half century. Nor should the interesting fact be forgotten that the Missionary Boards of the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist churches in this country all have successful missions in Liberia, in which

they employ over fifty ordained ministers and some ninety Christian workers not ordained, making in all about 140 missionaries, nearly all of whom are emigrants sent from this country by the Colonization Society, or their children.

Let us hope, then, that Africa's redemption is approaching; that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God," and the teeming millions of that benighted continent be made wise unto salvation through the enlightening and sanctifying power of the Gospel of Christ. A. MERWIN, *Secretary*.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hold its Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 19, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., of New York, Eli Jones, Esq., of Maine, and Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS will meet in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Four-and-a-half Street, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 19, at 12 o'clock M.

NOTICE.—THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

The attention of all who receive the AFRICAN REPOSITORY is invited to the new Postage Law, which requires pre-payment. The amount to be paid for the year is six cents.

As we wish to revise our mailing list, we ask that donors of ten dollars and upwards, and Life Members, should promptly inform us that they wish to receive the AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

DEATH OF HON. DUDLEY S. GREGORY.

Hon. Dudley S. Gregory died on Tuesday, December 15, at his home in Jersey City, N. J., after suffering for several months with cancer of the stomach. He was born in Reading, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 5, 1800. In his boyhood his father removed to Albany, N. Y., where the object of this sketch commenced active life as an errand boy in his uncle's hotel—the old Eagle tavern on Broadway. He was for fourteen years a clerk in the office of the State Comptroller. He was promoted to be chief clerk of the Canal de-

partment, which was then a most important branch of the State service. In all these positions he evinced that great financial sagacity which distinguished him in after life. In 1826 he accepted the position of superintendent of the lottery business of Yates & McIntyre. He was actively and profitably engaged in this capacity and as partner during the succeeding ten years, having in the meantime changed his residence to Jersey City. Mr. Gregory was practically the founder of the place. He originated enterprises of various character which contributed largely to its success. He was chosen its first mayor, represented the district in Congress, and was also several times put forward as a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Gregory was a man of wealth. He was an ardent philanthropist, devoting much time and attention to the work of the American Colonization Society, of which he was a Vice President since 1871. His death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and citizens.

COLONIZATION IN PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

The citizens of Princeton will be visited during the ensuing few weeks and invited to unite in an annual subscription for the American Colonization Society. This cause was once a very favorite one in this place—was patronized by its most distinguished men, and was a special favorite of Dr. Alexander, the historian of the Colony of Liberia. Two thousand colored people are seeking to go over. They are delayed by want of funds. The colonizing of Christian blacks in that country is the least expensive and one of the most efficient, of all Christian Missions. It long ago drove the slave trade from six hundred miles of Coast. It has planted over it Christian churches; it has Christianized native Africans, and is furnishing a base for discovery and commerce and eventual settlement in the heart of that great continent.

The effort now being made in Princeton is by appointment of the Directors of the New Jersey Society. The plan will be that of an annual subscription, and a book will be prepared to serve as a memorandum of each year's gifts to the cause.

JOHN MACLEAN.

DECEMBER, 1874.

Chairman Princeton Com.

OUR HOME AND ADVANTAGES.

Here is our only earthly home. *Heré* the most of us have all we possess. Here we hold our citizenship, a great privilege not to be acquired in any other Government without the ordeal of naturalization; and when acquired in the land of our birth not to be enjoyed without great inconvenience. Here is the field for the man of color to develop his manhood to an

indefinite equality with that of any man. In no other country where slavery once existed or still exists is this the untrammelled boon of the colored man. Here is the unincumbered arena for the free scope of the black man's ability. Here we have a stand point—a focus whence light and salvation may go forth to the long degraded African. Ours are the field and opportunity to build up a grand negro government illuminated with the civilization of the most enlightened age, and consolidated and established by the principles of the Christian religion. Is not this an object to be coveted? Could a more glorious, a more important bequest be made to future generations? Can a greater boon be conferred upon the present heathen population than that of drawing them into this Government for this ultimate purpose? Here is the opportunity to demonstrate that Africa has not been preserved so long for naught; that the mighty providence which has not allowed her to be monopolized by other powers, nor depopulated by the depredations of the slave-buying nations and people, had a benignant end in view; that it was *ordained* that Ethiopia should yet stretch out her hands to God.

We have much to encourage and stimulate. We have a tolerable population. If the ratio of the civilized to the uncivilized is small and unsafe without great caution in the management of the latter, there is, without doubt, a moral power adhering to the former in addition to its numerical force which so far has given it a prestige and enabled it to control the aboriginal without danger or injury. And should immigration cease, an improbability we think, this primitive population would by judicious treatment afford ample material for full citizenship and the continuation of civilized Government on this Coast. There is, besides, a fine area of land, with abundant evidence of great wealth. Again, we have in our people, especially manifested by the youth, a fair order of mind, quite enough intelligence, if brought together, to devise the means of recuperation and insure success. There is also latent in Liberia character a degree of patriotism, courage, love of country and confidence which needs only to be stimulated and guided to produce highly profitable results. We have a great benefit and advantage in the history of the past. Our experience should be an important guide for the future. We have the commencement of a State, the foundation at least of a Government of the civilized and Christian type, already originated to our hands. Then we have a great blessing, a potent advantage in having amongst us the Church of God, with its facilities and agencies. We may say, therefore, with hope and confidence, we have the God of our fathers with us, yet inclined to be merciful, to help and to bless us.—*A National Sermon, by Rev. James S. Payne, delivered July 26, 1874.*

WHAT TO SEND TO AFRICA.

Carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, gardeners—we ask you to club together and send out to our mission in Africa the best specimens of the tools by which you earn a livelihood. Lawyers, physicians, scientists, literateurs, clergymen—send copies of the books which have proved themselves most valuable to you. Every intellectual strife in which you are engaged is striven there, and needs the use of books like yours to ennoble it. Every profession which you practice has its imitators there, and needs the books which guide you in order that the imitation shall be worthy. Instrument makers, booksellers—give what will furnish their schools and colleges. Why should not every Christian artisan, and every Church publisher, set out one copy of each valuable contribution to the market, to be given to the LORD'S Mission? Architects, send them plans for churches, and school-houses, and dwellings—such plans as may easily adapt themselves to the peculiarities of their climate. Men who deal in church furniture and organs and bells—let them see and hear your love for CHRIST in Font, and Communion Services, in the grand concert of the pipes, and the melody of chimes. Merchants and tradespeople—encourage commerce with that Coast; exchange your products for theirs; stimulate their latent energies by your experience in traffic.

It is a mighty, many-sided, broad-hearted, thousand-handed work—this work which we have undertaken—to convert a nation to the Gospel; to civilize it for the highest developments of Christianity: to create a Church in Africa which shall be sister to ours. It is not to be done by sending out a missionary now and then, and a teacher now and then, and a Bishop to oversee his own labors. It will not be done by us whilst we sit here lazily praying, and hoping against hope. We must send the missionaries indeed, and the Bishop, but we must send them every appliance wherewith success is to be compelled, and we must render our sacrifices for their sakes equal to their sacrifices for CHRIST's sake.—*Sermon commemorative of Bishop Auer, by Bishop Bedell.*

AMERICA OR AFRICA?

Has the negro in America a country, and if he has, is that country America or Africa? We hold that he, like other men, is free to claim, and is entitled to enjoy all the blessings conferred by the land of his nativity upon its citizens, or adopt the land of his fathers; and that while Africa opens up to him a wide field of usefulness, there is at the same time work for him here in a field not so extensive, but of no less importance.

Liberia is a prosperous and growing Republic. Ethiopia seems to be stretching forth her hands unto God. Let her sons in America push forward with vigor to meet her. Many, aided by the "Colonization Society," have gone there, and the influence of Christian civilization is being felt by the natives in no small degree. Hundreds of them are earnest and consistent Christians, and thousands have been raised to a fair degree of civilization. While Berea College and other institutions of learning are turning out young men who are scattering through the country, making rapid strides to catch up with the progress of the age, others have their eyes turned towards Africa.—*The American Citizen, Lexington, Ky.*

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

THE AFRICAN EMIGRANT'S SONG.

BY MRS. MARTIN.

We are going! we are going!
 To the golden Guinea-land,
 Where the sky and earth are glowing,
 And the sparkling waves are flowing,
 To the sunny sea-kissed strand.
 Yes! we're going, gladly going,
 Oh, come, join us, heart and hand!

She is pleading to us, pleading,
 Our country, far away.
 Oh, can we be unheeding,
 When our help she's so much needing?
 While she calls on us, to day,
 Oh, can we resist her pleading,
 And, here, longer from her stay?

As it comes across the ocean—
 That "Macedonian cry—"
 With Christian devotion,
 With filial emotion,
 To her rescue we would fly.
 Oh! land across the ocean,
 For thy distant shores we sigh.
 Motherland, across the ocean,
 We would see thee, ere we die.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

From the British Friend.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Born Third month 19th, 1813. Died Fifth month 4th, 1873. Buried Fourth month 18th, 1874.

From out the grass-roofed hut in far Illala,
Beneath the shadow of the tropic palm,
Where sudden on that life of heat and labor
There settled evening's healing cool and calm ;

When he who through long years of toil had wandered,
Folded his hands forever on his breast,
And they who watched him, drawing near with reverence,
Whispered, "The mighty master is at rest."

Up from the tangled groves and reedy thickets,
By lake and river's dank and marshy shore,
O'er mountain and o'er plain, 'mid foes and danger,
With faithful hands the cherished form they bore.

And many moons had come and gone upon them,
Until at last they reached the longed-for strand,
And then they brought their dead across the ocean,
And laid him down within his father's land,

Yes, long and grand the funeral march they gave him,
Those sons of Afric's, bringing home their trust,
Like those of old, who, through their desert journey,
Bore up from Egypt Joseph's treasured dust.

Oh! traveller from that unknown wild's recesses,
For thee may Britain well her hands outspread,
Well may she seek to give thee noblest burial,
And lay thee with the mighty of her dead.

No warrior thou, borne home from fields of slaughter,
With earthly pride and blood-bought honor crowned ;
But greater far, for deeds of highest daring,
Of mercy, and of Christian love, renowned.

Wails of the vanquished, groans of the despairing,
Mar not the music of thy funeral hymn ;
And with no smoke of burning town and ruin,
Or lands deserted, is thy glory dim.

For thou went'st forth to loose the iron fetters,
The spoiler's deeds of darkness to unveil,
And in the spirit of thy Heavenly Master,
The broken-hearted and oppressed to hail.

So, ages hence, when from her shores enlightened,
 Glad voices peace and liberty proclaim,
 Shall Afric' still thy blessed memory cherish,
 And teach her sons this noble white man's name.

And worthy sepulture she too had found thee,
 Beside the long-sought fountains of her Nile,
 Within the shadow of her ancient mountains,
 Or where Marava's silver waters smile.

But fitter that with us thy dust should slumber,
 And since two lands must mourn their fallen brave,
 That Afric's hut should be thy funeral chamber,
 While Britain gives her long-lost son a grave.

Yet wherefore reck where Livingstone is lying?—
 For long before our portals opened wide,
 With pomp and state to give those ashes burial,
 And lay the dust its kindred dust beside,—

Straight from that lonely hut of pain ascending,
 A soul had touched the everlasting shore,
 And joyful at the heavenly city's gateway
 A spirit entered to go out no more!

E. C. PEARSON.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CONSUL AT SIERRA LEONE.—William H. Randall, Esq., of the firm of Randall & Fisher, of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Consul of the Government of the United States for that colony.

REVENUE RETURNS OF WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.—A Parliamentary Blue-book has just been issued, from which it appears that the revenue from Sierra Leone last year amounted to £92,103 9s. 5d., and the expenditure to £89,808. Governor Berkeley, in his report dated the 23d of June last, states that the year 1873 will ever be memorable in the annals of the West Coast of Africa, in consequence of the invasion of the Ashantee forces. Lagos, the principal medium of communication with the interior, which had been closed for eighteen months, was opened about the middle of the year, and a large and increasing trade has been carried on.—*African Times*.

SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA.—Sir Bartle Frere's favorable account of South Central Africa has aroused the Wesleyans of England to the consideration of a mission there. Sir Bartle describes it as a healthy, fertile region, containing 6,000,000 inhabitants, who are willing to have intercourse with the whites. It is the country of the Makololo, Livingstone's favorite tribe. The proposed mission is made easier by the fact that the Sichuana language, used by the Wesleyan missionaries in the Bechuana district, is the basis of all the dialects spoken up to the equator.

FITTING MEMORIAL TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.—A proposition was made at the last session of the Scottish Free Church General Assembly to establish in the interior of Africa, as a fitting memorial to Dr. Livingstone, a missionary and commercial settlement, so planned as ultimately to become a city, and to be called "Livingstone." It is thought that the Established and Free Churches will unite in carrying out this design. The southern end of Lake Nyassa is the place chosen. It will take £10,000 to start the project. Several liberal gifts have been promised.

LATEST DISCOVERIES IN GOLD.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope contain very favorable accounts of the latest discoveries in gold. Mr. H. H. Solomon, the Mayor of Port Elizabeth, returned after a visit to the Leydenburg gold fields, and from his report the prospects are not only encouraging, but bid fair to hold out for many years to come. The present population amounts to from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. The precious metal consists of nuggets and fine gold, the former ranging from an ounce to four and a half pounds.

MORTALTY IN THE ASHANTEE CAMPAIGN.—In the address which was presented to Sir Garnet Wolseley a short time ago, when the city of London gave him a sword for his able conduct of the late expedition in West Africa, reference was made to the difficulties and dangers with which he had to contend in that campaign. Few know of the sad havoc which death has made among the small band of officers who were serving there; but our readers will be able to form an estimate of the climate of the Gold Coast from the following list, with which we have been favored by a correspondent, viz: out of the heavy death-list of forty-two officers, only six died from wounds.

A SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY.—It is not easy to estimate too highly the influence of Christianity in making the heathen good members of society, and faithful to the duties expected of them. It is wonderful, too, to see the earnestness with which they often carry their new-found religion with them everywhere. Captain Glover, of the British army, testifies concerning the native converts who belonged to the army in the war of Ashantee, that, both in the field and the camp, they were the only natives on whom he could depend; and that, even under circumstances so inauspicious, they kept up their religious worship regularly, morning and evening.

LAKE ALBERT NYANZA.—Colonel Gordon was at Gondokoro on the 5th September, and he then had the sections of his steamer, destined to navigate the Albert Nyanza, at Mount Regiaf, below the Falls, having full confidence of getting them transported to the smooth waters of the Upper Nile, beyond the Falls, in a fortnight from that time.

A NEGRO MISSIONARY BISHOP.—Rev. James T. Holly, D. D., a colored minister of the Episcopal Church, was consecrated Bishop for the Island of Hayti, at Grace Church, New York, November 8. Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, preached the sermon, in which he said that the new prelate was about to go among 600,000 people, of whom only 100,000 were even nominal Christians.

GERMAN AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—Major von Mechow recently left by sailing vessel from Rotterdam to succeed Dr. Lohde, who is in ill health, in the military command of the scientific expedition which left Europe in June, 1873, under the leadership of Dr. Gussfeldt, for the exploration of Central Africa. The African Society will also send out a second expedition under the leadership of Captain von Homeyer, which is to leave at the end of December. It will first proceed to Canandje, on the frontier of Angola, and will endeavor to reach the capital of Muata-Jamvo.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1874.

MAINE.			Weston, by Rev. Dr. S. I.	
<i>Bath</i> —Mrs. H. M. Ellingwood,			Prime.....	5 00
\$5; Rev. Dr. John O. Fiske, \$3.	\$8 00			30 00
MASSACHUSETTS.			ILLINOIS.	
<i>Boston</i> —Peter C. Brooks, \$100;			<i>Newark</i> —W	1 00
Edward Wigglesworth, \$30;			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,	
Thomas Wigglesworth, \$25;			<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....	546 50
Edward Wheelwright, Miss			FOR REPOSITORY.	
A. B. Newman, ea. \$20; J. C.	215 00		MAINE — <i>East Machias</i> —Rev.	
Braman, S. D. Warren, ea. \$10.			Geo. W. Kelly, for 1875.....	1 00
<i>Worcester</i> —Calvin Taft, David			NEW HAMPSHIRE — <i>East Con-</i>	
Whitcomb, ea. \$10; H. W.			<i>cord</i> —Rev. H. A. Kendall, for	1 00
Miller, Hon. Isaac Davis, ea.			1875.....	
\$5; Asa Walker, Dan. Ward,			RHODE ISLAND — <i>Bristol</i> —Mrs.	
Albert Tollman, W. T. Merri-	89 00		M. DeW. Rogers, for 1875, \$1.00,	1 12
man, ea. \$2; T. A. Clapp, \$1.....	254 00		Rev. James P. Lane, 6 cts.....	
CONNECTICUT.			CONNECTICUT — <i>Clintonville</i> —S.	
<i>Stamford</i> —Charles J. Starr.....	50 00		A. Orcutt, to Jan. 1, 1875, \$2;	
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Edward Sterling.....	10 00		<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Sarah L.	8 10
	60 00		Whitelsey, for 1875, \$1.10.....	
NEW YORK.			NEW YORK — <i>New York City</i> —	
<i>New York City</i> —Miss C. L. Wolfe,			Rev. A. A. Constantine, to	2 00
Benj. Aymar, ea. \$100; Wil-			Jan. 1, 1876.....	
liam Dennistoun, \$25; Mrs.			PENNSYLVANIA — <i>Mount Joy</i> —	
A. F. Jaffray, Mrs. M. F. Til-			Rev. Wm. B. Browne, to Jan.	3 10
lotson, ea. \$20; Ref. D. Church,			1, 1869.....	
(Harlem,) \$15.99; Mrs. Daniel			MARYLAND — <i>Taneytown</i> —Miss	
Lord, Mrs. Horace Holden, ea.	305 99		M. Birnie, for 1875.....	1 00
\$10; A. W. Sexton, \$5.....			DIST. OF COLUMBIA — <i>George-</i>	
<i>Albany</i> —Hon. Thomas W. Ol-			<i>town</i> —Mrs. H. A. Wheeler, for	1 00
cott, \$25; Mrs. Wm. Wendell,			1875.....	
\$20; J. W. Vosburgh, F. J.			NORTH CAROLINA — <i>Windsor</i> —	
Barnard, Mrs. M. L. Abbe,			Miss F. L. Rouillac, to Jan. 1,	2 00
Miss S. Y. Lansing, ea. \$10;	90 00		1876.....	
P. Monteith, \$5.....			LOUISIANA — <i>Homer</i> —Rev. Geo.	
<i>Newburgh</i> —Miss Rogers, \$5; Dr.			Lewis, to Jan. 1, 1875, 50 cts; A.	1 50
Deyo, \$1; J. H. Waters, D.			Daniels, to April 1, 1875, \$1.....	
Smith, Miss A. U. Smith, ea.	11 00		INDIANA — <i>Aurora</i> —Rev. A. W.	
\$1.....	25 00		Freeman, to Jan. 1, 1875, \$2.	
<i>Sing Sing</i> —Mrs. Henry Young...	80 00		<i>Bloomington</i> , Rev. Dr. E. Bal-	3 12
<i>Kingston</i> —James O. Merrit, to			lantine, for 1875, \$1.12.....	
const. himself a L. M.....	461 99		WISCONSIN — <i>Kenosha</i> —Mrs. Ly-	1 10
NEW JERSEY.			dia Hanson, for 1875.....	
<i>Princeton</i> —By Rev. Dr. Maclean			CANADA — <i>Windsor</i> —H. Henry	50
for N. J. Col. Society.....	80 00		Clay, for 1875.....	
<i>Newark</i> —By Rev. Dr. Craven,			WEST INDIES — <i>St. Thomas</i> —Sam-	2 30
\$10; Cash, \$5.....	15 00		uel Huyghue, to Jan. 1, 1876.....	
	95 00		Repository	23 84
PENNSYLVANIA.			Donations	909 99
<i>Philadelphia</i> —F. G. Schultz.....	25 00		Miscellaneous	546 50
<i>Providence, Luzerne Co.</i> —Elijah			Total	\$1480 24

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LI.

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1875.

No. 2.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 19, 1875.

OBITUARY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY records with a deep sense of its loss, but with submission to the perfect and mysterious wisdom of Providence, the death during the past year of five Vice Presidents and of two Life Directors, and also of several distinguished friends and benefactors of the cause and of Africa.

THE REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., of New York, who died on the 18th of May, was one of our earliest and most zealous supporters, and since January, 1862, a Vice President of the Society. He was a man of learning and of power, a model of the virtues that adorn the Christian and the Minister, wielding an influence for good that is the fruit of years of unblemished repute and constant well-doing; and closing a long and honored life of usefulness to enjoy, it is believed, the rewards of fidelity to the great Author of all benevolent designs.

In the decease of the Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of New Jersey, which took place on the 23d of August, the cause of African Colonization lost an efficient friend and an eloquent advocate. Imbibing from early youth the sentiments of his eminent father, the late Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, in reference to our principles and aims, he was ever ready to set forth, in terse yet fluent language, the claims of this organization to the confidence and aid of all classes. While a member of the Senate of New Jersey, he took an active part in securing the passage of a law granting one thousand dollars a year, for five years, to the New Jersey Colonization Society, for the pass-

age and settlement of emigrants in Liberia. He was elected a Vice President of this Society in 1869.

The Rev. THOMAS A. MORRIS, D. D., of Ohio, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who departed this life on the 2d of September, was a veteran soldier of the Cross, and a Christian whose simple piety and great experience gave weight to his opinions. He had been a Vice President of the Society since 1864.

Few men have lived and died in connection with our organization more entitled to a grateful and affectionate remembrance than the Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of New Jersey, who, on the 8th of December, was gathered as a shock of corn, fully ripe, into the Heavenly garner. He was elected a Vice President of the Society in 1871. Of genial manners and stainless integrity, he acted his part nobly and well; and many hearts have felt sorely the void that has been made by his removal from earth.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., of Georgia, was another Vice President, elected in 1838, of whom intelligence is just received that he has been called to his final rest. The character he sustained in the church and community was without a blemish. A superior judgment, ripened under the culture of a protracted and wide experience, was united with a meekness, gentleness, and simplicity, which could not fail to win the confidence and affection of all who knew him. This cause was always dear to his heart, and in his life and in his will he has been a liberal benefactor to the Society.

In the death of the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D., which occurred on the 24th March, we lost one of our brightest lights and most venerated guides. Receiving a liberal education, he passed from the bar to the pulpit, then to the editorial charge of the "Vermont Chronicle," and the "Boston Recorder," and, since May, 1842, when he was elected Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, until his decease, to the promotion of the great interests of our enterprise. From 1844 to 1871, both years inclusive, he was in attendance on the meetings of the Board of Directors of this Society, except on three occasions only, and then he was prevented by causes beyond his control—appearing first as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Auxiliary, and since December, 1858, as a Life Director. He prepared the "Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Colonization Society," published in 1867, enriching it with an elaborate and instructive paper on the rise and progress of the movement.

He was also active in the formation of "The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," of which he was chosen Secretary at their first meeting, January 15, 1851. To his wise counsel and judicious energy in this connection are largely due the founding and opening of Liberia College—the first College in Africa. Dr. Tracy ever evinced a pure spirit, magnanimous temper, sterling integrity, strong grasp, and clear views. He wielded the pen of a ready writer, and was untiring and self sacrificing. His name will never die in the recollections of the generations of Liberia.

The Society mourns also the death of EX-PRESIDENT MILLARD FILLMORE, for twenty-two years one of its cherished Life Directors, and who commanded the respect of the nation for the purity of his character and the eminent services which he rendered to his country; of the Rev. JOHN N. McLEOD, D. D., a life-long worker in this and other organizations for the promotion of Christian truth and the alleviation of human woe; and of the Right Rev. JOHN PAYNE, D. D., for thirty-three years a faithful standard-bearer in the missionary work in Liberia.

THE TREASURY.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1874, was \$233.49. The receipts for the succeeding twelve months have been: From donations, \$7,758.42; from legacies, \$1,237.85; and from all other sources—including a loan of, \$5,500—\$11,253.01; making the resources of the year \$20,482.77. Of this sum \$19,800.25 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$682.52.

The receipts have been less by \$20,352.94 than in the previous year, caused largely by the decreased income from legacies and by the continued financial depression. Our straightened monetary condition occurs at a time when duty and every indication calls for advancement on every hand. We can only make known the exigency to the patrons of the cause, and await their signal, by word and deed, that the work "go forward."

ANNUAL EXPEDITION.

The barque "Jasper," which was announced in our last Report to have sailed with a company of emigrants, arrived at Monrovia, after a pleasant passage of forty-four days. One of the emigrants by her, the Rev. Peter Wright, was received into membership by the Liberia

Conference of the Methodist E. Church, at its regular session in January, and appointed to Arthington.

The annual expedition of the Society was dispatched in the barque "Thomas Pope," which sailed from New York, on Saturday, October 31. It consisted of twenty-seven persons, of whom twenty-two were from North Carolina, two from South Carolina, two from Tennessee, and one from Pennsylvania. Two were less than two years of age, nine were between two and twenty-one, and sixteen were twenty-one years old and upwards. Ten were reported as communicants in good standing in Methodist and Baptist churches. Of the adult males, five were farmers, and one each a blacksmith, shingle-maker, carpenter and common-school teacher. Twenty-two are to settle at Brewerville, three at Arthington, and two at Edina. This is a much smaller number than had applied to go and we desired to send, but we had not the means to pay their expenses.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the last fifty-four years. Those sent in 1874 make the number colonized since the war to be three thousand and eighty-seven, and a total from the beginning of fifteen thousand and seventy-five, exclusive of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two re-captured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of twenty thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

This sending of emigrants to Liberia is objected to for one or more of the following reasons, viz: 1. The colored people are needed here for their labor, their votes, and their own improvement by association with those of superior culture. 2. Their interest will be better subserved in America than in Africa.

Granting that the labor and votes of the colored people may be usefully employed in this country, and admitting that proper association with the more educated whites would be of benefit to them, yet it is claimed that the few comparatively taken to Africa by the Society, even if the hundreds were increased to as many thousands, may bestow their labor and suffrages there to far more advantage for the benefit of that continent and the race than they could by remaining here. As to their own improvement, the history of those who have removed to Liberia furnishes many bright examples of intellectual and moral advancement.

The second objection is equally disproved by the facts in the case. Such is the fertility of that country, and such its salubrity for the colored people, that if those who go do not succeed as to material prosperity, and succeed upon a somewhat large scale, it is their own fault. Many who have gone to Liberia have risen to affluence, and the great majority of them are in better circumstances than the mass of their brethren in the United States.

But the important fact is in the increasing strength this emigration must give to Liberia, for all who go are to some extent imbued with the spirit of American civilization, and among them are not a few who are educated and capable of taking an active part in any pursuit. The Society sends Christian families and even organized churches with their pastors, who, soon established on the ground, can sustain themselves. Through their influence, churches, school-houses, and dwellings for homes are made to rise in the midst of the benighted heathen tribes, and the natives become civilized and Christianized.

APPLICATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Large numbers of the people of color continue to make inquiry touching the condition and prospects of Liberia, and to prefer applications for passage to that Republic. Their governing motives and expectations are given in the following voluntary and spontaneous letters written by themselves, and received at the Society's office within the last two months, viz:

“PLYMOUTH, N. C., *November 7, 1874.*

“I am still strong in my determination to go to Liberia. I am trying to get ready to leave November 1, 1875. God being our helper, myself and family will go then. There are a good many of my church members wanting to go with me. I feel that I might do a little good among my people there. We have not money to pay our way.

ANDREW CARTWRIGHT.”

“NEW ORLEANS, *November 23, 1874.*

“I have long wanted to go to Liberia. We are five in family. We have good health. I know how to work. I have been preaching since 1853, and have had some experience as a teacher in the public schools of this State. I think I could do much to aid in civilizing and Christianizing our race in that part of the world. I have the names of several families wanting to go. I own one hundred and

sixty acres of land in this State, but a black man cannot get anything for his property if it is known that he intends to leave here.

CHARLES W. BRYANT."

"GREENVILLE, ALA., *November 30, 1874.*

"There are some twenty to thirty families, making from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, in this place and vicinity, who desire to embark for Liberia by the first opportunity. Some of them own a little property, but such is the financial condition of this region, they are not likely to get anything for it; and besides that the whites are so much opposed to the colored people going to Liberia that it is very hard for them to get away at all.

HENRY RUSSELL."

"HOMER, LA., *December 4, 1874.*

"The influence of African Colonization is at last being deeply felt here by the people of color, and I am glad to tell you that myself and many of my friends are expecting to remove to Liberia. I think it proper to give you a list of a few of their names, viz: Rev. Stokes Steele, an able minister, who would be a blessing to Africa; Mr. Arthur Daniels, a school teacher; myself, also a school teacher; my brother, a farmer; and many others with their families. All of those whose names I have mentioned are out of debt, and are members of the Methodist E. Church. They will be able to pay their expenses to the port of embarkation, and some to assist themselves from that place.

GEORGE LEWIS."

"COLUMBUS, MISS., *December 5, 1874.*

"I am directed to communicate with such Societies as I am aware of for the purpose of eliciting information concerning emigration to foreign lands. I respectfully address this letter to you for such information as may be in your possession relative to Liberia. It is represented that four hundred families of color, most of whom are freeholders, are anxious to remove to some other country. Some correspondence has been had with an Association whose object is to encourage emigration to Mexico; but they wish information from other sources, so that they may select the most inviting field.

M. W. MOORE."

"SPARTA, ALA., *December 21, 1874.*

"It is reported that the American Colonization Society expects to take a company of colored people from Alabama to Liberia, in

May, 1875. If it is true, you will please let me know, for there is a vast number in this vicinity that wish to go. Please write immediately, and give me full particulars in regard to when and where your ship will start from, and as to what way those desiring to go should be prepared for travelling.

L. D. CUNNINGHAM."

"EVERGREEN, ALA., December 29, 1874.

"I have fully made up my mind to go to Liberia, with the aid of the Colonization Society. I am teaching an intermediate school in this county. I hear a great many saying they want to go there. But we do not know how or when to start. I have a wife and two children, aged eleven and five. I am a member of the Baptist Church. I think that next fall will best suit us to start, and many are making preparations to farm the coming year until then.

ANTHONY R. DAVISON."

To the foregoing it seems proper to add a brief extract from an address to the colored people of Georgia, by the Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., a prominent and influential divine in the African Methodist E. Church, dated Savannah, November 28, 1874, as follows:

"There is no more doubt in my mind that we have ultimately to return to Africa than there is of the existence of a God; and the sooner we begin to recognize that fact and prepare for it, the better it will be for us as a people. We there have a country unsurpassed in productive and mineral resources, and we have some two hundred millions of our kindred there in moral and spiritual blindness. The four millions of us in this country are at school, learning the doctrines of Christianity and the elements of civil government. And as soon as we are educated sufficiently to assume control of our vast ancestral domain, we will hear the voice of a mysterious Providence, saying, '*Return to the land of your Fathers.*'"

LIBERIA.

Advices from Liberia give evidence of sure progress and increased activity. President Roberts, in his late Annual Message, remarks:—"We have great reason for renewed expression of devout gratitude to the giver of all good for His benign protection through the vicissitudes of another year. Our country presents on every side the evidences of that continued favor of Him under whose auspices it has gradually progressed from its earliest infancy. We are happily blessed with

domestic tranquility and all the elements of national prosperity. A kind Providence has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us at peace with our aboriginal neighbors, and preserved us in the quiet possession of civil and religious liberty. The agricultural development of the country is progressing encouragingly; and the public credit has attained a confidence particularly gratifying. In a word, a gracious Providence has crowned the year with His goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than those of improving, for our own happiness, the blessings bestowed by His hands."

"The law giving a premium on the planting of coffee trees," says the *Era* of Monrovia, "has been highly beneficial to the country and to the farmers. It certainly has acted as a powerful stimulus to industry and profit. A correspondent writes, upon good authority, that 98,000 trees have been reported to the Government as planted during last year. We think we are safe in estimating that 25,000 more trees have been planted and not reported, because many persons have lots which do not reach the maximum number (three thousand) subject to a premium under the law."

The *Era* also states that "the new and splendid bark 'Liberia,' belonging to the firm of Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, of New York, cleared from Monrovia, having a cargo purchased on the Liberian Coast, except 80,000 pounds of ginger, obtained at Sierra Leone. It consisted mainly of 90 tons of cam-wood, 10,000 gallons of palm-oil, 100,000 pounds of ginger, 500 pounds of ivory, and 54,000 pounds of coffee. She had likewise, in part as freight, 105 casks of sugar from Jesse Sharp, 24 casks from R. H. Jackson, 15 casks from S. J. Campbell, and 19 casks from Augustus Washington, the weight of which may be set down at 100,000 pounds net."

The 105 casks mentioned from Jesse Sharp, which are about half of his annual crop of sugar, brought in New York \$6, 101, yielding him, after paying \$1,356 for duty, freight and insurance, a clear profit of \$1,072.

President Roberts, in the message already quoted from, states: "I am gratified in being able to inform the Legislature of the purchase of a small vessel in England, for the use of the Government in maintaining regular communication between the several counties of the Republic, for protecting the revenue, and for enforcing the laws regulating trade and intercourse along our Coast. She is new, seventy-

nine tons burthen, and well adapted to the service for which she is designed."

The British Government kindly provided this vessel, the "Emmy," with a suitable armament to complete her efficiency, and she has arrived out and gone into commission.

Measures have been taken by the Legislature to insure a successful representation of Liberia at the proposed Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Seven thousand dollars has been appropriated for the purpose; and Edward S. Morris, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner to receive exhibits in the United States and to arrange for their display.

"*The Liberia Sunday-School Advocate*" is a monthly paper started at Monrovia, by several citizens likely to make it a power for good throughout West Africa.

Accessions to a number of Churches are reported. November 5, was generally observed as "Thanksgiving Day" in Liberia.

A manifest improvement is stated in the condition of the schools and the general wish of the people, Americo-Liberian and Native, for the acquisition of knowledge. The schools of this Society at Brewerville and Arthington, supported from the income of the Graham Legacy, are reported to comprise three "diligent teachers and 97 pupils," and the latter to be "making a decided advance in learning."

THE REGIONS BEYOND.

Hon. Joseph J. Roberts was inaugurated President of Liberia for his sixth term of two years each, January 5, 1874. In his address on the occasion, he refers to numerous facts of encouragement to himself and the friends of Africa, greatly to his credit as a Christian statesman and ruler. Touching the duty of the Republic to promote the moral and religious interests of the natives, he observes:—

"These people are absolutely to be drawn within the social and political arena of our country—in a word, they are to be properly educated and trained for usefulness as efficient co-workers in the construction of the political fabric now being erected on these shores. * * * A few days ago, I received an interesting letter from a converted chieftain in Grand Bassa, Prince New Joe West, in which he remarks: "I can say with a clear heart that God has changed my hand, that is, from engaging in war, and all my desire now is to serve Him, and to teach my people to do so to the best of my knowledge."

I am perfectly satisfied, and well do I know that God has changed my heart, and I am now, to the best of my ability, preaching Christ to my people."

A deep and wide-spreading desire among the Liberians to open up the country east of the Republic, and to promote the education of the natives, found expression in the enactment by the Senate and House of Representatives, at its last session, "Providing for the appointment of Commissioners, and for extending the boundaries of Liberia at least two hundred miles from the seaboard."

This law provides for a Commissioner and an assistant from each of the four counties on the Coast, namely, Montserrado, Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland, who are to be attended by six baggage-carriers, and to have a sufficient outfit of every kind. Each Commissioner is to proceed in the rear of his county, until the boundary of the Republic is reached. At this point they are to begin to divulge to the natives their errand, namely, the making of treaties with the chieftains to open and keep open highways extending two hundred miles from the Coast, to be travelled without interruption by all persons, for which each chief shall receive from the Republic an annual stipend of fifty dollars. They are also to explain to these native chiefs what articles are most marketable in Liberia: namely, palm-oil, cam-wood, ivory, raw cotton, gum, pepper, dried coffee in the hull, cattle, hides and skins of every description, rice, ground-nuts, and gold, together with all such articles as may be pressed into general use.

These Commissioners are also required to use diligent efforts to make and ratify peace between tribes that may be in a belligerent attitude toward each other. They are to propose an alliance with any of these chieftains, with the privilege of ceding their lands to the Republic, never to be alienated. They are to closely note the physical geography of the country, its temperature, lakes, rivers, mountains &c. They are also to submit to the chiefs the importance of education, and are authorized to agree to pay one-fourth of a teacher's salary for each tribe, if the tribe will pay the other three-fourths, the same not to exceed three hundred dollars per annum. The law further provides for the residence, among each of the tribes to whom roads are so opened, of a Commissioner, who shall, with the consent of the chiefs, guide and stimulate industry, education, and civilization; and it finally provides for the sitting of a representative of each tribe in the Leg-

islature of Liberia, to advise and counsel in all matters respecting their several localities.

Should the provisions of this law be wisely and fully carried out, these opened routes will be avenues for great wealth to flow from the hidden sources of the interior to the Coast, and avenues equally broad for civilization and the Gospel to travel to the nobler tribes of the interior. At the distance of two hundred miles they will have reached the Kong Mountains, and that purer air and more salubrious region of which travellers have so often glowingly spoken.

Mr. Benjamin Anderson, the celebrated explorer of Musardu, with an assistant, has been commissioned and sent out under the provisions of this act.

LIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States gave its countenance and assistance, and encouraged in every way, the founding of Liberia. Leading statesmen, such as Monroe, Madison, Marshall, Mercer, Frelinghuysen, Clay, Webster and Lincoln, favored it with their wise counsels and their able advocacy. Since the Independence of Liberia, in 1847, the Governments of Great Britain and France have presented it with vessels of war and military arms and equipments, in order to aid it in the grand work of protecting and developing legitimate commerce, and in promoting civilization on the West Coast of Africa.

Liberia has hoped that the United States Government would not be indifferent to her mission and wants, and that all the moral succor it could render, and all the material support which would be justified by law, would be given her.

The relations of Liberia with the United States are peculiar. They are not of a mere commercial and conventional character. The citizens of that Republic are Americans by birth and training. They are representatives on that vast continent of the ecclesiastical and political institutions of the United States. Liberia has received and taken care of nearly six thousand recaptured Africans, and thus greatly aided the American Government in executing its obligations for the suppression of the slave trade. What more natural than that the daughter Republic should look to its powerful and wealthy parent for assistance, and that it should be given?

Within the past few months there has been witnessed the effort,

almost successful, of an interior African chief to drive an English Colony into the sea. A leading English journal says that, but for the arms of precision and superior military discipline possessed by the British troops, they never could have reached and taken Coomassie. Cape Coast will have to be kept up at great expense. It is understood also that the native tribes on the east of Sierra Leone, who still claim the Peninsula, are only awaiting the withdrawal of the English troops to open hostilities against that settlement.

Liberia, on the other hand, without the patronage of foreign Governments, and with an aboriginal population of over half a million, has been able to keep order, command respect, and promote commercial intercourse.

But the work is increasing upon the Liberians. As they advance inland, where they are coming into contact with untold numbers of their aboriginal brethren, and entering regions whose boundless resources are to be developed, they feel themselves unable fully to cope with the great undertaking. A burden is pressing itself upon them which will tax to the utmost all their energies.

In view of these circumstances, it might well be suggested :

1. That as Liberia is a creation of the American Colonization Society, all the products of Liberia be admitted into the United States free of duty.
2. That the Government of the United States authorize and have executed a thorough exploration of the country east of Liberia, especially with a view to the opening of roads and location of settlements.
3. That the Government of the United States establish or subsidize a line of mail steamships to ply monthly between this country and Liberia. England already has two such lines, affording weekly communication to Liberia and the Coast of Africa, its purpose being to secure and maintain the ascendancy in the African trade—an interest that Americans seem to consider as of but little consequence.

These agencies would be of advantage in opening a new field for American capital and enterprise, and would increase American manufactures and commerce.

AFRICA'S REDEMPTION.

It may properly be asked, what are Americans, as philanthropists and Christians, doing for the elevation and salvation of degraded Africa? Commerce and science have taken the lead of Christianity opening portions of that Continent, filled with people, interesting

in many respects, but in deep moral debasement, and inciting to immediate civilizing and evangelistic efforts.

Vast districts east of Liberia are found to be rich in mineral resources, while fertile and liberally-watered highlands are capable of sustaining an immense population. The climate is reported as healthy and delightful. In these high and salubrious regions it seems very desirable and important that missions and settlements should be established with as little delay as possible. Does it not appear that God, in His providence, has preserved Liberia with a view to her people carrying the blessings of gospel civilization to the "regions beyond?" What base of operations more suitable from which recruits, trained and furnished, should start on their march inland to do service for the Master?

The cry—"Come over and help us"—has reached the hearts of many of the intelligent and pious people of color of the United States, and some of the number have voluntarily expressed a willingness and readiness to proceed to Liberia, as the heralds of Africa's elevation and redemption.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has undertaken a work to be measured not by years, but by generations—a work which has outlasted the lives of its founders, earliest friends, and its older officers, and which will be imperishable.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Constitution of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society declares in the second article, "The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization."

Our work contemplates the moral elevation of the people of Africa by the instrumentality of men of African descent. Donations will be received for the outfit, passage, and settlement of colored emigrants; for the education of the children of the emigrants and of the aborigines; for the planting of colonies of pious freedmen in the interior of Africa, in the direction of the Niger river, and for the erection of school-houses and houses for religious worship. The desire to become useful in Africa, as teachers and preachers, is extending among the students of Lincoln University and other institutions established for the education of colored youth.

PRESIDENT.

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

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|--|--|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Isla'd. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL.D., N. Y. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Va. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pa. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmu'd S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Eli K. Price, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. |
| 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky. | D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the Third Tuesday in January, 1876, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1875.*

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M, in their Rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the

Chair; and called upon the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., who led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board; and the unprinted parts of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

Mr. Merwin, Dr. Parker, and Rev. Dr. Craven were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who reported the following named Delegates as appointed by Auxiliary Societies, and also the Directors for Life and Members of the Executive Committee in attendance, viz:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1875.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Ezekiel P. Walton,* George W. Scott, Esq.* Rev. John K. Converse.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren,* Rev. Dudley C. Haynes.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D.,* Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq.*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

LIFE DIRECTORS PRESENT.—Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Edward Coles, Esq., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESENT.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, James C. Welling, LD. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and ratified, and the gentlemen named be received accordingly.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That in consideration of the diminished income of the Colonization Society, a select Committee be appointed to examine the subject, and to report what changes and reductions, if any, can be advantageously made in conducting the operations of the Society hereafter.

Dr. Lindsly, Messrs. Merwin and Pettit, and Rev. Drs. Steele and Appleton, were appointed the Committee.

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Mr. Merwin, Dr. Parker, and Rev. Dr. Craven were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who reported the following named Delegates as appointed by Auxiliary Societies, and also the Directors for Life and Members of the Executive Committee in attendance, viz:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1875.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Ezekiel P. Walton,* George W. Scott, Esq.* Rev. John K. Converse.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren,* Rev. Dudley C. Haynes.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D.,* Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq.*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

LIFE DIRECTORS PRESENT.—Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Edward Coles, Esq., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D..

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESENT.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, James C. Wel-
ling, LD. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and ratified, and the gentlemen named be received accordingly.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That in consideration of the diminished income of the Colonization Society, a select Committee be appointed to examine the subject, and to report what changes and reductions, if any, can be advantageously made in conducting the operations of the Society hereafter.

Dr. Lindsly, Messrs. Merwin and Pettit, and Rev. Drs. Steele and Appleton, were appointed the Committee.

The President appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. John K. Converse, Charles H. Nichols, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Joseph Henry, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements during the year 1874.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these Rooms tomorrow, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Pettit, and Rev. Drs. Craven and Steele, were appointed the Committee.

Letters of apology for absence from the meeting were presented from Directors Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., January 5; Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., January 8; Daniel Price, Esq., January 16; and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., January 18; and from Delegate Alfred L. Taylor, Esq., January 18.

On motion, adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1875.*

The Board of Directors met, pursuant to adjournment, President Latrobe in the Chair; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., led in prayer.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Dr. Parker, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally, recommending that the suggestions of the Annual Report touching the admittance of Liberian products into American ports free of duty, the exploration of the country east of Liberia, and the establishment of a line of steamers to ply monthly between the United States and Western Africa, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented their Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved.

Mr. Converse, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg leave to report: That twenty-five years ago, the American Colonization Society had auxiliaries in nearly all the States in the Union. The rills and rivulets from these sources poured into our treasury, from 1849 to 1870, a yearly average of \$72,722, in connection with legacies; while for the same period of twenty-one years, the average annual expenditures on all its officers and collecting agents was about \$8,000.

But at the close of the war, the current of sympathy was suddenly diverted from the cause of Colonization to what was deemed by many the more important work of assisting and educating the millions set free. All aid from Societies in the South ceased, and many of the auxiliaries in the East and West either disbanded or fell into a state of suspended animation. But there is no cause for despair. Our enterprize is of God. It is unquestionably His own chosen instrument for the redemption of Africa.

Your Committee recommend that an effort be made to organize efficient State or local auxiliaries wherever it is practicable.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented the following Report; which was read, and, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Agencies observe, with concern, that the Society's income during the past year from the vital source of donations and collections, with which Agency work has so much to do, has fallen to the small sum of \$7,758.42, and considerably below any previous year for some time. We are aware that the financial condition of

the country must have had more or less to do with this result; but it is also true that the Agency force last year was smaller than usual. It is a well-recognized fact amongst managers of Societies that efficient agents are indispensable in raising money. We therefore concur in the resolution passed last January, viz: "We earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and claims of the Society, and to obtain more enlarged means of carrying it on."

The Committee deem it their duty to say that the result reached by the Executive Committee in their comparison of Agency work done on a salary and a percentage, proves their wisdom in adopting the latter principle, in part or whole, and we advise its continuance.

Mr. Merwin, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the American Colonization Society for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, have performed that duty, and find a corresponding voucher for each charge made on the books, with perfect order and correctness in all the accounts.

Rev. Dr. Craven, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Emigration, to whom were referred so much of the Annual Report and of the Statement of the Executive Committee as pertain to that subject, respectfully report, as follows:

Whilst your Committee recognize the fact that Colonization is not at the present time popular with the great mass of the intelligent portion of our colored fellow-citizens, it is believed that we are on the eve of a great change in this respect. The first effect of the accord of full citizenship to the colored race, was to depress, in their estimation, the cause we represent. They naturally look forward to an era of social equality in the land of their birth. When it becomes apparent, as it must, that such equality cannot be attained unto, the more enterprising and better educated of the race will seek in Liberia release from a condition of persistent social inferiority. Of this, we have already gratifying indications in the expressed desire of many to remove to the land of their ancestors. In this connection, we call especial attention to the proposal of thirty-six families in Greenville, Alabama, consisting of 141 persons, pledging themselves to pay \$2,600 of the expenses of their emigration.

Your Committee believe that in this crisis of depression it is the duty of the Society to preserve its organization, and to press forward with such energy as is possible, in the expectation that there is before us a period of successful and beneficial effort for the colored race in this country and for Africa, of which our success in the past was but the germ.

As to the subject presented in the Statement of the Executive Committee, of a payment by the emigrants of a portion of their expense, your Committee recommend the

approval of their action. We further recommend, however, that so far as practicable, the requirement of the payment of at least a portion of the expense be the rule of the Society, and that gratuitous transportation be the exception, to be accorded only after careful investigation of the facts. At the same time it should be distinctly understood, that no person physically, mentally, or morally fit to be an emigrant shall be refused aid because of inability to meet the expense.

Your Committee further remark, that they feel it to be important that there should be a careful inspection of those who request aid in whole or in part from the Society. Aged and infirm persons ought not to be carried out at its expense. We recognize the fact that when families are emigrating, it is sometimes proper, in order that the ties of nature be not sundered, that such persons be included. In all such cases, however, the expense must be borne by the persons themselves, or those personally interested in them.

We respectfully submit the following resolutions for adoption :

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in reference to the transportation of emigrants be approved.

Resolved, That so far as practicable emigrants be required to pay at least a portion of the expense of their transportation; the Executive Committee, however, being empowered, in individual cases, when to them it may seem expedient, to defray the entire expense.

Resolved, That there shall be a careful inspection, by an officer appointed for the purpose, of all persons who apply for entire or partial aid; and that such aid shall not be granted to any who by reason of age or infirmity (other than youth) appear to be unfit to become useful citizens of the Republic of Liberia.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Education, in view of the report presented last year, whose suggestions are still before the Executive Committee for consideration, merely call attention to leading facts which seem to impose on the Society the duty of aiding the Liberian Republic to the extent of their authority and ability in the work of education. The history of all successful colonization is, as that of our own land indicates, that education alone can prepare colonists to accomplish their mission. In all colonies, moreover, the means of higher education have been furnished in the main from the mother country, either by public grants or by private munificence. From the origin of Liberia, this necessity has been recognized. The very object of this Society, implied in its name and stated design, has from the first led to an appropriation of funds for the support of teachers. Since its independence, private munificence has furnished a college building and other facilities for education, and the Republic has given its first Chief Executive as the head of the College, and has provided professors whose wise forecast has included in its curriculum the Arabic, the learned language of Africa, and linked itself to the sympathies of the Liberian people, while co-operating in every effort to advance popular education in the public and mission schools.

Two reasons now conspire to direct the attention of this Society to this part of their work. In our country, the thought of the whole American people has centered upon higher education as the demand worthy the grateful offerings of their Centenary Memorial Funds. Again, the tried patrons of the Colonization Society are directing their thoughts more and more to the education of the colored people, whether in this country or in the land of their ancestry, as the great hope of the African race in the rivalry which now inspires men of all nations for progress in material and intellectual civilization. It seems therefore appropriate, as it is constitutionally within their province, that this Society give increased attention to this part of their trust.

Since, now, it is the common impression of the Liberian Government and the Directors of this Society that co-operation between the missionary Societies and the authorities of the Republic, in educational effort, is desirable, your Committee but repeat the suggestion of their last year's report, that the Executive Committee of this Society may with propriety proffer their friendly offices in securing this end.

President Latrobe, Chairman of the Committee appointed January 22, 1873, to procure a Portrait of the late Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, to be placed in the rooms of the Society, stated the progress made, and the Committee was continued.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Committee on changes and reductions in conducting the operations of the Society, presented and read a report, recommending in salaries and other items a reduction of some \$5,000 in the aggregate; which report was accepted and approved.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Committee on Nomination of the Secretaries and the Executive Committee, reported verbally, and recommended the re-election of the following, viz:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and ratified, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and to Eli Jones, Esq., for their able and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for deposit in the archives of the Society.

Resolved, That our thanks be given the Pastor and the Session and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, for its use last evening for the Anniversary Meeting of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Mason, it was

Resolved, That the question of holding an annual or other meetings elsewhere than in Washington be referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these rooms on the third Tuesday in January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes of the session of to-day were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Converse, and then adjourned.

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1820.....	86	1834.....	127	1848.....	441	1862.....	65
1821.....	33	1835.....	146	1849.....	422	1863.....	26
1822.....	37	1836.....	234	1850.....	505	1864.....	23
1823.....	65	1837.....	138	1851.....	676	1865.....	527
1824.....	103	1838.....	109	1852.....	630	1866.....	621
1825.....	66	1839.....	47	1853.....	783	1867.....	633
1826.....	182	1840.....	115	1854.....	553	1868.....	453
1827.....	222	1841.....	85	1855.....	207	1869.....	160
1828.....	163	1842.....	248	1856.....	538	1870.....	196
1829.....	205	1843.....	85	1857.....	370	1871.....	247
1830.....	259	1844.....	170	1858.....	167	1872.....	150
1831.....	421	1845.....	187	1859.....	248	1873.....	73
1832.....	796	1846.....	89	1860.....	316	1874.....	27
1833.....	270	1847.....	51	1861.....	55		
Total.....							13,848
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....							1,227
Total.....							15,075

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,797, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

STATES WHICH HAVE FURNISHED EMIGRANTS.

	No.		No.		No.
Massachusetts.....	63	North Carolina.....	1,715	Indiana.....	83
Rhode Island.....	36	South Carolina.....	1,232	Illinois.....	65
Connecticut.....	57	Georgia.....	2,164	Missouri.....	83
New York.....	295	Florida.....	11	Michigan.....	1
New Jersey.....	77	Alabama.....	156	Iowa.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	370	Mississippi.....	593	Wisconsin.....	7
Delaware.....	9	Louisiana.....	309	Texas.....	17
Maryland.....	581	Tennessee.....	992	Indian Territory.....	9
District of Columbia.....	110	Kentucky.....	677	Barbados.....	146
Virginia.....	3,739	Ohio.....	56		
Total.....					13,848
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....					1,227
Total.....					15,075

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,797, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1839.....	\$51,498 36	1857.....	\$97,384 84
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1840.....	56,985 62	1858.....	61,820 19
1823-4.....	4,758 22	1841.....	42,443 68	1859.....	160,303 23
1824.....	4,379 89	1842.....	32,898 88	1860.....	104,546 92
1825.....	10,125 85	1843.....	36,093 94	1861.....	75,470 74
1826.....	14,779 24	1844.....	33,640 39	1862.....	46,208 46
1827.....	13,294 94	1845.....	56,458 60	1863.....	50,900 36
1828.....	13,458 17	1846.....	39,900 03	1864.....	79,454 70
1829.....	20,295 61	1847.....	29,472 84	1865.....	23,633 37
1830.....	26,683 41	1848.....	49,845 91	1866.....	59,375 14
1831.....	32,101 58	1849.....	50,332 84	1867.....	53,190 48
1832.....	43,065 08	1850.....	64,973 71	1868.....	49,959 52
1833.....	37,242 46	1851.....	97,443 77	1869.....	62,269 78
1834.....	22,984 30	1852.....	86,775 74	1870.....	28,372 32
1835.....	36,661 49	1853.....	82,458 25	1871.....	29,148 80
1836.....	33,096 88	1854.....	65,433 93	1872.....	33,337 22
1837.....	25,558 14	1855.....	55,276 89	1873.....	33,335 71
1838.....	10,947 41	1856.....	81,384 41	1874.....	14,749 28
Total.....					2,448,070 88
The Maryland State Colonization Society, since its organization, received.....					309,759 33
The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received.....					95,640 00
The Mississippi Society, during its independent operations, received.....					12,000 00
Making a total to January 1, 1875.....					\$2,865,470 21

OUR CONDITION AND WANTS.

The effect of a financial depression, such as the country is still passing through, is more disastrous to a Society like this than to some others. This is so for several reasons. If the liberal have less to give to the cause of Christian benevolence, they are very likely not to give in diminished proportions to all, but to patronize those societies which have the widest reach and most commanding influence, and pass by the smaller organizations. But a more important point in connection with the Colonization Society is this: while its receipts are diminished sadly by a money pressure in the community, its work is really increased. There has been since the war not only more applicants for establishment in Liberia than the Society had the means to send; but during the past few months its aid has been sought by larger numbers than ever before, some of whom perhaps would not have done so in times of business activity and financial plenty.

It is represented that many of the applicants are educated to a cer-

tain extent, a goodly number are artizans or persons of skilled labor, and not a few desire to bear Christian civilization to the continent of their ancestors. Hundreds of them offer to contribute a fair proportion of the cost of passage to and their settlement in Liberia. But our treasury is depleted, and it is judged best not to contract a debt. We ask our friends for larger resources to carry forward this cause properly.

OFFERS TO CONTRIBUTE.

During the past ten years, the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has been constantly pressed by thousands of spontaneously moved applicants for establishment in Liberia, and now some of them seem to be able and willing to help it to send and settle them there. The Society received in January last the names of fifty-two families at Sparta, Ala., comprising 397 persons, proposing to give some \$3,500 toward the expenses of their removal in the coming spring; and also the names of thirty-six families at Greenville, Ala., including 141 persons, pledging themselves to furnish \$2,600 of the cost of their passage next fall.

Hitherto emigration to Liberia has been exclusively a charitable work. But as the colored people gain intelligence and earn money, the most desirable will be those thrifty ones who can and will gladly contribute as much as they are able toward the expense of their passage to and settlement in Liberia.

We lay these facts before those who sympathize with the colored people in their needy and trying condition, and we earnestly entreat them to aid us promptly and liberally.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Whatever imperfections may pertain to the new civilization of Liberia, it gives assurance of a capacity in the African race, that, under proper guidance and development, promises to realize the highest anticipations. The Annual Message of President Roberts, which bears date December 10, 1874, not only proves this, but it affords reliable information concerning Liberian affairs which cannot but be interesting to enlightened Americans. The Message states, "that the duties on imports and exports for the past fiscal year exceed the amount of the previous year by several thousand dollars, and there has been a small increase of the whole revenue of the country." Explorations

east of the Republic were in progress, and the "annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and the "cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa county and the Pessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia," are mentioned. Referring to the steps taken to have the Republic represented at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the President remarks: "I cannot too earnestly press upon our fellow-citizens the propriety of a hearty co-operation with the Commissioner in the collection of such articles as will do credit to the industry of the people, and present a fair exhibit of the products of our country." Touching the relations of Liberia to the natives, President Roberts says, "I am aware that the improvement of our aboriginal population, and the native tribes around us, is always an object of deep interest to the Legislature; and I regard your present session a most favorable opportunity for measures tending to this end. For the first time in the history of the Republic you have associated with you in your legislative deliberations native chiefs from the several parts of the country. These chiefs have been selected for their intelligence and influence; and I doubt not will be able, by their counsel and advice, to render important assistance in whatever measures you may deem proper to adopt for the elevation and improvement of the people."

The barque Thomas Pope, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, arrived at Monrovia, December 13, "all well."

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The *Boston Daily News* says: It will be seen by a notice of a meeting held in Boston, which we publish below, that some 10,000—chiefly freedmen of the South—more than the Colonization Society have been able to send to Liberia, have applied for homes there. It seems also that the Society has given homes there to 3,087 since the war. On the other hand, Liberia, in Africa, whither the Society sends its emigrants, is in a prosperous condition, having now a population of six hundred thousand. Even the College there, which has been chiefly cared for by Boston merchants and scholars, is taking high ground. What if benighted Africa should, after all, be indebted to Americans for its elevation? God's prerogative is to bring good out of evil, and He can make our freedmen valuable in His work there, and seems to be moving them to it. In the meantime, such of them as choose to go there receive twenty-five acres of land, and some attain

to good homes. It is claimed that an industrious and moral adult emigrant is worth to any country sixteen hundred dollars, so that we may return to Africa some good for the evil we have done her in our former system of slavery.

At the regular meeting of the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society to-day, at the office of the President, Judge G. Washington Warren, who was in the chair, the Rev. Mr. Haynes, District Secretary of the American Colonization Society, reported that in all respects, save the want of sufficient funds to meet the increasing applications for homes in Liberia, the Society was in a prosperous condition.

It has enabled since the war 3,087 persons, chiefly freedmen, to emigrate to Liberia, and obtain there comfortable employment and homes of their own; total, in fifty-four years, 20,797, including 5,722 recaptured Africans which it aided the United States Government to return.

The applicants for homes in Liberia since the war have been about ten thousand more than the Society has been able to send. Though the applicants are chiefly freedmen from the South, there have been some from other States, and, amongst the latest, parties from Massachusetts, from which State quite a number have gone.

As to Liberia, the Christian Republic in Africa, on which our efforts have been concentrated and must continue to be, there is ample evidence that it is fairly a success. The Government and people are enjoying a good degree of prosperity, and the churches and educational and commercial influences are all that could be expected and much more ample than is generally supposed. Recently a new impulse has been given to efforts to advance the influence of Liberia into the interior, and the evidence is ample that, as we have always claimed, the Republic is to be the chief means of Africa's elevation.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the American Colonization Society and in the work in which we are engaged, and that we deem the desire of so many of our colored fellow-citizens to emigrate to the fatherland additional motive for the furtherance of the work.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, and in the increasing evidence that it is a prime instrumentality in the civilization of Africa, and that we believe its Government and people entitled to our respect and co-operation.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, President.

JAMES C. BRAMAN, Secretary.

BOSTON, *January 6, 1875.*

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Scarcely a year has passed since the AFRICAN REPOSITORY became the property of the American Colonization Society, that it has not cost the treasury several hundred dollars over the receipts for subscriptions. The financial condition of the country made the last year exceptionally heavy in this respect; and since the first of January, the postage on each copy sent having to be paid by the Society, adds to the burden.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society regard the REPOSITORY as an important medium of communication with its friends, giving them, as it has done for fifty years, an acknowledgment of their gifts, and an account of the work accomplished through their benefactions. Under these circumstances, and in carrying into execution a reduction of expenses as far as possible, the REPOSITORY will be published quarterly—in January, April, July, and October—until further notice, instead of monthly, as heretofore.

In accordance with the notice given in previous numbers, the revision of the mailing list of the REPOSITORY has been commenced, and we are the more convinced that many copies fail to reach their destination, because of the removal or decease of those to whom they are sent.

1. Every pastor or life member who is entitled to the REPOSITORY and fails to receive it, is specially requested to communicate with us by letter or postal card.

2. The friends of African Colonization are also invited to obtain subscribers to the REPOSITORY, and thus secure a wider circulation for the information about the Society and Liberia which its pages contain.

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

LIVINGSTONE.

That man with purpose, great, and grand, and glorious,
 A weeping world has sung his funeral hymn;
 Cut off with work unfinished—but victorious—
 No failures, no defeats, his laurels dim;
 For all within man's compass he completed,
 Did more than man before had dared to do;
 Then, "Conqueror," by the universe he's greeted,
 With help of God, who did all man could do;—

Who lived and suffered years of toil and danger,
 Who knew no home, no country, for thy sake,
 Oh Afric! Through thy thickest dark a ranger,
 Through jungle, reedy marsh, and tangled brake,
 To rescue thee from thralldom, and from error,
 He knew no fear. For his soul, true and brave,
 Death in Illala's hut possessed no terror,
 Or, in thy desert sands, a foreign grave.

And, when his master him did call "up higher,"
 While heaven rejoiced, two worlds their sorrows blent:
 Sad Africa, who saw her friend expire,
 When in her cause life's energy was spent;
 And Europe, who his boyhood brave had nourished,
 But yielded him, in manhood's palmy power,
 To the great human cause he loved and cherished—
 Both claimed his fame, their heritage and dower.

When heart and flesh yielded, in long endurance,
 When strength and sinews failed, at last, at last,
 Then did this man leave to the world assurance,
 His name and fame not with his breath had passed,
 But would go sounding down the eternal ages,
 Not with the hero-warrior's trumpet sound,
 But, sweet as music, that the storm assuages
 In some poor tempest-tost one, bleeding, bound.

Ah! his *Io triumphe* was not blended
 With hapless widows' wails and orphans' moans,
 And his triumphal car was not attended
 With any trophy cruel warfare owns;
 But, high uprose the jubilate glorious
 For him, who'd gained his rest and his reward,
 While sweet the seraphim chimed in symphonious,
 And all that was within us, praised the Lord.

to good homes. It is claimed that an industrious and moral adult emigrant is worth to any country sixteen hundred dollars, so that we may return to Africa some good for the evil we have done her in our former system of slavery.

At the regular meeting of the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society to-day, at the office of the President, Judge G. Washington Warren, who was in the chair, the Rev. Mr. Haynes, District Secretary of the American Colonization Society, reported that in all respects, save the want of sufficient funds to meet the increasing applications for homes in Liberia, the Society was in a prosperous condition.

It has enabled since the war 3,087 persons, chiefly freedmen, to emigrate to Liberia, and obtain there comfortable employment and homes of their own; total, in fifty-four years, 20,797, including 5,722 recaptured Africans which it aided the United States Government to return.

The applicants for homes in Liberia since the war have been about ten thousand more than the Society has been able to send. Though the applicants are chiefly freedmen from the South, there have been some from other States, and, amongst the latest, parties from Massachusetts, from which State quite a number have gone.

As to Liberia, the Christian Republic in Africa, on which our efforts have been concentrated and must continue to be, there is ample evidence that it is fairly a success. The Government and people are enjoying a good degree of prosperity, and the churches and educational and commercial influences are all that could be expected and much more ample than is generally supposed. Recently a new impulse has been given to efforts to advance the influence of Liberia into the interior, and the evidence is ample that, as we have always claimed, the Republic is to be the chief means of Africa's elevation.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the American Colonization Society and in the work in which we are engaged, and that we deem the desire of so many of our colored fellow-citizens to emigrate to the fatherland additional motive for the furtherance of the work.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, and in the increasing evidence that it is a prime instrumentality in the civilization of Africa, and believe its Government and people entitled to our respect and co-operation.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, President

Two reasons now conspire to direct the attention of this Society to this part of their work. In our country, the thought of the whole American people has centered upon higher education as the demand worthy the grateful offerings of their Centenary Memorial Funds. Again, the tried patrons of the Colonization Society are directing their thoughts more and more to the education of the colored people, whether in this country or in the land of their ancestry, as the great hope of the African race in the rivalry which now inspires men of all nations for progress in material and intellectual civilization. It seems therefore appropriate, as it is constitutionally within their province, that this Society give increased attention to this part of their trust.

Since, now, it is the common impression of the Liberian Government and the Directors of this Society that co-operation between the missionary Societies and the authorities of the Republic, in educational effort, is desirable, your Committee but repeat the suggestion of their last year's report, that the Executive Committee of this Society may with propriety proffer their friendly offices in securing this end.

President Latrobe, Chairman of the Committee appointed January 22, 1873, to procure a Portrait of the late Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, to be placed in the rooms of the Society, stated the progress made, and the Committee was continued.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Committee on changes and reductions in conducting the operations of the Society, presented and read a report, recommending in salaries and other items a reduction of some \$5,000 in the aggregate; which report was accepted and approved.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Committee on Nomination of the Secretaries and the Executive Committee, reported verbally, and recommended the re-election of the following, viz:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and ratified, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and to Eli Jones, Esq., for their able and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for deposit in the archives of the Society.

Resolved, That our thanks be given the Pastor and the Session and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, for its use last evening for the Anniversary Meeting of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Mason, it was

Resolved, That the question of holding an annual or other meetings elsewhere than in Washington be referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these rooms on the third Tuesday in January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes of the session of to-day were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Converse, and then adjourned.

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1820.....	86	1834.....	127	1848.....	441	1862.....	65
1821.....	33	1835.....	146	1849.....	422	1863.....	26
1822.....	37	1836.....	234	1850.....	505	1864.....	23
1823.....	65	1837.....	138	1851.....	676	1865.....	527
1824.....	103	1838.....	109	1852.....	630	1866.....	621
1825.....	66	1839.....	47	1853.....	783	1867.....	633
1826.....	182	1840.....	115	1854.....	553	1868.....	453
1827.....	222	1841.....	85	1855.....	207	1869.....	160
1828.....	163	1842.....	248	1856.....	538	1870.....	196
1829.....	205	1843.....	85	1857.....	370	1871.....	247
1830.....	259	1844.....	170	1858.....	167	1872.....	150
1831.....	421	1845.....	187	1859.....	248	1873.....	73
1832.....	796	1846.....	89	1860.....	316	1874.....	27
1833.....	270	1847.....	51	1861.....	55		
Total.....							13,848
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....							1,227
Total.....							15,075

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,797, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

STATES WHICH HAVE FURNISHED EMIGRANTS.

No.	No.	No.
Massachusetts.....	63	North Carolina.....1,715
Rhode Island.....	36	South Carolina.....1,232
Connecticut.....	57	Georgia.....2,164
New York.....	295	Florida.....11
New Jersey.....	77	Alabama.....156
Pennsylvania.....	370	Mississippi.....593
Delaware.....	9	Louisiana.....309
Maryland.....	581	Tennessee.....992
District of Columbia.....	110	Kentucky.....677
Virginia.....	3,739	Ohio.....56
Total.....		13,848
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....		1,227
Total.....		15,075

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,797, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society :

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1839.....	\$51,498 36	1857.....	\$97,384 84
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1840.....	56,985 62	1858.....	61,820 19
1823..1.....	4,758 22	1841.....	42,443 68	1859.....	160,303 23
1824.....	4,379 89	1842.....	32,898 88	1860.....	104,546 92
1825.....	10,125 85	1843.....	36,093 94	1861.....	75,470 74
1826.....	14,779 24	1844.....	33,640 39	1862.....	46,208 46
1827.....	13,294 94	1845.....	56,458 60	1863.....	50,900 36
1828.....	13,458 17	1846.....	39,900 03	1864.....	79,454 70
1829.....	20,295 61	1847.....	29,472 84	1865.....	23,633 37
1830.....	26,683 41	1848.....	49,845 91	1866.....	59,375 14
1831.....	32,101 58	1849.....	50,332 84	1867.....	53,190 48
1832.....	43,065 08	1850.....	64,973 71	1868.....	49,959 52
1833.....	37,242 46	1851.....	97,443 77	1869.....	62,269 78
1834.....	22,984 30	1852.....	86,775 74	1870.....	28,372 32
1835.....	36,661 49	1853.....	82,458 25	1871.....	29,348 80
1836.....	33,096 88	1854.....	65,433 93	1872.....	33,337 22
1837.....	25,558 14	1855.....	55,276 89	1873.....	33,335 71
1838.....	10,947 41	1856.....	81,384 41	1874.....	14,749 28
Total.....					2,448,070 88
The Maryland State Colonization Society, since its organization, received.....					309,759 33
The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received.....					95,640 00
The Mississippi Society, during its independent operations, received.....					12,000 00
Making a total to January 1, 1875.....					\$2,865,470 21

OUR CONDITION AND WANTS.

The effect of a financial depression, such as the country is still passing through, is more disastrous to a Society like this than to some others. This is so for several reasons. If the liberal have less to give to the cause of Christian benevolence, they are very likely not to give in diminished proportions to all, but to patronize those societies which have the widest reach and most commanding influence, and pass by the smaller organizations. But a more important point in connection with the Colonization Society is this: while its receipts are diminished sadly by a money pressure in the community, its work is really increased. There has been since the war not only more applicants for establishment in Liberia than the Society had the means to send; but during the past few months its aid has been sought by larger numbers than ever before, some of whom perhaps would not have done so in times of business activity and financial plenty.

It is represented that many of the applicants are educated to a cer-

tain extent, a goodly number are artizans or persons of skilled labor, and not a few desire to bear Christian civilization to the continent of their ancestors. Hundreds of them offer to contribute a fair proportion of the cost of passage to and their settlement in Liberia. But our treasury is depleted, and it is judged best not to contract a debt. We ask our friends for larger resources to carry forward this cause properly.

OFFERS TO CONTRIBUTE.

During the past ten years, the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has been constantly pressed by thousands of spontaneously moved applicants for establishment in Liberia, and now some of them seem to be able and willing to help it to send and settle them there. The Society received in January last the names of fifty-two families at Sparta, Ala., comprising 397 persons, proposing to give some \$3,500 toward the expenses of their removal in the coming spring; and also the names of thirty-six families at Greenville, Ala., including 141 persons, pledging themselves to furnish \$2,600 of the cost of their passage next fall.

Hitherto emigration to Liberia has been exclusively a charitable work. But as the colored people gain intelligence and earn money, the most desirable will be those thrifty ones who can and will gladly contribute as much as they are able toward the expense of their passage to and settlement in Liberia.

We lay these facts before those who sympathize with the colored people in their needy and trying condition, and we earnestly entreat them to aid us promptly and liberally.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Whatever imperfections may pertain to the new civilization of Liberia, it gives assurance of a capacity in the African race, that, under proper guidance and development, promises to realize the highest anticipations. The Annual Message of President Roberts, which bears date December 10, 1874, not only proves this, but it affords reliable information concerning Liberian affairs which cannot but be interesting to enlightened Americans. The Message states, "that the duties on imports and exports for the past fiscal year exceed the amount of the previous year by several thousand dollars, and there has been a small increase of the whole revenue of the country." Explorations

east of the Republic were in progress, and the "annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and the "cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa county and the Pessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia," are mentioned. Referring to the steps taken to have the Republic represented at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the President remarks: "I cannot too earnestly press upon our fellow-citizens the propriety of a hearty co-operation with the Commissioner in the collection of such articles as will do credit to the industry of the people, and present a fair exhibit of the products of our country." Touching the relations of Liberia to the natives, President Roberts says, "I am aware that the improvement of our aboriginal population, and the native tribes around us, is always an object of deep interest to the Legislature; and I regard your present session a most favorable opportunity for measures tending to this end. For the first time in the history of the Republic you have associated with you in your legislative deliberations native chiefs from the several parts of the country. These chiefs have been selected for their intelligence and influence; and I doubt not will be able, by their counsel and advice, to render important assistance in whatever measures you may deem proper to adopt for the elevation and improvement of the people."

The barque Thomas Pope, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, arrived at Monrovia, December 13, "all well."

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The *Boston Daily News* says: It will be seen by a notice of a meeting held in Boston, which we publish below, that some 10,000—chiefly freedmen of the South—more than the Colonization Society have been able to send to Liberia, have applied for homes there. It seems also that the Society has given homes there to 3,087 since the war. On the other hand, Liberia, in Africa, whither the Society sends its emigrants, is in a prosperous condition, having now a population of six hundred thousand. Even the College there, which has been chiefly cared for by Boston merchants and scholars, is taking high ground. What if benighted Africa should, after all, be indebted to Americans for its elevation? God's prerogative is to bring good out of evil, and He can make our freedmen valuable in His work there, and seems to be moving them to it. In the meantime, such of them as choose to go there receive twenty-five acres of land, and some attain

to good homes. It is claimed that an industrious and moral adult emigrant is worth to any country sixteen hundred dollars, so that we may return to Africa some good for the evil we have done her in our former system of slavery.

At the regular meeting of the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society to-day, at the office of the President, Judge G. Washington Warren, who was in the chair, the Rev. Mr. Haynes, District Secretary of the American Colonization Society, reported that in all respects, save the want of sufficient funds to meet the increasing applications for homes in Liberia, the Society was in a prosperous condition.

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The following resolutions were adopted:

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G. WASHINGTON WARREN, President.

JAMES C. BRAMAN, Secretary.

BOSTON, *January 6, 1875.*

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Scarcely a year has passed since the AFRICAN REPOSITORY became the property of the American Colonization Society, that it has not cost the treasury several hundred dollars over the receipts for subscriptions. The financial condition of the country made the last year exceptionally heavy in this respect; and since the first of January, the postage on each copy sent having to be paid by the Society, adds to the burden.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society regard the REPOSITORY as an important medium of communication with its friends, giving them, as it has done for fifty years, an acknowledgment of their gifts, and an account of the work accomplished through their benefactions. Under these circumstances, and in carrying into execution a reduction of expenses as far as possible, the REPOSITORY will be published quarterly—in January, April, July, and October—until further notice, instead of monthly, as heretofore.

In accordance with the notice given in previous numbers, the revision of the mailing list of the REPOSITORY has been commenced, and we are the more convinced that many copies fail to reach their destination, because of the removal or decease of those to whom they are sent.

1. Every pastor or life member who is entitled to the REPOSITORY and fails to receive it, is specially requested to communicate with us by letter or postal card.

2. The friends of African Colonization are also invited to obtain subscribers to the REPOSITORY, and thus secure a wider circulation for the information about the Society and Liberia which its pages contain.

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

LIVINGSTONE.

That man with purpose, great, and grand, and glorious,
 A weeping world has sung his funeral hymn;
 Cut off with work unfinished—but victorious—
 No failures, no defeats, his laurels dim;
 For all within man's compass he completed,
 Did more than man before had dared to do;
 Then, "Conqueror," by the universe he's greeted,
 With help of God, who did all man could do;—

Who lived and suffered years of toil and danger,
 Who knew no home, no country, for thy sake,
 Oh Afric! Through thy thickest dark a ranger,
 Through jungle, reedy marsh, and tangled brake,
 To rescue thee from thralldom, and from error,
 He knew no fear. For his soul, true and brave,
 Death in Illala's hut possessed no terror,
 Or, in thy desert sands, a foreign grave.

And, when his master him did call "up higher,"
 While heaven rejoiced, two worlds their sorrows blent:
 Sad Africa, who saw her friend expire,
 When in her cause life's energy was spent;
 And Europe, who his boyhood brave had nourished,
 But yielded him, in manhood's palmy power,
 To the great human cause he loved and cherished—
 Both claimed his fame, their heritage and dower.

When heart and flesh yielded, in long endurance,
 When strength and sinews failed, at last, at last,
 Then did this man leave to the world assurance,
 His name and fame not with his breath had passed,
 But would go sounding down the eternal ages,
 Not with the hero-warrior's trumpet sound,
 But, sweet as music, that the storm assuages
 In some poor tempest-tost one, bleeding, bound.

Ah! his *Io triumphé* was not blended
 With hapless widows' wails and orphans' moans,
 And his triumphal car was not attended
 With any trophy cruel warfare owns;
 But, high uprose the jubilate glorious
 For him, who'd gained his rest and his reward,
 While sweet the seraphim chimed in symphonious,
 And all that was within us, praised the Lord.

No more for him shall flow Marava's river ;
 No more for him shall bloom the stately palm ;
 But, oh, he's gone forever, and forever,
 To Heaven's eternal blessedness and calm !
 No more, no more, for him, doubt and suspicion ;
 No more shall any evil call his good ;
 No more, no more, his glorious life-mission
 Be misinterpreted, misunderstood.

No ! for the patient, toiling, long-enduring,
 Has gained his recompense and his reward,
 For all his toil received the sweet assuring,
 That, even in all he did, he *pleased the Lord !* "
 Ah, without this, what were the world's ovation—
 What, even in glorious Westminster, a grave—
 Without his Heavenly Master's approbation?—
 All but as empty bubble on the wave !—

Aye, even as the evanescent bubble,
 The fleeting snow-flake or the thistle-down.
 No, no ; for all his life of toil and trouble,
 Poor recompense a passing world's renown !
 But, his exceeding great reward, more precious
 Than all the plaudits from the world e'er won,
 Came, came, at last, when from his Master, gracious,
 He heard the words—the blessed words—" Well done ! "

Mrs. MARTIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 1875.

A WIDE, WIDE FIELD.

Dr. Schweinfurth says that the largest people in the world, the Bari, are in Africa, near the equator. Here, also, the smallest people, the pigmies, are found. The people are finely formed, active and supple. The women do the work, and are straight and strong. The central belt of Africa is very fertile, producing coffee, spices, and tropical fruits. Ivory, diamonds, and gold are to be found. Rare animals and birds are here in abundance. Madagascar has, during the past year, experienced a wonderful revival, thousands being converted. Seventy-five millions in Central Africa have never heard of the Saviour of men. England spends three hundred thousand dollars and America eighty thousand dollars yearly for African missions. The English, Americans, and others, have missions on the Western Coast, which have twenty thousand children in the schools, and twenty thousand Church members—not a single missionary eighty-five miles from the Coast.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—On Friday, the 8th of January, Rev'ds W. J. David and W. W. Colley, missionaries of the Foreign Board of Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, sailed from New York in the bark *Liberia* for Monrovia, Africa. On the Sunday night previous a missionary meeting, to bid them farewell, was held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church of New York City. The missionaries and others addressed the meeting, which was one of deep interest. The missionaries embarked with cheerful hearts and hopeful views with regard to their future work.

DR. GERHARD ROLFE'S new work, *Quer durch Africa*, true to its title, says the *Academy*, carries its readers straight through Africa, from one ocean to the other. Since the death of Livingstone this traveller has ranked as the only explorer who has traversed the African continent from Coast to Coast.

LAKE TANGANYIKA OUTLET.—A telegram from Aden has been received at the Foreign Office announcing that Lieut. Cameron has sailed round the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, and discovered an outlet, which he believes to be the Congo. He writes in excellent spirits.—*London News*.

SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society a paper was read by Captain Elton, giving an account of the country between Dares-Salam and Kilwa, which he had traversed for the purpose of freeing slaves held by British Indian subjects, under the treaty of June, 1873, with the Sultan of Zanzibar. Major Erskine read a paper written by his son, Mr. St. Vincent Erskine, who has made four expeditions into South-Eastern Africa at his own expense, "On a Journey to Umzila, in the Zambesi District." Certain analogies in the names of the district led the major to think that this country is identical with that of the Queen of Sheba, and there seems little doubt that it is rich in gold.

CAN THE ETHIOPIAN CHANGE?—When a Hottentot, whom civilized nations sneered at as not belonging to the human race, was asked by a military officer what the missionaries had done for them, he replied: "When they came among us we had no other clothing than filthy sheep-skins, now we are dressed in English manufactures. We had no written language, now we can read the Bible, or get it read to us. We were without religion, now we worship God with our families. Then we had no idea of morals, now we are faithful. We were given up to profligacy and drunkenness, now industry and sobriety prevail among us. We had no property, now the Hottentots of this place have fifty wagons and a great many cattle."

RAILWAY FROM CAIRO TO KHARTOUM.—The Egyptian Government has decided to construct the Soudan Railway, and instructions have been received by Mr. John Fowler, the eminent engineer, to that effect. The first section to be made is about 350 kilometres, (230 miles,) and the execution of the work is to be spread over five years. The total cost will be £1,400,000. Mr. Fowler has instructions not to exceed from £200,000 to £300,000 in any one year. The revenue derived by the Government from the Soudan districts is to be especially applied to this work. The amount of goods exported from the Soudan districts to Lower Egypt increased last year to £1,500,000, and the imports have also been considerable.—*London African Times*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of January, 1875.

MAINE.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Bangor</i> —Dr. T. U. Coe.....	5 00	<i>Philadelphia</i> —Edward Coles, Esq.....	50 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		VIRGINIA.	
<i>Bristol</i> —S. Cavis, \$10; Mrs. A. Cavis, A friend, ea. \$5.....	20 00	<i>Alexandria</i> —Mrs. Wm. B. Blackford...	2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		GEORGIA.	
<i>Haward</i> —Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.....	100 00	<i>Angusta</i> —Legacy of Robert Campbell, Esq., by Joseph S. Bean, Executor.....	1,000 00
<i>Boston</i> —J. Huntington Wolcott, \$20; Hon. Benj. F. Thomas, H. G. Chase, Esq., Mrs. E. B. Bigelow, ea. \$10; J. W. Blake, Benj. Thaxter, ea. \$5.....	60 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY.	
<i>Templeton</i> —Mrs. Maria P. Sabin.....	5 10	Maine \$25.25; New Hampshire \$11.62; Vermont \$11.10; Massachusetts \$7.95; Rhode Island \$3.00; Connecticut \$1.20; New York \$2.10; New Jersey \$1.00; Pennsylvania \$2.25; Louisiana 50 cts.; Tennessee \$1.10; Ohio \$1.00; Indiana \$1 10.....	69 17
	165 10	RECAPITULATION.	
RHODE ISLAND.		Donations.....	279 10
<i>Little Compton</i> —Isaac B. Richmond....	5 00	Legacy.....	1000 00
CONNECTICUT.		African Repository.....	69 17
<i>New Haven</i> —R. S. Fellowes.....	30 00	Rents.....	123 08
NEW JERSEY.		Total Receipts in January.....	\$1,471 35
<i>Mount Holly</i> —Miss J. S. Ware.....	2 00		

During the month of February, 1875.

MASSACHUSETTS.		<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Walcott Huntington, \$20; Mrs. E. A. Russell, \$10; Mrs. Samuel Russell, Mrs. S. L. Whittelsey, ea. \$5; Mrs. Dr. Woodward, \$2; C. Bacon, \$1.....	
<i>Boston</i> —John A. Burnham, \$50; Amos A. Lawrence, Geo. H. Kuhn, ea. \$25; Isaac H. Cary, J. P. Melledge, Peter Butler, ea. \$10; J. W. Converse, \$5...	135 00	<i>Wethersfield</i> —Hon. James T. Pratt.....	10 00
<i>Charlestown</i> —Edward Lawrence, F. F. Sawyer, James Hunnewell, Wm. Carl- ton, ea. \$10; Prentiss Sargent, S. Pren- tiss Hill, Geo. Hyde, R. Frothingham, ea. \$5.....	60 00	<i>Newtown</i> —Mrs. Sarah Baldwin.....	10 00
<i>Beverly</i> —Washington St. Cong. Ch.....	7 45		280 00
	202 45	NEW YORK.	
CONNECTICUT.		<i>New York City</i> —Mrs. Mary L. Sheafe, \$50; I. W. Phelps, \$20; Miss M. J. Oothout, Wm. Walker, H. S. McIl- vaine, ea. \$10.....	100 00
<i>Hartford</i> —James B. Hosmer, Rev. Dr. W. W. Turner, Mrs. Tertius Wads- worth, ea. \$25; George Beach, \$15; Charles Seymour, Rowland Mather, James Goodwin, C. M. Pond, ea. \$10; S. S. Ward, E. B. Watkinson, Mem- ber of Trinity Ch., ea. \$5; Prof. W. Thompson, \$4; J. C. Walkley, \$3; Dr. Preston, \$1.....	153 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY.	
<i>New Haven</i> —Sam. Brace, O. B. North, N. Peck, Henry White, Misses Gerry, Mrs. M. H. Robertson, ea. \$10; Dr. E. N. Bishop, \$4.....	64 00	Maine \$2.50; New Hampshire \$11.00; Vermont \$12.00; Connecticut 50 cts.; Louisiana \$2.12.....	28 12
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations.....	582 45
		African Repository.....	28 12
		Rents and interest.....	451 83
		In trust for Schools in Liberia.....	490 50
		Total Receipts in February....	\$1,252 90

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LI.

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1875.

No. 3.

FALL EXPEDITION—PRACTICAL MISSIONARIES.

The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society will send an expedition to Liberia in the fall, as large and numerous as the funds of the Society will allow. That Republic greatly needs intelligent population from this country, and hundreds of colored people of excellent character and promise of usefulness, are waiting for passage and settlement. They want to go to better their condition, and to help to elevate their race in that dark land. Ten thousand dollars is needed for the expedition. *The Christian Intelligencer* thus commends our work to Christian philanthropists:

“If Africa is ever to be evangelized on a grand scale, or her millions generally and permanently advanced in civilization, it must be by the agency of those who are of their own race. Isolated successes may be achieved by white missionaries, and some important advances may be secured by white adventurers, but the missionaries who will be the most effective, by their numbers and sympathies, for the social, moral, and material regeneration and development of the myriads of Africa, are the Africans themselves, or those who are of their own race. The example of fifty colonies like those of Liberia and Sierra Leone, if by concerted effort as many colonies as these could be planted at the proper points in Africa, would do more in a single year for the enlightenment of her people than will be effected with the present scanty means in many generations. When the native African sees men of his own color combining under social, municipal, and national laws and regulations, developing into successful husbandmen, mechanics, traders, miners, etc., who are made secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and worshipping a true God, through whose well-beloved Son the whole world is made kin—when the native African is thus taught by the example of his own race what

may be accomplished for him and them by Christianity and civilization, we may have a reasonable expectation that he will be incited to share in the amelioration and advancement which are as possible for him as for them. By all means let the funds be speedily supplied to send forward these practical missionaries of religion and civilization."

EXPLORATION OF WESTERN AFRICA.

PROPOSITION OF ROBERT ARTHINGTON, ESQ.

The signs of the times indicate that Western Africa will no longer be suffered by the civilized world to remain in its present comparatively unknown condition. Earnest efforts are being made, having chiefly for their object the attainment of a more accurate knowledge of its topography, climate, resources and population, with an ultimate view to the extension of agricultural, commercial and mechanical wealth, laws and literature, civilization and Christianity.

The following letter from Robert Arthington, Esq., suggests and recommends a move in this direction which should receive prompt and liberal encouragement. The writer is an enlightened and zealous friend of the African race, already favorably known in this country and in England for his generous gift, a few years since, of £1,000 (\$5,000 gold) to aid in founding an inland settlement on the St. Paul river, Liberia, which happily bears his name. He now proposes to subscribe £500 (\$2,500 gold) towards the expense of a thorough survey of the country from that place to the Joliba branch of the Niger, and the construction of a railroad to connect those natural highways leading to the heart of the continent.

Liberia represents in Africa our interests. It was established by us, fostered by our care, and is modeled in its institutions and society after ours. The projected exploration has for its ulterior objects the extension of Liberia and the Christian settlement of Africa. A leading result must be an increase of American commerce. English concerns in Western Africa are well cared for by her colonies on the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and on the Gold Coast, and by an active naval force; and English mercantile capital and enterprise gives employment to a large fleet of sailing vessels and to two lines of steamers, the latter of which affords weekly communication from Liverpool for freight, passengers, and the mails, including those from the United States. On the other hand, Liberia is weak and devoid of capital,

and is not aided by our Government. An American man-of-war but rarely visits Monrovia, and then remains long enough only to take in water and fresh provisions. Is it any wonder that British commerce is rapidly increasing on that Coast, and that American trade has to struggle hard to maintain its present limited existence? Thus a valuable traffic in raw products, constantly in demand, is practically lost to us, and we ignore an illimitable market for our tobacco, calico, silk and woolen fabrics, iron, brass and copper utensils, glass and earthenware, arms and ammunition.

It is high time that a more enlightened and liberal policy be adopted by us. To this end let our people promptly and heartily second the proposition now submitted for an exploration of Western Africa. We have money to spare for Polar expeditions, for the survey of the valley of the Jordan, for watching solar eclipses, the transit of Venus, and sounding the sea. Can we not devote a few thousand dollars to the elevation of a continent which we have wronged? In whatever point of view we contemplate Liberia in its relations to the United States, we shall find it deserving of all possible encouragement and assistance.

The letter from Mr. Arthington is as follows:

LEEDS, ENGLAND, *April 14, 1875.*

DEAR MR. C.: I am very desirous for us to get on with the work of bringing Africa completely within the circle of civilization, and I have been seriously thinking lately that I had best propose to contribute—or, perhaps, rather *subscribe*—£500 (five hundred pounds) toward a sum to be subscribed in America, at your request or instance, of a sufficient number of thousands of pounds to justify the constitution of a company and the formation of a directorate of most carefully-chosen men, in order to survey in the most thorough and scientific manner the country in Africa between the St. Paul's river, of Liberia, and the Joliba branch of the Niger, and to construct a railway thereon, just such as you have laid down, at so little expense, comparatively, I believe, from the Eastern States of the Union to California. I think that if you arrange and prosecute such a project with judgment and vigor it will be well received in many quarters of the United States, and we shall providentially advance greatly in our great work of opening up and evangelizing Africa. Many individuals interested at once in the Gospel and in commerce would doubtless be likely to bid to

the movement the boon of success, and some, while they cherished the wish, would actively forward the object.

Make any use you judge best of this communication.

Yours, very truly,

ROBERT ARTHINGTON.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in Boston on the 26th of May last, the President, Hon. G. Washington Warren, in the chair. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected, with the exception of Hon. Albert Fearing and Thomas S. Williams, Esq., Vice Presidents and members of the Board of Managers, deceased. Dr. Henry Lyon and Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., were chosen to fill the vacancies in the list of Vice Presidents; and James P. Mellege, Esq., and Hon. Edward S. Tobey to fill the vacancies in the Board of Managers.

The making of collections in Massachusetts is temporarily committed to the American Colonization Society, which is represented by its District Secretary, Rev. D. C. Haynes.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in recognizing the good and wise providence of God in removing from us by death the Hon. ALBERT FEARING, we feel it to be a comfort and a privilege to record our gratitude for the intercourse we have enjoyed with him for many years in counsels and co-operation for the advancement of the objects of the Society. The Christian qualities of his heart and life have increased our affection for him as time has passed, and we tenderly remember and can never forget his worth and usefulness.

Resolved, That in the loss of Thomas S. Williams, Esq., who has served with us as a Vice President and Manager for many years, we mourn the departure of one we have learned to love and esteem; and we have great satisfaction in cherishing the remembrance of his Christian faithfulness.

DEATH OF HONORED MEN.

Two venerable men, useful in Church and State, to whom old age was a crown of glory, have lately departed. The Hon. THOMAS WHEELER WILLIAMS died December 31, 1874, at New London, Connecticut, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was born at Stonington, Connecticut, September 28, 1789, and removed to New

London in 1809, where he became engaged in shipping and commercial pursuits. In 1839 and 1841 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the third congressional district of his native State. In him strict integrity and unbending firmness were softened and made attractive by candor, benevolence, and a simplicity that knew no guile, and the light of an uninterrupted cheerfulness shed a charm over his protracted life. A gift of one thousand dollars in 1840, to constitute himself a Life Director, and several donations since, testify to his interest in the American Colonization Society, of which he was elected a Vice President January 18, 1848.

The Hon. WILLARD HALL died May 10, in Wilmington, Delaware, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He was born at Westford, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College in 1799, removed to Delaware in 1803, served two terms in Congress, was appointed judge of the United States District Court in 1823, and continued on the bench for forty-eight years, performing the duties of his high office with intelligence, firmness, and unimpeachable integrity. Judge Hall was thoroughly trusted by his fellow-citizens in all the public stations to which he was called, and repaid the confidence imposed in him by a faithful and diligent discharge of duty. He was elected a Vice President of the American Colonization Society January 21, 1840, and by his voice, his pen, and his frequent gifts, manifested a deep and unwavering faith in its progress and success.

Since the foregoing was written we have received information of the death, at Urbana, Ohio, May 1, of the Rev. ALEXANDER M. COWAN, formerly an Agent of the American Colonization Society in Kentucky, and more recently its District Secretary for Ohio. Mr. Cowan was born at Norfolk, Va., April 17, 1792; graduated at Williams College, in 1814; was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Association the following year, and in 1818 was ordained as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia. After serving about four years as a missionary in Virginia and North Carolina, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Scaneatlis, N. Y. He was afterwards pastor, successively, at Cherry Valley and Lansing, N. Y., and at Mansfield, Ohio. His last pastoral charge was that of the Presbyterian church at Urbana, Ohio, commencing in 1842; this he resigned in 1844, and from that time until 1861 he acted as Agent of the American Colonization Society in Kentucky, during which he made a visit to Liberia. Mr. Cowan was a man of decided convictions on all theological, moral,

and social questions which came under his consideration, and fearless in avowing his convictions. A humble disciple and faithful follower of Jesus Christ, having spent a long life in the service of his Master, he rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

From Liberia comes intelligence of the death, at Monrovia, January 30, of the Rev. JOHN WRIGHT ROBERTS, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church in that Republic. Born in Petersburg, Va., in 1815, he removed to Africa in 1829 with his widowed mother and several brothers, among whom was the present President of Liberia. Bishop Roberts entered the ministry of the Mission Conference in 1838, was its Secretary for a number of years, and filled with acceptance the most prominent appointments. Says the *Missionary Advocate*:

"At the death of Bishop Burns, in 1863, it became necessary to select some one to fill this responsible office. The matter of the election was left entirely with the Liberia Conference, and the choice was not limited by race nor color. The election took place in January, 1866, and the choice of the Conference fell, with great unanimity, upon Rev. J. W. Roberts. He came immediately to the United States, and was ordained in St. Paul's Methodist E. church, New York, on the 20th of June of the same year. The services of the ordination were conducted by Bishops Scott and Janes, assisted by the reverend and venerable Henry Boehm and Drs. Holdich, Carlton, Porter, and Harris. With commendable zeal he hastened back to his mission and his work.

For nine years he held the office and powers of a bishop resident in Africa, and thence departed from the midst of his brethren who were gathered at his bedside. In his later moments, during one of momentary lulls of the disease, he desired to sit up, and asked that some one would pray. Rev. C. H. Harmon, read the Thirty-eighth Psalm, and prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel Ware. The bishop responded heartily, "Amen! Blessed Jesus! Blessed Jesus! O, blessed Son!" Much emotion was manifested, and the bishop seemed to be in raptures of joy. Recovering somewhat, he invoked a benediction upon his brethren, saying, "The Lord bless you! The Lord strengthen you and keep you faithful!" And so this good man passed away. The following day was the Sabbath, but to him it was the Sabbath of eternal rest."

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: You are again assembled in your Legislative capacity for the dispatch of business, and with you are assembled certain native chiefs from the several counties of the Republic, summoned in conformity with an act of your last session, as advisory members of your body in matters relating to the government of our aboriginal population.

DEATHS.

During your recess it has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove by death from your counsels Senator Green, of Sinoe county. Senator Green was comparatively a young man who had just entered upon a public career, but those who knew him best inform me that he was a man of liberal views, of good natural abilities, and, had he lived, would have done honor to his county and important service to the State.

And I may not omit to mention here that, since your last meeting, intelligence has reached us of the death of a devoted friend of Liberia abroad, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., of the United States. For a quarter of a century or more Dr. Tracy had been identified with African Colonization, and devoted much of his time and talents to the true interests of Liberia. No man who had not visited Liberia understood better than he her wants and resources and the actual state of affairs in the country, and when her good reputation was assailed he was never backward in using his pen to defend her character and in setting her right before the world. He had been for many years the active Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and from their organization the valued Secretary of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia. On the subject of education in Liberia he was always deeply interested. In his last letter to me, March of the present year, he remarks, "I am very much engaged now in studying how to complete the independence of Liberia. Educational independence is a necessity, and I think the time for it is near, even if it has not fully come." The people of Liberia appreciate his services, and deeply lament the death of Dr. Tracy.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

It is the duty of the Executive, at an early stage of your session, to inform the Legislature of the condition of the Republic, and to recommend for their adoption any measures that, in his judgment, may seem expedient. In taking a view of the present state of our country, I scarcely need mention that the heavy and almost continuous rains of the past season so interrupted the preparations for planting rice that serious apprehensions are entertained of a scarcity of this article of food the ensuing year; but we have cause for thankfulness that all other crops of the season produced abundant harvests. It is also cause for congratulation and thankfulness that our shores have not been visited

during the past year by any malignant contagion, and that peace has been maintained with our aboriginal neighbors.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

As soon as practicable after the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature steps were taken to carry into effect your resolution of the 5th February, 1874. Hon. W. M. Davis, Attorney General, was commissioned and instructed early in May to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to Sierra Leone, and to discharge, on the best terms obtainable, the "Indemnity Bonds" executed by this Government in favor of British subjects for losses alleged to have been sustained at Mannah in 1869. The Attorney General entered with zeal upon this duty, and in the adjustment and settlement of these claims exhibited an ability both creditable to himself and important to the State. The Commissioner's report will be laid before you, showing a liquidated balance of fourteen thousand forty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents paid the Sierra Leone Government for said British claimants.

The Secretary of the Treasury lost no time in remitting funds to meet the amount due the United States Government for accrued interest on purchase of arms and munitions of war in 1869. William Copinger, Esq., Consul General of Liberia, to whom was remitted said funds, has advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the payment of nine thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars and nineteen cents as the amount of four years' interest. I beg to mention in this connection, that the Secretary of State, by direction of the Executive, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State of the United States, asking, for reasons therein stated, that the aforesaid claim with further interest thereon be remitted; but as yet no reply has been received.

INTERIOR ANNEXATION.

The Commissioners for interior explorations, &c., of the several counties, whose appointment was authorized by an act of the last session of the Legislature, were duly commissioned, and after some unavoidable delay, were dispatched on their respective missions. Though the weather since their departure has been very unfavorable for travel, rumor places them a considerable distance in the interior; but up to the present no official intelligence has been received from any of them, except that Captain Benjamin K. Anderson, Chief Commissioner for Montserrado county, has informed the Secretary of State of the acquisition of a fine territory in the Pessey country, the chief and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of the Republic. Superintendent Roberts informs me that the Commissioners of his county obtained a cession to government of the "entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa county and the Pessey country." We may hope that these explorations and researches will be of great benefit to the State; at any rate we may have reason to expect that these explorations will give us a better knowledge than we at present possess of our vast interior.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

I exceedingly regret that I have not been able to have executed your resolution of the 12th February providing for the revision, compiling, and printing the statutes of the Republic. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature an effort was made to have this work accomplished. Two gentlemen had partially agreed to undertake the completion of the compilation and prepare the manuscript for the press, but on examining the manuscript presented by ex-Attorney General Johnson, which doubtless the Legislature supposed to be a compilation of the laws up to 1872, it was found to be simply a transcript, with here and there marginal notes, and in no sense a revision or compilation of the laws of the Republic. In this state of the case the gentlemen referred to declined the undertaking at the price fixed by the Legislature; and it is also complained that the time allotted the compilers is too short to do justice to a work of such high importance. I scarcely need mention that a complete revision of the statutes of the Republic is now a necessity, and I doubt not the Legislature will give the subject that early attention which its importance demands.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

It is proper I should inform the Legislature that under the act of January 26 of this present year, accepting the invitation of the United States Government to co-operate in the International Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in 1876, ex-President Payne has been appointed Commissioner on the part of this Government to operate in Liberia in collecting, arranging, and forwarding the various articles proposed to be collected in Liberia for said Exhibition. I cannot too strongly or too earnestly press upon our fellow citizens throughout the Republic the propriety of a hearty co-operation with said Commissioner in his collection of such articles as will do credit to the industry of the people, and present a fair exhibit of the products of our country. I doubt that there is a citizen of Liberia who is not properly impressed with the importance of this subject, or who would withhold his co-operation in a matter that promises so much to the future of the Republic. Edward S. Morris, Esq., consents to serve, and has been commissioned to represent Liberia at Philadelphia in matters relating to the Exhibition, and especially in receiving and having placed in the Exhibition buildings such articles as may be forwarded from time to time by the Commissioner in Liberia.

THE TREASURY.

For a correct view of the present state of the public finances, I beg to refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be laid before you at an early day. In the meantime it affords me very sincere pleasure to inform the Legislature that the duties on imports and exports for the fiscal year just passed exceed the amount of the preceding year several thousand dollars, and you will observe

there has been a small increase of the whole revenue of the country. Nevertheless, I regret to state that the revenue has not been equal to the appropriations of the Legislature at its last session; and of consequence the Secretary of the Treasury has not been able to meet several of the appropriations, especially for this county, during the current year; and this embarrassment has been increased by the failure of two of the counties—Sinoo and Maryland—to pay into the treasury of the Republic during the year anything towards the support of the General Government, as the law directs. This omission is an injustice to other counties, and the citizens of these have just cause of complaint that the public improvements deemed desirable or necessary to their convenience by the Legislature, must be suspended indefinitely for want of funds. I beg to invite special attention to this subject, and to ask the Legislature to apply such remedy as will equalize the charge of the General Government upon the several counties of the Republic. It is not fair that a portion of the counties only should be burdened with the whole of the general charge.

TAXATION.

I beg to ask also a review of the law regulating taxes on real property. Your attention is invited especially to this law, for the reason that during the year I have received petitions from certain citizens of this county requesting the Executive to suspend the collection of taxes for reasons in each case specially stated, but in my judgment there did not seem sufficient grounds to justify Executive interference, and it was, therefore, deemed advisable to submit the whole subject to the consideration of the Legislature. The petitions above referred to will be laid before you, and will give you an idea of what is required.

THE ENGLISH LOAN.

Nothing important has transpired abroad since your last meeting respecting the seven per cent. loan, except the bankruptcy of Messrs. Holderness, Nott & Co., with whom our agents in London concluded an agreement based on the passage by the Legislature of an act supplementary to the acts approved respectively January 26th, 1870, and January 29th, 1872, &c., &c. On the passage and notification of said supplementary act, Holderness, Nott & Co. agreed to reimburse the Government to the amount of five thousand pounds, (£5,000,) to be applied as specified in their agreement, and an additional one thousand pounds (£1,000) in cash, in discharge of costs incurred by the Government, &c., &c., and to guarantee said payments they have deposited bonds to the value of thirteen thousand pounds, (£13,000.) I confess, gentlemen, that I see no good reason why this supplementary act should not be accepted. It imposes no additional obligation upon the Government, and would save to it more than is likely to be recovered, under existing circumstances, by a suit at law. While it is true that great fraud and peculation have been practiced in regard to this loan,

and that the Government has received but a small portion, comparatively, of the amount actually borrowed, still the people desire that this shall be faithfully discharged, that the public credit shall be preserved, and that *bona fide* bondholders be not disappointed in their confidence. I therefore ask your careful attention to this subject, and earnestly solicit that you will adopt such measures in relation thereto as shall meet the wishes of your constituents.

I regret that I can give the Legislature no certain and satisfactory information respecting the action against the estate of the late President Roye for four thousand pounds (£4,000) withdrawn from the aforesaid loan contrary to the law authorizing the loan, and contrary to the Constitution of the Republic. Nevertheless, upon the allegation of the administrator that the Government of Liberia is indebted to the estate of the late President Roye, Vice Chancellor Malins ruled that the bill as against Roye be dismissed, as the affidavits which had been filed by the Republic were regarded as insufficient. Our agents, I understand, have appealed to the House of Lords. Up to our last advices, no answer had been filed in the case of John N. Lewis.

THE WRECKED STEAMER "YORUBA."

Affairs in the county of Maryland—especially relating to the cargo of the steamship "Yoruba," wrecked at Cape Palmas in 1873—have given the Government much concern and perplexity during the past year. Immediately after the adjournment of the last session, I proposed to make a personal visit to Maryland to look into these matters, and soon after the arrival of the "Emmy" from England I embarked, accompanied by the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General, for Maryland county, intending to visit the intermediate counties during the passage; but, in consequence of bad weather and severe ill health, I was obliged to return to Monrovia.

In the meantime the superintendent of the county had sent up statements and accounts of the disposal of such of said cargo as had come to the hands of the authorities; but they were not satisfactory, and feeling anxious that there should be no further delay in arranging these matters, I appointed and empowered Hon. H. W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury, a special commissioner to proceed to Cape Palmas, and there to adjust fully all accounts relating to the "Yoruba's" cargo, and to give such directions with regard to any goods or merchandise remaining on hand as might best serve the interest of the owners. But I regret to have to inform the Legislature that the commissioner failed in accomplishing the object of his mission. Superintendent Gibson's accounts, as the commissioner found them, were not sufficiently explanatory, and in several important particulars defective—in so much that the commissioner felt bound to ask for other accounts, more comprehensible and acceptable to all parties concerned. These were promised; but the commissioner, after remaining several days, failed to obtain them, and returned to Monrovia without any adjustment of accounts relating to the "Yoruba's" cargo.

The commissioner's report will be laid before you, to which I ask your special attention, and shall hope that the Legislature will adopt such measures as will lead to an immediate adjustment of these matters. Underwriters and others are urgently demanding that these accounts be speedily arranged and settled, and the honor of the Government should not be compromised by further delay. I have had no communication from Superintendent Gibson on the subject of the "Yoruba's" cargo since the departure of the commissioner from Cape Palmas; and such are the seeming complications of this whole business, that I have deemed it proper to suspend that officer until the Legislature shall have taken such action in the premises as in their judgment may seem proper or desirable.

MARYLAND COUNTY FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, while in Maryland county, sought to inform himself also of matters connected with his particular department. Though nothing had been forwarded, as the law directs, for the support of the General Government, the Secretary found the Treasury empty, and a large number of due bills in the hands of individuals, signed by the Sub-Treasurers, issued contrary to law and contrary to the express instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It also came to the knowledge of the Secretary that there are established at Bereby and that neighborhood, on Liberian territory, several foreign trading factories, through which goods and merchandise are introduced into the county on which duties have not been paid, and this in part accounts for the present state of the treasury in the county. Measures must be taken to put an end to this illicit trade and intercourse.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The subject of common schools, which, in some of its present phases, involves questions of grave importance, will claim your attention. It is, indeed, doubtful whether the plan of multiplying schools, without competent teachers to conduct them, is judicious. Coming, as you do, gentlemen, from all parts of the Republic, I doubt not your own observation will direct you as to the best method of using the fund appropriated to this object. In this connection, I beg to remind you that, in a previous communication to the Legislature, I stated that Hon. H. M. Schieffelin had created "a foundation from which the Government might expect to receive three hundred dollars per annum for the use of common schools." This foundation consisted of a steam sugar-mill, located on the premises of the late Hon. W. S. Anderson. After the death of Mr. Anderson, in consequence of its remoteness from the river, the mill could not be made available for general use, consequently, it was found to be of no utility to the Government. This fact having been communicated to Mr. Schieffelin, he has placed the mill entirely at the disposal of the Government, to be sold, or

otherwise disposed of, as the Government may deem most expedient, so that the proceeds shall go for the purposes of education. The Legislature will direct what disposition shall be made of said mill.

STRICT ECONOMY ENJOINED.

The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a statement of the probable receipts, and also estimates of the appropriations necessary for the public service during the current year.

I scarcely need remind the Legislature that the time is now at hand to test the patriotism of every citizen of the State—that the strictest economy must be observed in the public expenditures, and that the disbursements of the Government should be kept within the receipts. These are considerations of the highest importance, considering the present financial condition of the country. This session will, doubtless, adopt measures to discharge the interest on our foreign loan and to meet the half-yearly drawings, and, with this view, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature will carefully review and, as far as in their judgment may seem proper, alter the laws regulating the salaries of public officers, and the laws fixing the fees of officers and others rendering public service.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIVES.

I am aware that the improvement of our aboriginal population and the native tribes around us, is always an object of deep interest to the Legislature, and I regard your present session a most favorable opportunity for measures tending to this end. For the first time in the history of the Republic you have associated with you in your legislative deliberations native chiefs from the several parts of the country. These chiefs have been selected for their intelligence and influence, and I doubt not will be able, by their counsel and advice, to render important assistance in whatever measures you may deem it proper to adopt for the elevation and improvement of this people.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I commend you to the guidance of an all-wise Providence, in the hope that He will direct all your deliberations to results favorable to the welfare of our common country.

J. J. ROBERTS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, MONROVIA, December 10, 1874.

THE WORK OF LIBERIA.*

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: At the request of the honorable City Council, I am here to address you this afternoon in a national sermon.

Before proceeding, however, I feel like congratulating the nation on the existence and prevalence of such a godly and reverential sentiment as has prompted the observance of this, our national birthday,

* Extracts from a discourse delivered on Independence Day, by Rev. G. W. Gibson, Rector of Trinity P. Episcopal Church, Monrovia, July 26, 1874.

in so very becoming a manner. As highly as you appreciate the day that unfurled to the breezes of heaven the star and stripes that so beautifully grace your promontory, as fondly as you prize the ever-memorable 26th of July, 1847, when, for the first time, the banner of civil, religious, and political liberty that now floats so majestically over the length and breadth of our country, was raised upon these shores, yet I am proud to say that so profound are your views of propriety and right, that you choose to suspend the exuberance of hilarity and pageantry allowed to this day, until the quiet and holy hours of the Christian Sabbath shall have passed away. No roaring of cannon, no din of martial music, no military display, as usual, but solemnity, seriousness, quietness, interrupted only by the sound of the church-going bell, and the crowds of men, women, and children rushing to secure seats in the temple of worship. I rejoice to record this as an evidence that the Gospel of Christ so continually proclaimed among us has been and still is making some impression upon our national character.

There is much that might be said on this, our anniversary occasion, calculated to arouse within our bosoms sentiments of deep gratitude to the great God of nations. We need only to take a retrospective view of the scenes of bloodshed, famines, pestilences, and other calamities that have visited various nations during the past year, and contrast it with our immunity from these distresses, to see what a debt of love we owe to Him who has wrought so mercifully in our behalf. But as your attention has already been called to this subject, both from your own reflections as well as in the able discourse to which we listened this morning, I deem it unnecessary now to press it further.

The topic upon which I beg to offer a few thoughts is this: *Our duty as an infant nation to obtain and support the Christian religion, and a wholesome, elevating literature, as the surest and most certain means of national growth and development.* Doubtless this is a subject that has presented itself to your own minds again and again, as you have reflected upon the future welfare of Liberia. I am taking it for granted that the upbuilding of our national fabric is to you, as it is to me, a matter of most serious consideration.

An influx of our brethren from America, the West Indies, South America, and from other parts of Africa, would soon, by causing a rapid increase of members, infuse life, enthusiasm, and energy into those now feeble and in many cases dwindling communities. The necessity of putting forth strenuous efforts on the part of our Government to enhance and encourage foreign immigration formed one of the many important steps aimed at by our lamented President Benson, some years ago, toward the upholding of this little nation. It was during the latter part of that administration that commissioners were sent to the West Indies, and other efforts made to show to our enlightened brethren sojourning in other lands the importance of re-

turning home to build up their own country and nation. Had the movements then made been judiciously followed up by those succeeding him, we should have a very different state of affairs from those we are now considering. Thousands who are struggling for existence in other countries might have been here, contributing mind and muscle to the formation of a great nation on the coast of Africa.

I shall not stop here to answer the objection that we cannot obtain an increase of population by immigration from abroad, for no well-directed attempt on the part of the Government has been made, to my knowledge, save the one some years ago, referred to above. And who does not remember the success that immediately followed it, in bringing to this country from Barbados the most enterprising and industrious set of farmers and mechanics that have ever landed here? Nor do I consider the fact of the emancipation of the blacks in the southern part of the United States, and their elevation to political rights, as very materially affecting this question, for there are millions of Africans in the West Indies, South America, Canada, and elsewhere, anxiously casting a wishful eye toward their fatherland, and only await an opportunity to return hither. And I feel quite satisfied in my own mind that as soon as our brethren in the United States of America shall have experienced a larger development of manhood and self-respect, they will find themselves straitened in that country, and will come in pursuit of that which they can find only in Africa.

A more certain method that may be adopted to enlarge, strengthen, and give efficiency to our dwindling settlements, is that of putting forth means to enlighten and elevate our heathen brethren. This is a work to which we cannot too earnestly address ourselves. With it is very closely interwoven our national life in this country. Upon it largely depends the security and perpetuity of the civil and religious institutions that we so dearly love. I regard it as the great work of the nation. In comparison with it all others dwindle into insignificance. Go into our legislative halls from time to time, and your ears are deafened with loud and eloquent speeches on high and low tariff, import and export duties, railroads and mining operations, all of which are good and worthy measures; but what are they compared to the work of *making men*? What will all these avail, even if obtained, or how long shall we be able to possess and use them without a population capable of managing them? What are the most brilliant of these enterprises when placed in a scale with that of raising six hundred thousand human souls from superstition and moral degradation, to the true dignity of manhood, and to the recognition of that image of God in which man was created? Would that our politicians and statesmen could be induced to take an advanced position on this all-important subject. Would that they were inspired with large and comprehensive ideas of this work. Would that in their annual appropriations of the revenues of the State, they would include this among the leading

objects to be provided for by the Government, and that a fair and equitable proportion of funds were sacredly set apart to be devoted to the furtherance of this enterprise.

It is gratifying to know that an effort in this direction was made at the last session of our Legislature. It is, however, as yet, but a step. If some well-digested plan, looking to the accomplishment of the object contemplated by the framers of the act to which I refer, be wisely executed and rigidly pursued, results of a most important and beneficial character must soon follow. I am aware that we have not the means to carry on as large and as vigorous a work in this department as the case demands. Yet, with the liberal aid that we are receiving from Missionary and Colonization Societies in America, I am quite satisfied that a great work can very soon be put on foot.

As soon as we can realize the importance of our aboriginal inhabitants to the great enterprise in which we are engaged—the upbuilding of a negro Christian empire on the West Coast of Africa, and address ourselves to the imperative duty of preparing them for it, we will have entered upon the right track to obtain national elevation and independence. The holding out such inducements, and presenting such advantages as shall induce them to join in and fraternize with us, will solve the interesting problem “By whom shall [our] Jacob arise? for he is small.” The teeming thousands of our brethren in this land, thus combining with us, will not only fill up, strengthen, and enlarge our towns and villages, already formed, but which are suffering for lack of inhabitants; they will also increase them an hundred fold; and then the question of an independent support for our religion and literature shall be satisfactorily set at rest.

We have only to embrace within our view the idea that the population of Liberia is not confined to the eighteen thousand immigrants that have settled here, but includes also the thousands and hundreds of thousands of aborigines of the country, to see visions of a great and glorious future for the Church and the State looming up before us.

It is one grand peculiarity of Christianity that it is adapted to all nations, peoples, races, and countries. There is, therefore, no necessity for any particular race or people ignoring its own characteristics and peculiarities, stamped upon it by the great God of nations, and servilely adopting those of any other, in order to be acceptable worshippers of our Heavenly Father. What we want is that, as a nation, we receive the seed into honest and good hearts, and the manner of its outward development, in form and manifestation, will be wrought out and moulded, subject to those incidents of country, clime, and race that affect it elsewhere among mankind.

In conclusion, brethren and fellow-citizens, be assured that the work in which we are engaged, that of rearing a Christian State on these shores, is great; the prize offered to faithful and persevering effort, grand and glorious. Let us awake to the duties of the hour! Heaven grant that we may be able to cast off the spirit of sloth and lethargy

that to too great an extent has brooded over us—that the sublime idea of *work* for God and the nation may be abundantly infused into every heart and soul, so that our now weak and feeble Liberia may enter afresh upon a career of usefulness, and ride on majestically to glory, honor, and excellence.

LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference met at Monrovia on the 28th of January, and continued its session until February 7. By previous appointment it was to have been held at Greenville, Sinoe county, but the vessel which was to have carried the preachers thither was stranded a few days previous to the time appointed for sailing; accordingly Monrovia was designated as being the most convenient place under the circumstances.

The business of the Conference was opened and conducted throughout under circumstances peculiarly solemn and impressive. The illness of Bishop Roberts hindered his opening the session, and his subsequent death prevented his presiding at any of the meetings. Rev. W. P. Kennedy, Sr., was elected president, and Rev. J. H. Deputie was chosen secretary.

The reports from the districts show encouraging results under the most trying circumstances. A determined hold has been kept on those points occupied by the missions, and reluctantly, indeed, they have been obliged to refuse many and urgent calls for labor at other and important points because of insufficient means and the limited number of men. Our work there spreads out, in territorial extent, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of over four hundred miles, and interiorward more than twenty miles, and is among a people numbering twenty thousand civilized inhabitants. It is the old story of a large harvest and few laborers. One man, for example, has under his pastoral care as many as thirteen places at which he must visit and preach, and many of these charges are miles apart, and may be reached only by water. Notwithstanding these obstacles, added to the loss by death of two of their most effective workers, Revs. Philip T. Gross and Peter Wright, healthy growth is manifested throughout the work.

During the past year there has been an increase in full membership of two hundred and eight over the membership of last year, and to these are to be added an increase of sixty received on probation more than during last year, so that now the membership in full connection and on trial numbers *two thousand three hundred*. The Conference numbers twenty members, and there are within the bounds of the work forty local preachers. During the year past the number of churches has increased from twenty-four to thirty-three. The same advance is found, too, in the Sabbath-school work, and now seventeen hundred and twenty-one pupils are being instructed in Christian truth on the Sabbath day. In the matter of appropriations, they receive

from the Missionary Society only such amounts as are necessary to supply the deficiency of the native contributions, and since 1858 the Church at Monrovia has received no aid whatever from the Board, but during this time has paid its pastor and kept the buildings in repair; and, moreover, the school has been supplied with the necessary books, tracts, cards, &c., by the contributions of the scholars themselves, aided by friends.

During the session of the Conference fraternal communications were received from other religious bodies, and the courtesies of the various pulpits of other denominations represented in Monrovia were tendered to the brethren. Two were admitted on trial, and two, having been properly recommended, were elected to the order of local deacon. All the usual disciplinary questions were asked and properly answered, and, having had a pleasant and harmonious session, the Conference adjourned. The brethren returned to their fields cheered with hope, and believing that the hand of God is with them for good.—*Missionary Advocate*.

LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

AGRICULTURAL.—We learn from farmers in different sections of the country that the coffee crops are likely to be larger than they have been any year previous. Some of their trees are breaking down with the excessive burden of their golden fruit, and they generally give promise of an abundant harvest. The ginger crops are also good, and the planters have commenced digging and preparing for market.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourned *sine die* on the 18th February, having been in session since December 7th. What amount of good they have done for their country or for themselves our readers must judge from what they can learn from the proceedings of that august body.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—Sunday, the 27th December, was the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist—the most notable feast day among the Freemasons. It was duly observed on Monday by the Freemasons of Monrovia, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge. We are informed that there are five lodges holding warrants under the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Liberia. Three of them are situated in Montserrado county, one in Grand Bassa, and the other in Sinoe county. The Grand Tyler led off the procession, followed by St. John's Lodge, No. 3; St. Paul's Lodge, No. 2; Oriental Lodge, No. 1, and the Grand Lodge closing up the rear. They reached the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock a. m., where a large number of persons were gathered to witness the exercises. Singing and prayer were followed by an oration from H. D. Brown, Esq., orator for the occasion, on the *Use and Abuse of Freemasonry*. At the conclusion of the exercises they returned to their hall, to finish the duties of the day. Notably among the present members of the craft;

we find President J. J. Roberts and General B. P. Yates, who are Past Grand Masters. C. B. Dunbar, M. D., is Grand Master for the present year. Messrs. S. C. Fuller, W. H. Roe, and H. D. Brown, who appeared as Masters of the lodges in procession, retired on that occasion, thus giving place to others.—*The New Era*.

LIBERIAN FLOWERS.

Most of the African flowers differ from those of temperate climes in three striking characteristics, viz, brilliancy of color, luxuriancy of growth, and in emitting their odor *after sunset*.

The last peculiarity has been admirably described by Moore, in speaking of that lovely native of India—the fragrant Jasmine:

“The flowers that wake while others sleep,
The timid *Jasmine* buds, that keep
Their fragrance to themselves all day,
But when the sun-light drives away
Let their delicious secret out.”

A rare and very beautiful species of the Jasmine grows in our African forests. The bushes sometimes rise to the height of ten feet, and are densely covered with large pinnate, oval leaves. The starry white flowers, with bright pink stems, (clustered on what Botanists term a *cyme*,) raise their delicate heads in striking contrast with the heavy masses of glossy, dark green leaves. Their fragrance is delightful. If we happen to awaken at night in a room where a sprig of this odorous flower has dropped, we are almost inclined to imagine that, instead of the dreadful *malaria* we strive so much to keep out,

“The sweet south wind
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor,”

has, by some miraculous means, penetrated our closely-shut African chambers. Most aptly did the ancients call this sweet flower the “*Odorous Violet*.”

So much has been written about the majestic *Lilies* of the tropics that it is only necessary for me to say that many finer varieties flourish on our Coast. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is the white Chandelier Lily, so called from having six narrow petals, four inches long, pendent from beneath, and six stamens, an inch shorter, growing out of the margin of a delicate, funnel-shaped corolla.

The *Acacia Mimosa*, said to be a native of the Nile, is a beautiful but fragile looking tree, from fifteen to twenty feet high, with small yellow flowers peeping out from among its branches of fine, sensitive leaves, and giving forth a most delicious fragrance.

In passing through the forests we are continually struck by the number and variety of luxuriant vines, so closely interwoven with the

branches of tall trees as to form a complete canopy. Most of them are covered with small white flowers, apparently almost too delicate to touch.

Many of the flower-bearing *shrubs* of temperate climes when transplanted here attain to the height of trees. Some years since a member of our mission brought across the Atlantic a small cutting of the Oleander, from which has sprung a number of stately trees. Some in the garden at Cavalla have already grown full twenty feet high, and are almost constantly covered with double pink flowers, which, for richness and beauty, surpass anything we have ever seen. A lovely sight it is to see these magnificent trees circled by birds of brilliant plumage.

Enough has been said to convince my readers that flowers, so appropriately styled "*The smiles of God*," have not been withheld from this land of moral darkness. We earnestly pray that the day may come when these beautiful gifts of our Heavenly Father may be appreciated by a redeemed and enlightened people, and that Africa, *spiritually*, as well as naturally, may "rejoice and blossom as the rose."—*West African Record*.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

LETTER FROM REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

DEAR SIR : The people on the St. Paul's river manifest great interest in the reopening of the Alexander High School, and I have numerous applications for admission, far more, I am afraid, than we shall be able to accommodate, though such is my sense of the need of education among the Americo-Liberians, and so many are the demands for teaching from native districts, that I should be glad if we were able to admit and train as teachers fifty boys from among the aborigines and the Liberians.

Just imagine, that along the whole Liberian Coast—from Gallinas to Cape Palmas—a distance of five hundred miles, containing a population estimated at over half a million, there is not one Normal school, and not one institution for the training of ministers.

In the whole interval of country from Gallinas to Cape Mount, forty miles, there is not one school of any kind. At Cape Mount there are one or two primary schools. In the region of country between Cape Mount and Monrovia, sixty miles, there is not one school. Between Monrovia and Grand Bassa, a distance of eighty miles, except two or three Mission schools at Junk, there is not one school. Between Bassa and Sinoe, one hundred miles, not one school. Between Sinoe and Cape Palmas, near two hundred miles, not one school.

Now, it must be at once evident what a great educational work devolves upon us in this country, if we are to maintain our position as civilized and Christian settlements, and perform the aggressive work

which we are expected to achieve, and which some of us on the spot are exceedingly anxious to see carried forward. Are the Churches in America willing to allow the light kindled on these shores to go out in pagan darkness, or to be smothered by Mohammedan fanaticism? Feeble as we are here, we have gained some advantage. We form an important starting-point for missionary operations in the "regions beyond." We have, as organized Christian communities, the respect of the Mohammedans to a much greater degree than isolated Mission Stations could ever acquire. The various appliances and conveniences of civilization—the school-houses, churches, books, which they see among us; the farms, the workshops, and the stores—inspire them with a somewhat adequate conception of the enlightening and elevating work which the Christian system may perform for their country. A single missionary or missionary family could not appeal to their understanding from so many points—agricultural, commercial, educational, and religious.

The Rev. David A. Day, the Lutheran missionary at Muhlenberg, a station on the opposite side of the St. Paul's river from Harrisburg, about three miles higher up, informed me yesterday that he has frequent visits from intelligent Mohammedans at his station. He showed me a specimen of the Arabic MSS. they leave with him.

The Rev. Mr. David, a Baptist missionary from the Southern Baptist Convention, has just informed me that a native chief from Cape Mount, who had learned of his arrival, called upon him to urge him to establish schools in his district. There is now in the town of that chief a Mandingo priest, from the interior, who conducts daily Mohammedan services. Throughout the Vey country there is a Mohammedan priest in every town, but they would readily yield to the Christian teacher.

The Veys, like the Ashantees, and some of the Dahomians, are only in the process of conversion to Islam. They observe, many of them, the outward forms, some of the prayers, &c., but continue to indulge in many of their heathen practices. They are at present what might be called *proselytes of the gate*, and nothing more, and are, therefore, accessible to the influence of a purer and higher faith.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA—THE OGOVI RIVER.

LETTER FROM REV. R. H. NASSAU, M. D.

At Cape Lopez, some sixty miles south of the equator, a large river, whose name is variously spelled, by the English, Ugobai; by the French, Ogonue; by the Germans, Ogowie; and by the native Mpongwes, Ogovi, (pronounced Ogowi,) empties itself by numerous mouths, making an enormous delta, as the Nile, Niger, and Mississippi. Three of these mouths open into Nazareth Bay, north of Cape Lopez, viz: the Nazareth, the Ogovi, (proper,) and the

Lopez rivers. The Mexias and Farnand Vas open to the south of the cape. The stream that opens by the Farnand Vas mouth is the longest side of the triangle of the delta, as it starts from the Ogovi at least seventy-five miles up the river.

Living at the mouths north of Cape Lopez is the Orungu tribe. They have done a large business in slaves in past years, and have amassed a great deal of wealth. They, in spite of their proximity to the French at Gaboon, still export slaves, by the aid of the Portuguese, to St. Thomas and Princess Islands, less than two hundred miles westward.

Up the Ogovi, for eighty miles, are scattering villages of the Nkami (miswritten by Du Chaillu "Commi," and by the English, "Camma,") tribe. Beyond them, for ninety miles further, are the Galwa, with a small sprinkling of two or three other smaller tribes. These—the Orungu, Nkami, and Galwa—all speak such close dialects of the Mpongwe, that the four tribes have no difficulty in making themselves perfectly well understood by each other. For fifty miles beyond the Galwa is the Akele tribe, (plural Bakele.) Their language (called Dikele) resembles more the Benga than it does the Mpongwe. Further on are the Okota and other tribes, whose speech also is said to resemble the Benga.

Long ago, in the prosperous days of the old Gaboon mission, before its weakness had made it seek strength by union with the equally weak former Corisco mission, the Rev. Messrs. Walker and Preston had visited the Ogovi river. They found the usual mangroves lining the marshy shores for the first thirty or forty miles, with scarcely enough of solid land on which to build even native huts. Then, for the next forty miles, they found only a scattering Nkami population, and so much opposition by those Nkami to their going on to the next tribe, where they might find healthy high ground for a mission station, that the Gaboon mission made no further effort there, though either of those gentlemen were willing to make the difficult attempt if the other members of the mission had relieved them from their posts in the Gaboon. The same Nkami opposition would probably have been made to my entering at this time. But fortunately, in 1866, an English gentleman, engaged in trade and exploration—my friend, R. B. N. Walker, F. R. G. S.—forced his way, with much danger and loss, more than two hundred miles up this river. And in 1872 he established a trading post one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy miles from the mouth among the Galwa, passing by the Orungu and Nkami, by means of a small stream, and explored the river for one hundred miles further than on his 1866 journey. Other traders and explorers have availed themselves of the success of his daring. And now our mission, though reduced by their final return to America of several of its members, felt called on, like Gideon with only his three hundred, to go up to this African interior.

I was appointed for this purpose at the mission meeting held at

Corisco, Monday, July 13th. I immediately proceeded to Gaboon to prepare for the journey, intending to go overland with a chosen few of the mission employees and a minimum of baggage. Various hindrances, by the season of the year, by mission necessity, and by native traders and others who did not sympathize with the idea of enlightening the interior tribes among whom they traded, delayed me. Returning to Benita, I finally started from there by boat, with two faithful Kombi young men, on Saturday, August 29th, to Elobi, Corisco Bay; and thence, on Saturday, September 5th, by the courtesy of Mr. Walker, was made a comfortable passenger on his steamer "Pioneer," (the same as used, while it belonged to the British navy, by Livingstone on the Zambesi in 1858.) Stopping at Gaboon for provisions, we proceeded on our way south, Tuesday, September 8th. Everybody at Gaboon prophesied that there was no use in starting so very early in the rainy season, that the water of the river was not risen, and that the steamer, drawing five feet, could not pass the numerous sand-bars. Nevertheless, as the "Pioneer" was proceeding on its own trade orders, I clung to its fate.

We entered the Ogovi on Thursday, September, 10th, and on Friday, the 11th, after having gone some fifty or sixty miles, were stopped by impassible sand-bars. The river runs with a swift current, and rates less than one thousand yards in width, for my Winchester rifle (ranged for this distance) had no difficulty in striking, at almost any point on the route, from bank to bank. We lay at anchor for two weeks, waiting for the unusually late and daily expected rains, and finally got ahead on Thursday, 24th, reaching the English trading-house of Mr. Walker's clerk, Mr. Sinclair, on October 1st. He, with his assistant, and a German house with its clerk and assistant, are the only four white residents on the river, though there are others who have been attracted in the interest of science or of adventure, to this only open door to the interior from the equatorial portion of the Coast. Two French gentlemen, the Marquis de Compeigne and M. March, have lately returned from four hundred miles up the river. Dr. Linz, of Dr. Geisefeldt's German Congo Expedition, I met on his way down. He had gathered several good skeleton specimens of the gorilla, also auriferous quartz and other stones, indicating the geological presence of diamonds or other precious stones. At the German house was also the Baron Von Koppenfels, an officer in the German army, seeking independent adventure. He had gathered \$1,500 worth of rare birds, and skins, and curiosities.

The Ogovi is very varied in the aspect of its banks. The characteristics of the vegetation, &c., as I advanced up the river, showed, day by day, the constant rise in the land toward the interior highlands. In the first thirty miles the banks were lined with mangroves, pandauns, and palms; then, until seventy miles, papyrus, bulrush, palms, and a few forest trees; then, until one hundred and fifty miles, palms, forest trees, high banks, and rocky points; then, until, one

Similar are the statements made by distinguished German travellers who have explored the Central African regions which lie to the west of those which these eminent Englishmen have visited. Dr. Schweinfurth, the author of *The Heart of Africa*, has spent three years and travelled over two thousand miles in the regions immediately to the west of those explored by Sir Samuel Baker; and in countries which had been supposed to be desert, he was enraptured by the unrivalled loveliness of nature. "The early rains had commenced, and were clothing all the park-like scenery, meadows, trees, and shrubs, with the verdure of spring. Emulating the tulips and hyacinths of European gardens, splendid bulbous plants sprang up everywhere, while blossoms of the gayest hue gleamed among the fresh foliage. The April rains are not continuous, but nevertheless trees and under-wood were all in bloom, and the grass was like a lawn for smoothness. The forest growths were of great variety, and nearly all productive of some species of fruit, nut, or bean. Flowering vines and shrubs filled the air with soft fragrance, and the inventive genius of nature seemed inexhaustible."

Gerhard Rohlfs has made the regions westward of those traversed by Dr. Schweinfurth his domain, as it were, and he has performed a long series of travels in the western half of the continent of Africa, and discovered many new lands never before visited by Europeans. On one of his journeys he started from Tripoli and went southward across Fezzan to the great lake Tsad, and the kingdoms of Kanem and Bornou, the most central ones in Africa. At another time he passed through Morocco to Timbuctoo, and from thence to South Central Africa, and finally made for the Atlantic Coast at the mouth of the Niger, where he took the steamer for England. This was equal to Livingstone's celebrated feat of crossing the continent from Loando to Zanzibar. Rohlfs states that comparatively little of the area supposed to be desert is really so, and that much the greater part of Central Africa is grass covered, well wooded and well watered, and that on the many and extensive highlands the climate is quite salubrious.

It seems evident, therefore, that Missionaries on almost all parts of the Coasts of Africa will find as they advance inland higher and healthier regions, and the continent will doubtless be eventually evangelized from strong stations in the interior rather than from points on the Coast; though stations on the sea-board will, of course, continue to be required. Before there can be much advance into the interior, however, Christians at home must realize more than they now do their duty and their responsibility, and the listlessness and indifference of many of the professed followers of Christ must give place to enlightened zeal, liberal support, and earnest endeavor.—*The Spirit of Missions.*

and Public Instructions. The French Geographical Society has also lent its influence and aid on behalf of the scheme.

The white men of the expedition—namely, MM. de Brazza and Marche, together with a doctor and a quartermaster—will leave France early in September for Senegal, where they will be joined by a party of twelve Laptots, or native sailors, under the command of a chief. These auxiliaries have been for several months drilled and instructed in the use of the cassepot, with which they will be armed. It is for their especial benefit that M. de Brazza takes a sum of 5,000 francs in new five-franc pieces. At Senegal an armed vessel will, by order of the Minister of Marine, be in readiness to transport the party to the Gaboon, and thence to the river Ogovi, on the banks of which will be engaged two interpreters and a force of 150 men of the Fan tribe, under the command of a chief brought up at the French mission house. It is the earnest desire of MM. de Brazza and Marche to introduce the French flag into these unknown regions as peacefully as possible, though, of course, they desire to create an impression which shall be lasting.

How far the expedition will be able to go is a question which will, of course, depend upon the nature of the country and the character of the inhabitants; but both travellers have a modestly-expressed but evidently fixed aim—namely, to try their utmost to accomplish the stupendous task of crossing Africa from the mouth of the Congo to the basin of the White Nile.

THE SALUBRITY OF INTERIOR AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker, the African explorer, in a late speech said that instead of the sterile desert hitherto shown on the maps, Central Africa is a magnificent country, rising to a mean level of nearly five thousand feet above the sea. From this elevated plateau mountains rise to various altitudes; the climate is healthy, the soil extremely fertile, the landscape resembles a beautiful English park; the rainfall extends over nine or ten months of the year; the country is well watered by numerous streams; the population is in many districts large, and where the slavers have not penetrated, the natives are well disposed.

Dr. Livingstone, in a letter written a short time before his death, says of immense tracts of land just below the equator: "The whole of this upland region, being between three thousand five hundred and four thousand feet above the sea, is comparatively cold; the land is undulating, the grass is short, and cattle thrive on it, and are abundant. Grasses which in the hot lowlands obtain a height of five or six feet here appear only one or two feet high. Wheat and rice are successfully cultivated, and require only about three months to come to maturity."

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[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

ETHIOPIA.

Ethiopia, that far off land, to Thee, Oh God! to Thee,
Is stretching forth her pleading hands, mutely, beseechingly;
She waketh from her long dark night, now dawns her morn's first ray,
But soon shall flash the brighter beams of her meridian day,
That glorious day when Christ shall reign o'er all that sunbright land,
And the Gospel of his grace be preached unto its farthest strand.

Ethiopia! Ethiopia! yes, rouse thee from thy gloom,
Like Memnon's statue, that the sun's first orient rays illumine,
Till from its rigid heart wells forth such votive incense song,
As all thy mountain tops and plains re-echo and prolong;
Oh! let the Sun of Righteousness awaken up in thee,
A jubilate hymn to sound through all eternity.

And, oh! that crown of righteousness, that God will give to thee,
For glory and for beauty, will be marvellous to thee—
Oh! land redeemed, so long enthralled by ignorance and sin,
There shall the blessed Cross of Christ new glorious triumphs win,
Then from thy deserts shall spring forth gladly refreshing streams,
Then flash from all thy mountain tops the sun's life-giving beams.

Stretch forth, then, Ethiopia, thy pleading hands to God,
Redeemed and disenthralled, thou art the purchase of Christ's blood;
Claim now thy rich inheritance, thy glorious heritage,
And write thy blest baptismal name on history's shining page;
So all may know that Africa, through Christ's redeeming grace,
Hath taken among Christian lands her true, her rightful place.

Oh, sainted be the memory of those, that for her died,
Their all for her with cheerfulness who freely sacrificed,
Home, friends, and country, life itself, her weal at any cost;
"A thousand missionaries fall ere Africa be lost!"*
These were thy words, devoted one, even with thy dying breath;
How many a martyr has been made even by that martyr's death.

And, by that life just offered up, that priceless holocaust,
His life, thy peerless Livingstone's! thou never canst be lost;
But, gathered with the nations, all of every clime and race,
Shalt take at last around the throne thy true allotted place;
There join the psalm of the world in one exulting psalm
Of glory, hallelujah to God and to the Lamb!

MRS. MARTIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C. JUNE, 1875

* The dying words of Melville B. Cox, of the African Mission of the Methodist E. Church.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

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APPEALING FOR THE GOSPEL.—The report of the Liberia Conference, which met at Monrovia, January 28th, shows a continued prosperity and steady advance of the work of missions. Young Joe West, of the Bassa tribe, had asked the Conference for help, and the Conference replied that they had the men but not the means. Joe has been baptised, and is a devoted Christian and a member of the Church. C. A. Pitman reported of the same district that for two hundred miles in the country the natives were appealing to the preachers of the Gospel. Rev. Daniel Ware says: "The King of New Cess (Liberia) professes to be a true convert to the Christian religion, and I am led to believe that his conversion is genuine. I visited his place for the purpose of seeing and preaching to him, and found matters even as they had been represented. He has thrown away all his gregees, (charms,) and has built a comfortable house for the worship of God. The old gentleman conducts service himself, and instructs his people as best he can in the way of godliness."

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AFRICAN ACACIA TREES.—Dr. Schweinfurth, who has written the last book about Africa, tells of a forest of acacia trees he passed through. These are called by the natives *soffar*, a word signifying a flute. The name is given because the acacia trees are pierced with circular holes by a small insect, and the wind, as it plays upon the openings, produces flute-like sounds. In the winter, when the trees are stripped of their leaves, and boughs as white as chalk stretch out like ghosts, the wind, sighing through the insect-made flutes, fills the whole air with soft, melancholy tunes. One who has traversed these “soffar” forests on a breezy, moonlight nights can never forget the strange and weird effect produced upon the imagination.

EXTENSION OF EGYPTIAN EMPIRE.—The German African explorer, Dr. Schweinfurth has been selected by the Khedive to establish an Egyptian Geographical Society. It will assist in all exploration in Southern Egypt, and will open new roads to commerce in Central Africa. Many railroads, telegraphs, and canals are being built in the vast Egyptian Empire, and the new society will have a large field for its operations on account of the new conquests.

HON. ALBERT FEARING.—Another faithful and liberal friend of Africa has finished his course and gone to his reward. Hon. Albert Fearing, who died May 24, aged 77, was for twenty years President of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, and besides much personal labor and time devoted to the promotion of the interests of Liberia College, he gave \$5,000 as a permanent fund for its library, and \$25,000 as a permanent fund, the income of which is to be expended in the support of the College. Mr. Fearing was, since 1853, a Life Director of the American Colonization Society.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of March, 1878.

MAINE. (\$213.58.)		
<i>Bangor</i> —Geo. W. Pickering, \$15; Chas. Hayward, Isaac M. Bragg, Chapin Humphrey, Mrs. H. E. Prentiss, Daniel Lunt, J. S. Rowe, Lewis Barker, Dr. T. U. Coe, N. Kittridge, J. B. Foster, Frank Hight, John W. Veasie, T. G. Stickney, M. S. Drummond, Walter Brown, E. S. Coe, ea. \$5; J. A. Boardman, \$2; Cash, \$1.....	\$98 00	
<i>Brewer</i> —Col. Cong. Ch.....	6 58	
<i>Belfast</i> —William Poore, L. A. Palmer, ea. \$3.....	6 00	
<i>Leviston</i> —Gov. N. S. Dingley, \$5; Dr. D. R. Shore, Hon. W. P. Frye, ea. \$2; Prof. Stanley, J. W. Perkins, ea. \$1....	11 00	
<i>Waterville</i> —Henry E. Robins, J. M. Philbrick, Hon. S. Appleton, Mrs. R. B. Dunn, ea. \$5; Prof. J. D. Foster, Prof. Lyford, ea. \$2.....	24 00	
<i>Shewhegan</i> —Hon. A. F. Coburn, \$30; Mrs. L. W. Preston, \$10.....	40 00	
<i>Auburn</i> —J. R. Learned, N. Morrill, J. L. Merrill, Mrs. S. Packard, ea. \$2; Mrs. Fannie Little, \$1.....	9 00	
<i>Bucksport</i> —Fred. Spofford, Dea. H. Dar-		
ling, Mrs. J. C. Barnard, ea. \$5; Mrs. Dan. Robertson, \$3; W. C. Collins, \$1.....	19 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$50.)		
<i>Dover</i> —Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Mrs. Dr. Martin, Miss Rebecca Footman, ea. \$5; Z. S. Wallingford, \$3; Mrs. Moses Paul, \$2.....	20 00	
<i>Lyme</i> —Cong. S. S., to constitute Rev. EDWARD P. BUTLER a L. M.....	30 00	
VERMONT. (\$130.)		
<i>Burlington</i> —Mrs. Mary S. Fletcher, Miss Mary M. Fletcher, Mrs. E. W. Buell, ea. \$10; A. W. Allen, E. W. Peck, E. M. Chase, W. A. Crombie, Mrs. R. W. Francis, W. Greene, Edward Lyman, ea. \$5; Mayor Blodgett, Mrs. C. Blodgett, ea. \$3; John Arthur, Mrs. Shedd, A. J. Howard, E. R. Hard, Horace Wheeler, S. C. Kimball, ea. \$2; Coll. College Street Cong. Ch. \$24; Wm. Wells, W. H. Wilkins, Mr. Mason, H. Bennett, ea. \$2; S. Huntington, Rev. Dr. Worcester, M. H. Stone, Cash, ea. Cash, \$1.....	130 00	

CONNECTICUT. (\$91.)

New Haven—Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D. D., Dr. H. A. DuBois, Mrs. Fellowes, ca. \$14; Mrs. P. Perit, Miss Isaphine Hillhouse, Mrs. A. R. Streete, Atwater Treat, Charles Atwater, Eli Whitney, John E. Barle, ca. \$5; Jon. Ingersoll, Sam. Noyes, C. B. Whittlesey, ca. \$3; E. B. Bowditch, \$2. 91 00

NEW YORK. (\$82.61)

Ogdensburg—Bell Brothers, W. B. Allen, ca. \$5; Cash, Cash, Cash, ca. \$2. 18 00
Watertown—Coll. First Presb. Ch. 46 61
Essex—Mrs. Harmon Noble, \$10; Noble Clemons, \$5; Cash, Cash, Cash, ca. \$1. 18 00

NEW JERSEY. (\$79.)

Princeton—New Jersey Colonization Society, balance of \$155, collected in Princeton by proxy agency. 75 00
Burlington—Richard F. Mott. 4 00

PENNSYLVANIA. (91.50.)

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Cor. Sec. and Ass't Treas., to complete basis of representation for 1874. 81 50
Princeton—Rev. Robert McMillan. 10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (\$100.)

Washington—Miss D. L. Dix, "to be appropriated solely in aid of transporting colored individuals of sound health, and competent to conduct remunerating business for support of themselves and families in Liberia." 100 00

KENTUCKY. (\$30.10.)

Burlington—James M. Preston, Esq. 30 10

CANADA. (\$118.50.)

Prescott—Col. Presb. Ch. 8 50
Montreal—J. McLachlan Bros. & Co., A. A. Ayer, ca. \$30; William Muir, E. V. Mosby, Robert Dunn, ca. \$10; James Corristine, S. B. Scott, J. Dougall, Joseph Gould, ca. \$5. 110 00

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Maine, \$2; Vermont, \$16.25; Massachusetts, \$5; Pennsylvania, \$32.00; South Carolina, \$1.13; Ohio, \$6.12; Indiana, 25c. 62 75

RECAPITULATION.

Donations. 886 29
 African Repository. 62 75
 Rents of Col. Building. 167 09

Total Receipts in March. \$1,116 13

During the month of April, 1875.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$5.)

Concord—Legacy of Mrs. Ann G. Merrill, add'l, through Hon. Langdon S. Ward, Treas. A. B. C. F. M. 5 00

PENNSYLVANIA. (\$229.50.)

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Cor. Sec. and Ass't Treas. to complete basis of representation for 1875. 229 50

KENTUCKY. (\$5.)

Princeton—Mrs. Perncey Urey. 5 00

OHIO. (\$997.50.)

Cashacton Co.—Legacy of Matthew Scott, Esq., "for the use of the College at Monrovia, Liberia," James Scott, Esq., Executor, by Rev. William E. Hunt, \$1,000. Less Exchange, \$2.50. 997 50

ILLINOIS. (\$100.)

Greenville—H. M. Crittenden, \$1; Cash, Soc.; R. Pollok, 75c. 1 55

Mendota—Coll. Presb. Ch. 10 00
Vandalia—Basket and Card Coll. Union Meeting of Presb. and Meth. Chs. in M. E. Ch. 16 95
Pana—Mrs. Adalaide Schuyler, \$50; Wm. E. Hayward, \$15. 65 00
Collinsville—Mrs. F. C. Morrison, \$5; Rev. Mr. Van Teese, soc. 5 50

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vermont, \$2; Massachusetts, \$17; New York, \$5.25; New Jersey, \$1; Pennsylvania, \$30; Illinois, \$30. 85 25

RECAPITULATION.

Donations. 334 50
 Legacy. 5 00
 Liberia College. 997 50
 African Repository. 85 25
 Rents of Col. Building. 185 08

Total Receipts in April. \$1,607 33

Similar are the statements made by distinguished German travellers who have explored the Central African regions which lie to the west of those which these eminent Englishmen have visited. Dr. Schweinfurth, the author of *The Heart of Africa*, has spent three years and travelled over two thousand miles in the regions immediately to the west of those explored by Sir Samuel Baker; and in countries which had been supposed to be desert, he was enraptured by the unrivalled loveliness of nature. "The early rains had commenced, and were clothing all the park-like scenery, meadows, trees, and shrubs, with the verdure of spring. Emulating the tulips and hyacinths of European gardens, splendid bulbous plants sprang up everywhere, while blossoms of the gayest hue gleamed among the fresh foliage. The April rains are not continuous, but nevertheless trees and under-wood were all in bloom, and the grass was like a lawn for smoothness. The forest growths were of great variety, and nearly all productive of some species of fruit, nut, or bean. Flowering vines and shrubs filled the air with soft fragrance, and the inventive genius of nature seemed inexhaustible."

Gerhard Rohlfs has made the regions westward of those traversed by Dr. Schweinfurth his domain, as it were, and he has performed a long series of travels in the western half of the continent of Africa, and discovered many new lands never before visited by Europeans. On one of his journeys he started from Tripoli and went southward across Fezzan to the great lake Tsad, and the kingdoms of Kanem and Bornou, the most central ones in Africa. At another time he passed through Morocco to Timbuctoo, and from thence to South Central Africa, and finally made for the Atlantic Coast at the mouth of the Niger, where he took the steamer for England. This was equal to Livingstone's celebrated feat of crossing the continent from Loando to Zanzibar. Rohlfs states that comparatively little of the area supposed to be desert is really so, and that much the greater part of Central Africa is grass covered, well wooded and well watered, and that on the many and extensive highlands the climate is quite salubrious.

It seems evident, therefore, that Missionaries on almost all parts of the Coasts of Africa will find as they advance inland higher and healthier regions, and the continent will doubtless be eventually evangelized from strong stations in the interior rather than from points on the Coast; though stations on the sea-board will, of course, continue to be required. Before there can be much advance into the interior, however, Christians at home must realize more than they now do their duty and their responsibility, and the listlessness and indifference of many of the professed followers of Christ must give place to enlightened zeal, liberal support, and earnest endeavor.—*The Spirit of Missions.*

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

ETHIOPIA.

Ethiopia, that far off land, to Thee, Oh God! to Thee,
Is stretching forth her pleading hands, mutely, beseechingly;
She waketh from her long dark night, now dawns her morn's first ray,
But soon shall flash the brighter beams of her meridian day,
That glorious day when Christ shall reign o'er all that sunbright land,
And the Gospel of his grace be preached unto its farthest strand.

Ethiopia! Ethiopia! yes, rouse thee from thy gloom,
Like Memnon's statue, that the sun's first orient rays illumine,
Till from its rigid heart wells forth such votive incense song,
As all thy mountain tops and plains re-echo and prolong;
Oh! let the Sun of Righteousness awaken up in thee,
A jubilate hymn to sound through all eternity.

And, oh! that crown of righteousness, that God will give to thee,
For glory and for beauty, will be marvellous to thee—
Oh! land redeemed, so long enthralled by ignorance and sin,
There shall the blessed Cross of Christ new glorious triumphs win,
Then from thy deserts shall spring forth gladly refreshing streams,
Then flash from all thy mountain tops the sun's life-giving beams.

Stretch forth, then, Ethiopia, thy pleading hands to God,
Redeemed and disenthralled, thou art the purchase of Christ's blood;
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human enterprise." We are here on this occasion to adopt and defend this sentiment.

We belong to that Christian brotherhood referred to by Elias B. Caldwell, who believe in the final triumph of Christian civilization in every land and in every clime. We accept this as a truth revealed in the Scriptures.

But there is another volume given us for our instruction on the subject. A thoughtful Christian scholar once made this remark: "God is a preacher; the principles of his moral government are his text, the Bible his sermon, and Providence the application."

Now light, greatly needed in this matter, is not to be found in the sermon as stated, but in the application; not in the Bible, but in the book of Providence. Let us then study and profit by the lessons thus set before us.

It is a historic fact, which no one is disposed to deny, that Christian civilization began its march in Asia; and after permeating the most of that continent with its recuperative influences, passed into Europe with simular results; thence across the Atlantic, and westward still, till it has, in our day, reached the Pacific ocean, keeping itself within the limits of that belt of the earth, called the Northern Temperate Zone.

It is true that the northern part of Africa was illuminated by the burning altar of Christianity for three hundred years; that Egypt and Carthage were once highly civilized; but it has been well said, as Egypt derived its ideas from Asiatic sources, its place in history is Asiatic, rather than African; and Carthage being Phœnician when those two cities were absorbed into Rome, North Africa belonged much more to the European than to the properly African quarter of the globe. And it is worthy of note, that the portion of Africa thus enlightened for three centuries, lies north of the tropic of Cancer, *i. e.*, in the one single zone upon which the star of empire, in its westward course, shed its light.

And who were the actors employed in planting, extending, and sustaining civil and Christian institutions in Asia, Europe, and North America? They were the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Greek, the Macedonian, the Roman, the Goth, the Frank, the Englishman, and the Anglo-American—races constitutionally fitted for the work assigned them by the very circumstances of their birth and growth. They were raised in the higher latitudes, which made their tissues compact, tough, fibrous, which gave them vigor and the power of endurance. With these and other requisite endowments, they went forth in the successful prosecution of their high mission; and because our lines are fallen unto us in this particular latitude, we have been large partakers of its benefits.

But there is one continent still buried in the midnight darkness of heathenism. It lies down in the intertropical regions alone, and yet within the reach of the covenant-promise which the Father made to

the Son: "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

Who then shall be the bearers of the promised blessing to the teeming millions on the benighted continent of Africa? The importance of this question will be seen and felt by every Christian mind just in proportion as that mind is informed in regard to mission work in Africa, a detailed account of which would be instructive, but the merest summary must suffice.

Passing over a period of some two hundred and fifty years prior to 1730, during which the Romanists of different nations and orders labored in vain to plant missions on its West Coast, the first Protestant missionary attempts were made by the Moravians in 1736, and were continued thirty-four years at the expense of numerous lives, and little or no good accomplished. The English followed, and with similar results. Three stations planted by the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Societies in 1797, were extinct in three years, and five out of six missionaries dead. The Church Missionary Society, subsequent to 1808, established at different points and attempted to maintain ten stations, but soon failed in every instance.

To say nothing then of the attempts and failures of Roman-Catholics to get a foothold there for centuries, we have more than a hundred years of Protestant missionary experiments with like ill success. And why did they all fail? Why succeed in Asia, Europe, and North America, and fail in Africa? Because of the unhealthiness of the climate to white men, and the hostility of the natives generated by the slave-traders. The question returns, How shall it be done? Who are the workmen appointed to give Christian civilization to Africa?

If we can find any of her children who have been brought into contact with Christian institutions, and thereby have been elevated to a level on which they are at all prepared for such a mission, we might suppose that God would send them. In the light of reason we might think so; for the African has a tropical nature, a sensuous organization that is suited to the African climate, a constitution comparatively unaffected by miasmatic influences, before which white men fall like grass before the mower's scythe. Besides, there is a manifest fitness and propriety, as Mr. Clay said, in sending the colored man, if prepared for it, to enlighten his pagan brethren in the fatherland.

Well, it is apparent that we have some of the race in the United States; and we cannot doubt they are here by an overruling Providence as really as Joseph was made to sojourn in Egypt by an overruling Providence, God meaning it for good, though Joseph's brethren, in their action in the case, had evil in their hearts. Nor are they here heathen bondmen as they were when brought here, but Christian freemen, half a million of them communicants in the church of God.

Now the question arises, Are these the appointed workmen to go forth and plant and sustain Christian institutions in that pagan land?

It may be said—some intelligent persons do say and honestly believe—that the African is incapable of doing such a work. Others equally intelligent and sincere think differently. And what saith reason? President Humphrey of Amherst College, one of the wisest men that ever lived, once said, "Every creature of God is capable of all the civilization it needs." Let us apply this saying to the insect world.

The bee makes a beautiful house. Is it not entirely sufficient for all the uses for which it was constructed? So in the animal world; the beaver builds her house as if by human reason. Does she need a better house? The application of the remark might be extended to all the lower orders of creation for like illustrations of its truthfulness.

Now, will any intelligent person venture to assert that the negro does not need Christian civilization—that it would not improve the race in Africa? If not, how can he doubt their ability to sustain it? Whether they will ever come up to the level of the Anglo-Saxons does not concern us; that is a question for the future to decide. But are they capable of self-government upon any plane of national responsibility? To this question reason, we think, gives an affirmative answer. Nor are we shut up to the mere light of reason in the matter. We have the concurrent testimony of facts. The experiment has been successfully tried for nearly a third of a century. The Republic of Liberia is a standing monument of their capability to govern themselves. Besides, all the great powers of the world have acknowledged the fact by formal recognition and international correspondence. And no less a diplomatist than Lord Palmerston was pleased to characterize the state papers of President Roberts as comparing favorably with those he received from other countries. In a word, that the government of Liberia has been administered with a good degree of wisdom and discretion is the combined testimony of the civilized world.

We hesitate not to say, therefore, that the difficult problem is solved; that a portion of the appointed workmen for Africa's redemption, qualified and made ready in this land, have gone forth to the field of their operations, and that, all things considered, they have thus far done their work well.

And how did they get over there? Their destined field of labor was on the other side of the Atlantic, and to reach it by a sailing-vessel required a voyage of five thousand miles; and how could they in their condition of poverty and dependence meet the expense of it? God provided for that. There is no link wanting in the chain of his Providence; and one link in that chain touching the evangelization of Africa evidently is the American Colonization Society; for it is the free bridge over which the prepared workmen could go, and have gone.

We have hurriedly followed the course of the star of empire from Phœnicia to Greece, from Greece to Rome, from Rome to Britain, from Britain to the United States, and from the United States, after many generations of delay, to Africa, thus reaching the last great continent to be possessed and completing the circle. Does not the history of these events, as presented to us in the book of Providence, suggest a reason why Africa should be the last? Was it not because the workmen, according to the divine arrangement, would not be sooner prepared to enter upon their mission?

But it is said, Liberia is a failure. We hesitate not to say that the judgment of persons who thus speak of our Colonization work in Africa is greatly at fault and of little value. Because Liberia does not present to their vision everything desirable, they seem to view it as containing little or nothing valuable. With about as much reason might they regard the sun in the heavens a failure because its rays are sometimes intercepted by clouds, or because it does not always shine with the same brilliancy and beauty, or in accordance with their wishes or notions.

While we would not claim for Liberia American sunlight, we think an obscured sun better than no sun, and half or quarter of a moon better than no moon, and even starlight preferable to no light. And we think that candor demands of every intelligent person such examination of the subject as is necessary to create the conviction that Liberia may justly be characterized as a bright star in the firmament, if nothing more.

Reflect, it is only some sixty years since that whole region was darkened by heathenism in its worst forms. Now a civilized people is there; the English language is there; the mechanic arts are there; a government with a written constitution is there; Churches and Sunday-Schools are there; other schools and a college are there; asylums and hospitals for the sick and needy are there; five Missionary Boards in this country have missions there; connected with those missions as clergymen and Christian workers, over one hundred and thirty of the emigrants sent by this Society or their children, are there; all the means and appliance necessary to the growth and permanency of a powerful nation are there; and yet Liberia is pronounced a failure!

Such was not the judgment of the *Westminster Review* even in the earlier and darker days of the colony. It said:

"The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa, a greater event probably in its consequences than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World." Nor was such the opinion of Theodore Frelinghuysen when, addressing the annual meeting of this Society in the Hall of the House of Representatives forty-one years ago, he spoke of Liberia in this language: "Like the Star in the East, which announced the Saviour to the astonished magi, it points to the advent of the same Redeemer, coming in the power of his Spirit to roll away the darkness of a thousand generations. Yes, sir, there is hope for Africa. God, I believe, is

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Possibly some one present may think of that passage of Scripture so often quoted, "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth;" but why stop at a comma? why not quote the remainder of the verse? "and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation."

Consider, because a man is a man, it does not follow that all men are white men, or black men, or red men. A bird is a bird, but every bird is not a blackbird, or a bluebird or a yellowbird; and it would be worse than folly to try to make it so. Nor have all birds the same instincts and habits. One species builds its nest upon the sand; another in a chimney; another on a tree; another in the clefts of the mountains, and so on; just where "Mother Carey's chickens" in mid-ocean make their nest, we don't feel called upon to decide. It is sufficient that they know where, and how, and when to do it. And some birds are migratory in their habits, following the sun after a mild temperature; while others seem to have a fondness for colder regions, and to enjoy even a snow-storm. Now this diversity in preference and habit among the fowls of the air is but a manifestation of the instinctive laws of their being. So is it with other orders of God's creatures; nor is man an exception. The great Father of us all did not make a mistake in giving Africa to the black man, and the black man to Africa. It was doubtless for the highest good of all concerned.

But, says one, "Are you going to drive the negro out of the country?" No; we don't propose either to drive him away or compel him to stay. It is a matter submitted to his own free will. The language of our constitution is, "with their own consent." They have three rights in the case: a right to go, and a right not to go, and a right to choose between the two. But when they have deliberately made up their minds to go, it becomes a serious and important question, whether a moral responsibility does not rest upon the individual and upon the NATION to furnish the requisite means.

As to promoting emigration by coercion, we would say further, there is a kind of force which is manifestly justifiable and even commendable. Take an illustration of it. An intelligent colored man in a northern city, recently remarked to a friend of mine residing there, "I want to leave the city and the country." "Why," said the white man, "don't the people here use you well?" "Oh, yes," said he; "but the effort they make to use me well, makes me feel that I am a negro." Many a black man, no doubt, has felt the force of that remark as no white man can feel it.

President Roberts, who emigrated to Liberia more than forty years ago, remarked in a public discourse on his last visit to this country, "I have no disposition to urge my colored brethren to leave the country, but as for me, I could not live in the United States." Professor Freeman, of Liberia College, when on a visit a few years ago to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he had formerly spent twelve years as a teacher in a college for the education of colored people, was offered

strong inducements to remain there and resume his former position in that institution, which he declined; and the Trustees put this question to him, "What will you stay for, Freeman?" His answer was in substance as follows: "I will stay, gentlemen, for what either of you white men would consent to become a negro for, and live in Pennsylvania, and transmit his social status to your children."

Such cases show us how God uses the incompatibility between the two races for the accomplishment of his benevolent purposes towards Africa. The Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, in a dedicatory discourse which he delivered some twenty years ago, at the opening of the Ashmun Institute for the benefit of colored people, near Oxford, Pennsylvania, spoke thus: "There is a natural congeniality between the blacks as blacks, and between the whites as whites—a congeniality that will assert its claims in the time of God's demand, and operate to produce sympathy of feeling and of action between the African population in America and in Africa." We have seen something of the fulfillment of that prediction already, and we believe that same power will continue to work, and become more and more potent in proportion as our colored people become elevated and enlightened. If you want to keep them here, keep them in ignorance, and you will be more likely to succeed. If you would have them, under God, fulfill the high mission of redeeming a continent from the thralldom of sin and death, prepare them for it, and aid them in it.

No more fitting words could be used, we think, in closing, than are contained in an oration delivered before a literary society in Union College, about ten years ago, by the late Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

"I cannot tell but that it may be the will of God, seeing he has used first the Asiatic dark races, and then the European white races, as repositories of his infinite gifts and mercies to mankind, to use, finally, the African black races in a similar glorious way. But to suppose, that in doing this, he will make the black race and the white race essentially one, or essentially alike, or will strip either of them of its essential peculiarities which are the very basis of its destiny, high or low, is to reverse, absolutely, every lesson we can draw from all that he has hitherto said and done.

"The American colonies of free blacks on the West Coast of Africa deserve to be ranked among the highest enterprises of modern times. And I may be allowed, on this occasion, to reiterate what I have taught so long, that a powerful and civilized state within the tropics has been the one crying necessity of the human race from the dawn of history; and that for us, and for the black race, the creation of such a state from the American descendants of that race, is the highest form in which that great necessity can be supplied."

NOTE—The planting of Liberia by this Society, is the cheapest colonization work in human history. The entire cost does not much exceed \$2,500,000, while the British government expended upon Sierra Leone, during the first half century of its existence, more than \$30,000,000.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM IN LIBERIA.*

To-day is one of the great days in the history of the people of the St. Paul's river—a day to be marked with red letters in their calendar.

This building that we see—the expensive preparations which have been made for this day—all these material things that appeal to the senses are nothing compared to the great idea underlying the movement of which the proceedings of to-day are the inauguration. And what is the great work to which we are pointed by the opening of the Planter's Hall?

Before replying to this question I trust our friend, the President of the Planter's Association, will pardon me for a passing reference to himself. For this neat, compact and permanent structure, and the lessons it is intended to inculcate the farming community is indebted to the enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Johnson. And if he has achieved nothing else, he has set an imperishable example to the young men of tenacity of purpose, and inextinguishable energy. I need not go over Mr. Johnson's history since he has been in Liberia; it is well known. In the list of passengers who came out in the bark "*Lamar-tine*" sent by the Colonization Society in the early part of 1856, I find among others the name of H. W. Johnson, and opposite his name is the word "*reads*." That word, I suspect, summed up the whole of Mr. Johnson's literary ability at that time. Mr. Johnson, it appears, could *read*. We are not told whether he could *write* or not; but he *read* and that gave him a power which might be raised to any degree his will and industry determined. "*Reading*," says Lord Bacon, "*makes a full man*;" and that Mr. Johnson has not remained empty is proved by his subsequent history in the country.

Now to the occasion and its lessons. It may be asked, what was the necessity of going to the expense of building this Hall. Some calculating economist, of whom he of Iscariot was the eminent prototype, might ask, "*To what purpose is this waste?*" Well, posterity will censure us for not having had long before this scores of such Halls in Liberia.

In the first place, its aim is to teach the importance of *organized effort*. In new communities like ours, where in the start everything seemed to depend upon individual effort, there is a strong and constant tendency to individuality in all our proceedings. We fancy if one man cannot do a thing, it is useless for two men to attempt it. Now, one of the chief advantages of a high civilization is the power it gives to communities to carry on great operations by means of organized effort. What one man cannot do, they feel that two might do; and what two fail to accomplish they feel that three might effect, and

* Extracts from an address delivered in the grounds of the Hon. H. W. Johnson, Sr., on the occasion of the opening of the Planter's Hall, on the St. Paul's river, Liberia, on Monday, March 22, 1875, by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, LL. D.

so they unite and form large associations and build those extensive railroads, erect those endless telegraph lines, and fill the world with those mighty steamships of which we read and hear so much.

In the second place, this Hall is intended to point the people to the soil—to exalt the labor of the husbandman, and to assist in the development of the productive power of the country. If you just for a moment glance at the character of the country in which you live, you will understand something of the force of this movement. Our territory stretches on the northwest to the Galinas river, on the southeast to the San Pedro river—a distance of six hundred miles; on the east there is practically no limit to our domain. There are several rivers within our territory extending for hundreds of miles in the interior. And all along those rivers, and in the spaces between them, are the most productive tracts of country, stretches of beautiful valley alternating with picturesque hills, covered with a wild and yet luxuriant vegetation, awaiting only the hand of industry to develop a productive capacity equal to that of any country in the world. Underlying these large areas, as developments every now and then show, we have reason to believe there are deposits of rich minerals. The rivers with the creeks flowing into them, furnish almost illimitable resources of water power, sufficient to turn all the wheels and run all the spindles that the requirements of millions of people would demand. We have immense forests of the finest timber yet untouched, and mountains of iron yet uninvaded. There is no impossibility, the, physically speaking, to the existence in the future of railroads. And beyond the Vukka hills, on the other side of the plains of Musardu, the “iron horse” may yet slake his thirst at the head-waters of the St. Paul’s, and within a short period from that time the thunders of his onward march may awaken their echoes on the banks of the Niger.

We can produce from our soil all the great commercial articles produced in other tropical countries. And in the quality of the single article of coffee, it is now admitted we surpass the world. The Liberian coffee commands a higher price than any of the heretofore most favored specimens in the best markets of the world. The glories of Rio, Java, and Mocha pale before Liberia coffee. By every mail, letters are received from Europe offering any price for Liberian coffee plants. And the enterprise of Messrs. Morris, Stockham and Good now commencing a little above us, will, we expect, soon develop other articles of commerce and swell the importance of this agricultural district, setting an encouraging and stimulating example to all the farmers of Liberia. And, then, we are in no lack of men. There are all around us thousands of men who may be brought into the industrial operations of Liberia. The natives may take a most effective part in our agricultural production; and now where we export hundreds of pounds of coffee we might export millions. We have been culpably neglectful and prodigal of the bone and sinew and brain power with which our interior and immediate neighborhood abound.

A few years ago a few bushels of ground nuts only supplied a straggling traffic on the rivers near Sierra Leone; now, owing to the inducements which have been held out to the aborigines, thousands of tons are exported annually, and scores of French vessels visit the Melar-cowrie, Scarcies and Sierra Leone rivers, pouring out hard silver and gold in return for the ground nuts which the natives are producing in almost unlimited quantity. Why may we not have similar experience here with regard to coffee?

We have within our grasp every resource of nature and of population for the unlimited development and diversification of our industry—for the production not only of whatever is pleasant to the sight and good for food for ourselves, but whatever may be demanded by a growing and profitable commerce—in a word, we have within our grasp all that is necessary in the way of natural facilities to make us a prosperous, cultivated and independent people.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

We have abolished slavery. Is our duty to the African people all done? No graver responsibility will rest upon us for the next generation than that involved in fulfilling our duty to the race. But peculiar and pressing as this is to the four millions in our midst, it does not end with them. There are one hundred and fifty millions of the same people who are in a still worse condition, but who are yet to stretch forth Christian hands to God, and to whom we have come under special obligations through our past and present relations to these their representatives. We cannot repair the past; we may make that dark past contribute to a brightened future. It will be so, if the remembrance of our wrong to the race shall act as a permanent impulse to do works meet for repentance. With these thoughts and feelings we have read an article in the *July Baptist Quarterly* on "The Future of Africa," by Rev. Dr. Caswell, late president of Brown University. The subject and the writer will commend an abstract of it to our readers.

What grounds are there to hope for the future civilization of Africa, —or that portion of it which extends from about the twentieth parallel of north latitude to its southern extremity? Of this vast portion, embracing Nubia, Abyssinia, the immense valley of the Nile, with its hundred tributaries, the great lake regions and the entire Western coast south of the great desert of Sahara, we learn almost nothing from any of the Greek and Roman writers, and indeed, except of a few maritime localities, from any subsequent writers, until we come to Mungo Park, in 1705, the pioneer of the many intelligent and heroic travelers who have since given themselves to the work of African exploration.

human enterprise." We are here on this occasion to adopt and defend this sentiment.

We belong to that Christian brotherhood referred to by Elias B. Caldwell, who believe in the final triumph of Christian civilization in every land and in every clime. We accept this as a truth revealed in the Scriptures.

But there is another volume given us for our instruction on the subject. A thoughtful Christian scholar once made this remark: "God is a preacher; the principles of his moral government are his text, the Bible his sermon, and Providence the application."

Now light, greatly needed in this matter, is not to be found in the sermon as stated, but in the application; not in the Bible, but in the book of Providence. Let us then study and profit by the lessons thus set before us.

It is a historic fact, which no one is disposed to deny, that Christian civilization began its march in Asia; and after permeating the most of that continent with its recuperative influences, passed into Europe with similar results; thence across the Atlantic, and westward still, till it has, in our day, reached the Pacific ocean, keeping itself within the limits of that belt of the earth, called the Northern Temperate Zone.

It is true that the northern part of Africa was illuminated by the burning altar of Christianity for three hundred years; that Egypt and Carthage were once highly civilized; but it has been well said, as Egypt derived its ideas from Asiatic sources, its place in history is Asiatic, rather than African; and Carthage being Phœnician when those two cities were absorbed into Rome, North Africa belonged much more to the European than to the properly African quarter of the globe. And it is worthy of note, that the portion of Africa thus enlightened for three centuries, lies north of the tropic of Cancer, *i. e.*, in the one single zone upon which the star of empire, in its westward course, shed its light.

And who were the actors employed in planting, extending, and sustaining civil and Christian institutions in Asia, Europe, and North America? They were the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Greek, the Macedonian, the Roman, the Goth, the Frank, the Englishman, and the Anglo-American—races constitutionally fitted for the work assigned them by the very circumstances of their birth and growth. They were raised in the higher latitudes, which made their tissues compact, tough, fibrous, which gave them vigor and the power of endurance. With these and other requisite endowments, they went forth in the successful prosecution of their high mission; and because our lines are fallen unto us in this particular latitude, we have been large partakers of its benefits.

But there is one continent still buried in the midnight darkness of heathenism. It lies down in the intertropical regions alone, and yet within the reach of the covenant-promise which the Father made to

the Son: "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

Who then shall be the bearers of the promised blessing to the teeming millions on the benighted continent of Africa? The importance of this question will be seen and felt by every Christian mind just in proportion as that mind is informed in regard to mission work in Africa, a detailed account of which would be instructive, but the merest summary must suffice.

Passing over a period of some two hundred and fifty years prior to 1730, during which the Romanists of different nations and orders labored in vain to plant missions on its West Coast, the first Protestant missionary attempts were made by the Moravians in 1736, and were continued thirty-four years at the expense of numerous lives, and little or no good accomplished. The English followed, and with similar results. Three stations planted by the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Societies in 1797, were extinct in three years, and five out of six missionaries dead. The Church Missionary Society, subsequent to 1808, established at different points and attempted to maintain ten stations, but soon failed in every instance.

To say nothing then of the attempts and failures of Roman-Catholics to get a foothold there for centuries, we have more than a hundred years of Protestant missionary experiments with like ill success. And why did they all fail? Why succeed in Asia, Europe, and North America, and fail in Africa? Because of the unhealthiness of the climate to white men, and the hostility of the natives generated by the slave-traders. The question returns, How shall it be done? Who are the workmen appointed to give Christian civilization to Africa?

If we can find any of her children who have been brought into contact with Christian institutions, and thereby have been elevated to a level on which they are at all prepared for such a mission, we might suppose that God would send them. In the light of reason we might think so; for the African has a tropical nature, a sensuous organization that is suited to the African climate, a constitution comparatively unaffected by miasmatic influences, before which white men fall like grass before the mower's scythe. Besides, there is a manifest fitness and propriety, as Mr. Clay said, in sending the colored man, if prepared for it, to enlighten his pagan brethren in the fatherland.

Well, it is apparent that we have some of the race in the United States; and we cannot doubt they are here by an overruling Providence as really as Joseph was made to sojourn in Egypt by an overruling Providence, God meaning it for good, though Joseph's brethren, in their action in the case, had evil in their hearts. Nor are they here heathen bondmen as they were when brought here, but Christian freemen, half a million of them communicants in the church of God.

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African colonization a mistake and a failure? No, no; the voice of history cries in trumpet-tones, No! On the contrary, as the late lamented Joseph Tracy has clearly shown, the attempts of Romanists and Protestants, for a period of nearly four centuries, to sustain missions there without colonies, were signal failures, while every attempt to introduce Christianity and civilization by colonizing Africa with people of African descent has been, in a greater or less degree, successful. Every such colony planted still subsists; and wherever its jurisdiction extends has banished piracy and the slave-trade; extinguished domestic slavery; put an end to human sacrifices and cannibalism; established a constitutional civil government, trial by jury, and the reign of law; introduced the arts, usages, and comforts of civilized life, and imparted them to more or less of the natives; established schools, built houses of worship, gathered churches, sustained the preaching of the Gospel, protected missionaries, and seen native converts received to Christian communion. Not a colony has been attempted without leading to all these results. Yes, we can point to Liberia as a tree planted by this Society whose roots and trunk and branches are in their nature colonization, but by a divine grafting has yielded much missionary fruit.

In the great current of events, of how little importance are the mistaken opinions, the blind assertions, and the opposing influences of a few or many individuals! Like eddies in a mighty river, they only make a little disturbance within the small circles of their influence, while the stream steadily and majestically rolls on as if they did not exist.

One point more: There is a prevailing impression that in the changed state of things since the war the work of this Society is no longer needed, or at most is valuable simply and purely as a missionary association. If it were so, we might well consider the question of closing up the concern.

There is a principle involved in the institution, distinctly recognized by its founders, that should not be overlooked or forgotten. We refer to that affinity of race, implanted in the human mind, which makes it impracticable for the white race and the black race in this country ever to dwell together upon terms of full social equality. If this element of power in the institution gave it importance half a century ago, why does it not now? Is it not as true now as then that because of such a law the highest destiny of the negro can never be realized under the shadow of the Anglo-Saxons? You may call it fastidiousness, foolishness, wickedness; good sense, bad sense, or nonsense, or anything you please; it is something which cannot be extinguished, and which legislation cannot control.

Possibly some one present may think of that passage of Scripture so often quoted, "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth;" but why stop at a comma? why not quote the remainder of the verse? "and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation."

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But, says one, "Are you going to drive the negro out of the country?" No; we don't propose either to drive him away or compel him to stay. It is a matter submitted to his own free will. The language of our constitution is, "with their own consent." They have three rights in the case: a right to go, and a right not to go, and a right to choose between the two. But when they have deliberately made up their minds to go, it becomes a serious and important question, whether a moral responsibility does not rest upon the individual and upon the NATION to furnish the requisite means.

As to promoting emigration by coercion, we would say further, there is a kind of force which is manifestly justifiable and even commendable. Take an illustration of it. An intelligent colored man in a northern city, recently remarked to a friend of mine residing there, "I want to leave the city and the country." "Why," said the white man, "don't the people here use you well?" "Oh, yes," said he; "but the effort they make to use me well, makes me feel that I am a negro." Many a black man, no doubt, has felt the force of that remark as no white man can feel it.

President Roberts, who emigrated to Liberia more than forty years ago, remarked in a public discourse on his last visit to this country, "I have no disposition to urge my colored brethren to leave the country, but as for me, I could not live in the United States." Professor Freeman, of Liberia College, when on a visit a few years ago to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he had formerly spent twelve years as a teacher in a college for the education of colored people, was offered

strong inducements to remain there and resume his former position in that institution, which he declined; and the Trustees put this question to him, "What will you stay for, Freeman?" His answer was in substance as follows: "I will stay, gentlemen, for what either of you white men would consent to become a negro for, and live in Pennsylvania, and transmit his social status to your children."

Such cases show us how God uses the incompatibility between the two races for the accomplishment of his benevolent purposes towards Africa. The Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, in a dedicatory discourse which he delivered some twenty years ago, at the opening of the Ashmun Institute for the benefit of colored people, near Oxford, Pennsylvania, spoke thus: "There is a natural congeniality between the blacks as blacks, and between the whites as whites—a congeniality that will assert its claims in the time of God's demand, and operate to produce sympathy of feeling and of action between the African population in America and in Africa." We have seen something of the fulfillment of that prediction already, and we believe that same power will continue to work, and become more and more potent in proportion as our colored people become elevated and enlightened. If you want to keep them here, keep them in ignorance, and you will be more likely to succeed. If you would have them, under God, fulfill the high mission of redeeming a continent from the thralldom of sin and death, prepare them for it, and aid them in it.

No more fitting words could be used, we think, in closing, than are contained in an oration delivered before a literary society in Union College, about ten years ago, by the late Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

"I cannot tell but that it may be the will of God, seeing he has used first the Asiatic dark races, and then the European white races, as repositories of his infinite gifts and mercies to mankind, to use, finally, the African black races in a similar glorious way. But to suppose, that in doing this, he will make the black race and the white race essentially one, or essentially alike, or will strip either of them of its essential peculiarities which are the very basis of its destiny, high or low, is to reverse, absolutely, every lesson we can draw from all that he has hitherto said and done.

"The American colonies of free blacks on the West Coast of Africa deserve to be ranked among the highest enterprises of modern times. And I may be allowed, on this occasion, to reiterate what I have taught so long, that a powerful and civilized state within the tropics has been the one crying necessity of the human race from the dawn of history; and that for us, and for the black race, the creation of such a state from the American descendants of that race, is the highest form in which that great necessity can be supplied."

NOTE—The planting of Liberia by this Society, is the cheapest colonization work in human history. The entire cost does not much exceed \$2,500,000, while the British government expended upon Sierra Leone, during the first half century of its existence, more than \$30,000,000.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM IN LIBERIA.*

To-day is one of the great days in the history of the people of the St. Paul's river—a day to be marked with red letters in their calendar.

This building that we see—the expensive preparations which have been made for this day—all these material things that appeal to the senses are nothing compared to the great idea underlying the movement of which the proceedings of to-day are the inauguration. And what is the great work to which we are pointed by the opening of the Planter's Hall?

Before replying to this question I trust our friend, the President of the Planter's Association, will pardon me for a passing reference to himself. For this neat, compact and permanent structure, and the lessons it is intended to inculcate the farming community is indebted to the enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Johnson. And if he has achieved nothing else, he has set an imperishable example to the young men of tenacity of purpose, and inextinguishable energy. I need not go over Mr. Johnson's history since he has been in Liberia; it is well known. In the list of passengers who came out in the bark "Lamar-tine" sent by the Colonization Society in the early part of 1856, I find among others the name of H. W. Johnson, and opposite his name is the word "reads." That word, I suspect, summed up the whole of Mr. Johnson's literary ability at that time. Mr. Johnson, it appears, could *read*. We are not told whether he could *write* or not; but he *read* and that gave him a power which might be raised to any degree his will and industry determined. "Reading," says Lord Bacon, "makes a *full* man;" and that Mr. Johnson has not remained empty is proved by his subsequent history in the country.

Now to the occasion and its lessons. It may be asked, what was the necessity of going to the expense of building this Hall. Some calculating economist, of whom he of Iscariot was the eminent prototype, might ask, "To what purpose is this waste?" Well, posterity will censure us for not having had long before this scores of such Halls in Liberia.

In the first place, its aim is to teach the importance of *organized* effort. In new communities like ours, where in the start everything seemed to depend upon individual effort, there is a strong and constant tendency to individuality in all our proceedings. We fancy if one man cannot do a thing, it is useless for two men to attempt it. Now, one of the chief advantages of a high civilization is the power it gives to communities to carry on great operations by means of organized effort. What one man cannot do, they feel that two might do; and what two fail to accomplish they feel that three might effect, and

* Extracts from an address delivered in the grounds of the Hon. H. W. Johnson, Sr., on the occasion of the opening of the Planter's Hall, on the St. Paul's river, Liberia, on Monday, March 22, 1875, by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, LL. D.

so they unite and form large associations and build those extensive railroads, erect those endless telegraph lines, and fill the world with those mighty steamships of which we read and hear so much.

In the second place, this Hall is intended to point the people to the soil—to exalt the labor of the husbandman, and to assist in the development of the productive power of the country. If you just for a moment glance at the character of the country in which you live, you will understand something of the force of this movement. Our territory stretches on the northwest to the Galinas river, on the southeast to the San Pedro river—a distance of six hundred miles; on the east there is practically no limit to our domain. There are several rivers within our territory extending for hundreds of miles in the interior. And all along those rivers, and in the spaces between them, are the most productive tracts of country, stretches of beautiful valley alternating with picturesque hills, covered with a wild and yet luxuriant vegetation, awaiting only the hand of industry to develop a productive capacity equal to that of any country in the world. Underlying these large areas, as developments every now and then show, we have reason to believe there are deposits of rich minerals. The rivers with the creeks flowing into them, furnish almost illimitable resources of water power, sufficient to turn all the wheels and run all the spindles that the requirements of millions of people would demand. We have immense forests of the finest timber yet untouched, and mountains of iron yet uninvaded. There is no impossibility, the, physically speaking, to the existence in the future of railroads. And beyond the Vukka hills, on the other side of the plains of Musardu, the “iron horse” may yet slake his thirst at the head-waters of the St. Paul’s, and within a short period from that time the thunders of his onward march may awaken their echoes on the banks of the Niger.

We can produce from our soil all the great commercial articles produced in other tropical countries. And in the quality of the single article of coffee, it is now admitted we surpass the world. The Liberian coffee commands a higher price than any of the heretofore most favored specimens in the best markets of the world. The glories of Rio, Java, and Mocha pale before Liberian coffee. By every mail, letters are received from Europe offering any price for Liberian coffee plants. And the enterprise of Messrs. Morris, Stockham and Good now commencing a little above us, will, we expect, soon develop other articles of commerce and swell the importance of this agricultural district, setting an encouraging and stimulating example to all the farmers of Liberia. And, then, we are in no lack of men. There are all around us thousands of men who may be brought into the industrial operations of Liberia. The natives may take a most effective part in our agricultural production; and now where we export hundreds of pounds of coffee we might export millions. We have been culpably neglectful and prodigal of the bone and sinew and brain power with which our interior and immediate neighborhood abound.

A few years ago a few bushels of ground nuts only supplied a straggling traffic on the rivers near Sierra Leone; now, owing to the inducements which have been held out to the aborigines, thousands of tons are exported annually, and scores of French vessels visit the Melar-cowrie, Scarcies and Sierra Leone rivers, pouring out hard silver and gold in return for the ground nuts which the natives are producing in almost unlimited quantity. Why may we not have similar experience here with regard to coffee?

We have within our grasp every resource of nature and of population for the unlimited development and diversification of our industry—for the production not only of whatever is pleasant to the sight and good for food for ourselves, but whatever may be demanded by a growing and profitable commerce—in a word, we have within our grasp all that is necessary in the way of natural facilities to make us a prosperous, cultivated and independent people.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

We have abolished slavery. Is our duty to the African people all done? No graver responsibility will rest upon us for the next generation than that involved in fulfilling our duty to the race. But peculiar and pressing as this is to the four millions in our midst, it does not end with them. There are one hundred and fifty millions of the same people who are in a still worse condition, but who are yet to stretch forth Christian hands to God, and to whom we have come under special obligations through our past and present relations to these their representatives. We cannot repair the past; we may make that dark past contribute to a brightened future. It will be so, if the remembrance of our wrong to the race shall act as a permanent impulse to do works meet for repentance. With these thoughts and feelings we have read an article in the *July Baptist Quarterly* on "The Future of Africa," by Rev. Dr. Caswell, late president of Brown University. The subject and the writer will commend an abstract of it to our readers.

What grounds are there to hope for the future civilization of Africa,—or that portion of it which extends from about the twentieth parallel of north latitude to its southern extremity? Of this vast portion, embracing Nubia, Abyssinia, the immense valley of the Nile, with its hundred tributaries, the great lake regions and the entire Western coast south of the great desert of Sahara, we learn almost nothing from any of the Greek and Roman writers, and indeed, except of a few maritime localities, from any subsequent writers, until we come to Mungo Park, in 1705, the pioneer of the many intelligent and heroic travelers who have since given themselves to the work of African exploration.

The African people are all of the negro type, and yet there are very marked differences among them. So far as can be judged, their condition for many centuries has been substantially the same as we now find it. They are divided into many tribes, each occupying its own region, which the rest do not invade except for plunder. Tribal war is the normal condition of the country. The men who are captured are slaughtered, the women and children doomed to slavery. Tribal feuds are perpetuated through many generations. With rare exceptions, cheating, treachery, falsehood, and robbing are general. They are shrewd and wary in a bargain, and in war they almost equal their white brethren in strategy and deception.

They have no written language, and of course no history. They are stationary as a people, and ever at the beginning of progress. Even contiguous tribes often wholly differ in language, habits, customs, and employments. The differences among the tribes in general is very marked in color, physiognomy, stature, strength, activity, warlike propensities, and in intellectual endowments. Many of them have a fine physiognomy, well-formed features, well-developed craniums, and an intelligent expression,—far more resembling the Arab than the poor Congo.

What grounds of hope are there for the future of Africa?

Nations and races have been regenerated. In 1820 the natives of the Sandwich Islands were in as apparently hopeless condition as are now the worst tribes of Africa; now they are a civilized and Christian people. The same is true of the Fijians, who, forty years ago, were cannibals of the worst stamp. Somewhat more than fifty years ago missions were commenced in Madagascar, inhabited by nearly 5,000,000 of the negro race. The progress of Christianity there has been like that of primitive times, in spite of persecutions as fierce and relentless as anything in the history of the church.

Africa has already greatly changed. The slave-trade has been suppressed on the Western coast, while on the Eastern coast and along the Nile it has been very much crippled, and if the measures already stipulated in treaties with the Sultan of Zanzibar are vigorously prosecuted, must disappear in the course of a few years. Under the brief administration of Sir Samuel Baker, slave-pens were demolished in the centre of Africa, and thousands of slaves liberated and returned to their homes.

To this is to be added the powerful influence of commerce. There is reason to believe that railroads will soon be constructed from Cairo to Khartoum, and from the East coast to lake Tanganyika, when steamboats will ply on that vast lake, and open regions of natural fertility and wealth to the legitimate trade of the world.

Missionary influence has preceded that of commerce. Several missions have been started in Nubia and the East coast. At the Cape of Good Hope different societies have established successful missions. Sierra Leone is an English colony of nearly 100,000 inhabitants,

80,000 of whom (in 1868) were nominal Christians and 20,000 were communicants. The parishes support their own pastors, and have six missions to tribes in the interior.

Then there is the Republic of Liberia, with its written constitution, courts of law, military organization, churches, schools, printing press, and its college with several well-educated professors. The people are cultivating their fertile fields, enlarging the boundaries of commerce, giving their children a Christian education, and preaching the Gospel to the tribes on their borders, and inviting them to accept their protection. And they are all Africans, and not a few of them emancipated slaves.

“Finally, in view of all I have said, have we reasonable hope for the regeneration of Africa? My answer is in the affirmative, and not only so, I have faith to believe that the time is not distant when we shall see unmistakable signs of a great progress. But for myself, I am free to say, I look beyond these visible signs to the unseen power that fashions them. I think I can discern even now the dawn of that brighter day when all Africa will yield to the power of the Gospel and stretch forth her hands to it.”

THEIR HIGH AMBITION.

At first sight it might seem that there are many ways to wealth now open to the colored men in America, in which his advances are limited only by his own ability. A closer view, however, dispels this illusion. Thus, in professional life, prejudice diminishes the fees of the colored lawyer or doctor, by restricting their practice to the poorer class of customers. In real estate, and sometimes in agriculture, the most valuable lands are reserved for white buyers. In mechanical trades the colored apprentice is seldom able to get the best instruction, and therefore his work has a bad name. While the negro can become wealthy in subordinate stations, while in time a large body of colored people may have means—if they then choose—to employ men of their own race exclusively, and to pay them handsomely, yet for long years it will be seen that the highest places are practically closed to colored aspirants.

What is left, then, to the colored man of high ambition? He knows that his race is in a hopeless minority. He perhaps realizes that to quarrel with the facts will not alter them. He cannot expect his people, while weighed down by poverty and ignorance, to win against unburdened competitors. Faith in the slow progress of God's purposes may lead him to devote himself to the noble task of removing the depressing cause of his nation's degradation. But too often bitterness precludes resignation, and the man of large original genius feels his sphere too limited for his powers.

When, in 1620, the first Africans set foot in America, can those who believe in the superintending care of Providence imagine that the event was merely an accident? Those first twenty came from a heathen land. Excepting as slaves, their race could have obtained no foothold among whites. By means of slavery Africa has planted an outpost in the midst of a civilization which could not otherwise have come in contact with Africans. And though those now here are as nothing to the whole race, yet it is easy to believe that, out of four millions, a hundred may be found not unworthy successors to the twelve men of Galilee whose labors have given Europe all that is best in her history.

What nobler ambition for a young colored man than to be one of the hundred worthy to organize Christian States in Africa?

The educated freedmen of America are challenged to produce a few resolute men whose apostleship in Africa shall inaugurate a new era. Here is a crusade that is worthy of all their powers. Will they shrink from it? The appeal of her wretched millions to the enlightened manhood of American negroes is direct, and the world waits to see what the latter will do.

Under the advice of a monk, the king of Spain opened the slave trade ostensibly to provide labor to replace the overworked and dying Indian tribes of the West Indies and to convert the captives to Christianity. After man's selfishness, rapacity, and cruelty have done their work, do we not begin to see the Divine purpose dimly foreshadowed, and that the cunning priest was a better prophet than he knew?

Successful colored missionaries in Africa will elevate the self-respect of the race in this country, because there will be a better basis of it when American negroes shall devote themselves to the most unselfish and elevated ends for which men can labor.

There need be no alarm about an exodus of virtue; ninety-nine hundredths of all philanthropists prefer to begin and end at home. There are always enough to guard the forts and hulks; more are needed at the front. Every earnest man who dares to "burn his ships" inspires a score who make good his loss to his own community.

A few years ago a search was made for colored men to work in Africa; none were found. We believe there are some of noble ambition preparing to respond to the next call.

A selection and training of the best material offered among the American freedmen is the most practical way of meeting the problem, the only line of missionary effort which promises to turn out men physically fit for the African climate. And in view of the almost universal exclusion of colored men from the best facilities for education, the necessity of concentration to provide the highest form of practical preparation is manifest. The opportunities of large institutions are peculiar among the colored people, in the fact that they have so wide a field of selection of material, and attract and can secure the best specimens of the race.—*The Southern Workman.*

OPENING OF AFRICA.

Among the signs of the times, one not the least remarkable, is the variety of active agencies simultaneously at work for redeeming Africa from the sleep of barbarism. But that the climate placed serious obstacles in the way of white occupation, the tide of conquest by enlightened nations would long ere this have swept over it, making it and its vast and valuable natural productions and undeveloped wealth tributary to the use and enjoyment of the whole human family. The spirit of enlightened progress now claiming Africa has put forth its demands with so much vigor and persistence, that we confidently look forward, not only to a continuance of mercantile enterprise, exploration and the efforts of Christian philanthropy for its elevation, but to the speedy operation, also, of governments and associations, for the removal of gloom and darkness and the introduction and strengthening of Gospel civilization.

The Christian Weekly says that at a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, August 2, at which the Lord Mayor presided, Mr. Donald Mackenzie delivered an address on the practicability of opening a new route for trade with the interior of Africa, approaching that almost unknown region from the north and west instead of from the east as, with trifling exceptions, has heretofore been done. The chief obstacle hitherto encountered in this direction has been the hostility of the coast tribes, but Mr. Mackenzie points out that, with the Canary Isles as a base of operations, there is a straight course through no one's dominions, right across the desert to Timbuctoo, eight hundred miles distant. Thence the whole interior of the continent is open to commerce. The Niger offers water communication with the coast, and the inhabitants are of a higher order of intelligence, and more tractable than those who have been corrupted by intercourse with slave-traders. The Canaries are only six days from London by steamer, and if a railway across the desert is among the reasonable possibilities of the future, Western Africa may be brought within reach. The lack of water is the chief obstacle to profitable trade by caravan, and this may, very probably, be wholly overcome by means of the drive-wells, which rendered the subjugation of King Theodore possible a few years ago. The present route to Timbuctoo is through Morocco, and is two thousand miles long. Over this the proposed route would have manifest advantages. It is said, further, however, and this is the most promising if less certain feature, that if once a ridge of eight miles in width were penetrated, the Atlantic would fill a vast depression in the desert, and an inland sea would be created whose extent cannot now be accurately guessed. This project has

been discussed before, but with the Mediterranean as the possible source of water supply, and the plan of letting in the sea from the westward is wholly new. It is said to have the approval of competent engineers, and certainly the idea of opening a continent to the world is worthy of careful consideration before it is discarded as futile.

The Italian Geographical Society has joined with the Geographical Society of France in the attempt to determine the possibility of introducing the waters of the sea into the hollow basins or "chotts" of the Sahara, and has sent an expedition of its own for the investigation. This is to be divided into two parties at Gades, one of which is to explore the oasis of Gerid, and carry on some interesting collateral researches among the ruins of Carthage, particularly the remains of the aqueducts and the remarkable lead mountain of Gebel Drucas. This party has already determined satisfactorily that there are several basins decidedly below the level of the Mediterranean.

Letters from Egypt, of late date, give very encouraging accounts of the progress made by the Khedive's officers in exploring and opening up the interior of Africa to civilization and commerce. Colonel Long, the young American officer who made himself so famous by his daring and successful expedition to M'tesa, and who has since made other equally successful explorations, has returned to Cairo, bringing back five natives of different tribes, together with many curious war weapons and implements, showing the different degrees of civilization attained. He gives a most graphic account of his adventures and discoveries, and may be expected soon in Europe to make preparations for other explorations which are to be entrusted to him, to penetrate farther into the heart of Africa under the Khedive's auspices. Seven steamers now ply between Khartoum and Ragaff, above which the rapids render the Nile unnavigable. The distance between Khartoum and Gordon's headquarters is more than 1,000 miles. He has established lines of posts so as to keep his communication open, thus checking the slave trade most effectually by turning its instruments to other uses. Colonel Purdy (an American officer in the Khedive's service) has reached the capital of Darfur, and reports that there is plenty of water in the Nile between that point and the point of his departure. Colonel Colston (also an American officer) is pushing on probably into the interior by another route; while Mitchell, the geologist of the Gordon expedition, who is not far from Kenhar, between the Nile and the Red Sea, has discovered two gold mines, formerly worked in ancient times, the shafts still open. He reports that, with modern appliances, one of these shafts could be successfully and profitably worked. In fact, the energetic Khedive, seconded by equally energetic officers, is pushing exploration and investigations of all kinds into this *terra incognita* with a success equal to his efforts.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE NILE DISTRICT.

We have been told by some parties that the slave-trade in the Nile district is suppressed. So far, however, is this from being the case, that all the evidence points to the continuance of the traffic, and shows that, so long as slavery is maintained in Mohammedan countries, the attempts to destroy it will be practically futile. Our correspondents assure us that the markets are stocked with human chattels, and that they are being conveyed from place to place; travellers who are observant, disinterested and honest, in recording the true state of things, evidence to the extent of the system yet carried on in the heart of Africa. Dr. Schweinfurth truly says:

"To any one who should now enter the country under the impression that the slave-trade on the Upper Nile was forever abolished, and should subsequently learn, by contrast, the true condition of the land, a scene would be presented that might well remind him of the painted villages that were exhibited to Katharine II. on her tour through Southern Russia."

The traveler already quoted states that among the various Mohammedan traders on the Bahr-el-Gharal there are between 50,000 and 60,000 *private* slaves QUITE DISTINCT from those that are kept in store and used as merchandise. These consist of: 1. Boys from seven to ten years of age, who are employed to carry guns and ammunition (every Nubian soldier possesses at least one of these juvenile armor bearers); 2. The greater part of the full-grown natives in the Seribas, who are termed "Farook," "Narakeek," or "Bazingir" (these are provided with guns, and form a kind of nirzam, whose duty it is to accompany the natives in all their expeditions, whether for war or trading purposes); 3. Women who are kept in the houses; 4. All slaves of both sexes who are employed exclusively in husbandry.

Now what are the sources whence those slaves in the Nile district are dragged who are regarded as actual merchandise, and who are disposed of solely for profit? Dr. Schweinfurth shows how extensive is the area whence the supply is obtained. We can only give the names of the localities, advising our readers to refer to their maps—

"1. The Galla countries, to the south of Abyssinia, between latitude 3° and 8° N. The outlets from them are: (1) *via* Shoa to Zeyla; (2) *via* Godyam, through Abyssinia, to Matamma and Suakia, or to Massowa and smaller unguarded coast towns; (3) *via* Fazogl, to Sennaar.

"2. The Berta negroes above Fazogl, and amongst the Dinka, above Sennaar, between the White and Blue Nile.

"3. The Agow, in the heart of Abyssinia, between Tigree and Amhara. The channel for their dispersion is across the Red Sea to Djidda.

"4. The upper district of the White Nile, inclusive of the Albert and Victoria Lakes.

"5. The upper district of the Bahr-el-Gharel, from among the Bongo, Miltoo, and Babucker tribes.

"6. The negro countries to the south of Darfur, whence from 12,000 to 18,000 have been annually exported.

"7. The mountain land south of Kordofan. The general term for the negroes of these parts is 'Nooba'—a people that are much in demand, on account of their beauty and intelligence."

Such is a bird's-eye view of ONE field of the slave-trade operations, whence annually tens of thousands of Africans are dragged to be sold into life-long bondage. Let the friends of humanity fully realize the magnitude of the work to be done, and give themselves thronghly to the task of delivering these lands from the slave-trade.

We are told that by annexing the countries in the Nile basin to Egypt, an effectual check will be given to the evil in question. Setting aside, however, the question as to the morality of the course to seize and annex countries, without the least title or right, we contend that, so long as *slavery* prevails in Egypt, annexation is only enlarging her hunting grounds to supply her marts. The only effectual way to put an end to the trade is to abolish slavery in the Mohammedan countries.—*The Monitor*.

LIBERIAN MISSIONS.

We are glad to note several accessions to the missionary force in Liberia. Rev. MELFORD D. HERNDON, Baptist, left New York on Thursday, July 1, in the barque *Liberia*, to resume his labors among the Bassa tribe. His sister, Mrs. Julia Lewis, from Kentucky, accompanied him, the expense being defrayed by the Colonization Society. Rev. WILLIAM A. FAIR and Rev. THOMAS H. EDDY and wife, Episcopal, embarked by the same vessel, the destination of Mr. Fair being Cape Palmas, and that of Dr. and Mrs. Eddy, Monrovia.

Rev. B. B. COLLINS and wife, Lutheran, left New York on Monday, September 6, in the barque *Jasper*. They will be stationed at Muhlenberg, on the St. Paul's river.

At the recent meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union, in Philadelphia, a report on the "Mission in Africa" was unanimously adopted, recommending that the "Executive Committee" in Liberia be increased from three to seven members, of whom not more than four shall be ministers. It was also recommended that efforts be made to secure *five thousand dollars* for this mission for the coming year.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church furnishes the names of six ordained ministers in Liberia, viz: Rev. James M. Priest, Rev. H. W. Erskine, Rev. E. W. Blyden, LL.D., Rev. Thomas E. Dillon, Rev. John M. Deputie, and Rev. Robert M. Deputie. The last two are broth-

ers, sons of Charles and Mary Ann Deputie. Of the six children of Charles Deputie, three sons became ordained ministers, and one of the daughters is the wife of Rev. Thomas E. Dillon, making four missionaries. This family once lived in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and sailed from New York, November 10, 1853, in the *Isle de Cuba*. They went out at the expense of the Colonization Society. The intimate connection between the work of the Colonization Society and the advancement of Christianity in Africa is strikingly exhibited in the history of the Deputie family.

The *Christian Advocate* says: At the spring meeting of the Bishops the condition and needs of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia came up for consideration. It was thought by some that, in view of the death of Bishop Roberts and the present aspects of the work there, the next General Conference might deem it best to modify somewhat the method of administration obtaining in the Liberia Conference for several years past. As fuller information would be needed—information only to be obtained by a personal conference with our Liberia brethren—the further question arose as to the propriety of sending thither for that purpose one of the Bishops during the coming autumn. The whole question was finally referred by the Board to the four senior Bishops, namely, Bishops Janes, Scott, Simpson, and Ames. These Bishops, after consultation, advised that such a visit should be made, and designated a Bishop for the work. The matter came up again for consideration at the Missionary Board meeting, in September, in connection with the question of providing for the expenses (about \$400) for the visit, and, after some discussion, the whole matter was postponed until the General Committee meeting in November.

Liberia needs at once one hundred additional colored ministers of education and of spiritual power. Never before were the fields of usefulness more inviting. A special remembrance in prayer of the Republic is invited that the work may be enlarged, and that the Holy Spirit may give great success to the heralds of salvation in preaching the Gospel.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Communications of a late date from Liberia contain intelligence of an interesting nature.

At the general election held on the first Tuesday in May, Rev. James S. Payne was chosen President of the Republic, and Hon. S. J. Crayton Vice President, for the term of two years from the 1st of January next. Mr. Payne was born in Richmond, Virginia, but when a mere child arrived, in 1829, with the removal of his family to Mon-

rovia, where he was educated and entered the ministry of the Methodist E. Church, serving from 1848 to 1858 as presiding elder. He has devoted much attention to the study of political economy, and several years since wrote a treatise on the subject, which received favorable mention from leading economists in the United States and Europe. Mr. Payne has already served one term, 1868-69, as President of Liberia. Mr. Crayton has long been in the National Legislature as a Senator from Sinoe county.

The last company of emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society continued to enjoy good health. Not one had died since their embarkation at New York in October. The weather is stated to have been more favorable lately than usual, and the farmers and newcomers to have taken advantage of it in cultivating their lands and erecting houses.

Hon. Augustus Washington, editor of the *New Era*, died at Monrovia on Monday, June 7. He had been brought from his extensive farm on the St. Paul's river a few days before in a helpless condition, but continued to sink notwithstanding the change and additional medical attention. His death is justly mentioned as a calamitous event for his family and a severe loss to Western Africa generally. Mr. Washington was favorably known in the New England States, where he was prominently identified with various schemes for the elevation of his race. He acquired a high reputation as a skillful daguerreotypist at Hartford, Conn., from which city he removed to Liberia in 1853. Nothing could induce him to return to this country, having acquired a handsome property and freedom and a home in his ancestral land. He served several terms in the National Legislature as a Senator from Montserrado county.

Since the commencement of the present year a number of prominent and influential citizens have died, viz: Bishop John W. Roberts, of the Liberia M. E. Church; Hon. Daniel F. Smith, recently appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic; Sandy A. Horace, Esq., long engaged in mercantile pursuits at Buchanan; Rev. Henry E. Fuller, a popular minister of the M. E. Church and Treasurer of Liberia; Dr. R. C. Cooper, an able physician of Monrovia, and Hon. J. D. Preston, a member of the Senate from Bassa county. These were held in high repute for their intelligence and integrity. A writer, referring to the death of so many public men, remarks: "There are but few of the older experienced citizens alive, and soon

the affairs of the country, both Church and State, will pass into the hands of a younger class. Whether Liberia will grow better under their management, time alone must determine. I entertain hopes that things will continue to improve."

The large store—the most valuable in the Republic—of the McGills, at Monrovia, through some unknown means, caught fire on the night of June 12, and was burned down. Much that was in it was destroyed—a heavy loss to that enterprising firm.

More attention is given to agricultural interests than ever before. It is reported that during last year there were planted out in Montserado county alone over one hundred and forty-six thousand young coffee trees, and the cultivation of ginger, arrowroot, and other products has been extended. A prominent citizen writes: "Should there be sufficient sagacity and vigor put forth by the incoming Government authorities to open highways and penetrate the interior, so as to bring about a closer feeling with our native tribes, I have no reason to doubt that our commerce will be greatly enlarged, the revenue of the Republic improved, and civilization and true religion be widely extended. The great burden of the present Administration has been to get our monetary affairs straightened out and put in good order, and to liquidate the national debt. It has not been able to do much in the matter of internal improvements, nor to properly enter upon a policy looking to the elevation of the natives by establishing schools and agents among them. But it is hoped the next Administration will not only give this very important subject due attention, but it will promptly adopt and vigorously enter upon the execution of an enlightened and wise system for the incorporation and elevation of our native population."

An important step for the development of the resources of the Republic and for concentrating upon it the adjacent interior African commerce, has been taken by the charter of a corporation by the Liberian Legislature, entitled the Liberia St. Paul's River Steamboat and Tramway Company. It has issued a prospectus inviting subscriptions to its shares. The object of the company is to establish and increase direct and regular intercourse with the interior of Liberia, and to develop and utilize for purposes of commerce, the products which now partly find their way by means of an irregular and straggling traffic to various points of the coast. The company purpose to build tram-

ways at convenient distances and to employ steamboats on the St. Paul's in order to facilitate transportation and promote the civilization of a region of country which possesses untold resources. The President, Mr. John W. Good, is noted for his energy and enterprise.

The acts of the National Legislature for the session of 1874-75 indicate progress and prosperity. The erection of court-houses was provided for in Buchanan and at Robertsport. The Supreme Court of the Republic is to be reorganized. An appropriation was made "to assist the citizens of Brewerville to clear out Logan's creek." One hundred acres of land was granted to the board of missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States for educational purposes. A patent was extended for the erection and working of a steam coffee-hulling machine. Trustees were created for the James Hall School Fund for the support of common schools in Maryland county. The charter of Liberia College was amended. "The Mountain Mining Company of Sinoe county" was chartered, and an act authorizes the purchase of certain named quantities of coffee, sugar, and other products, furniture, &c., for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

FALL EXPEDITION.

The regular fall expedition to Liberia by the American Colonization Society, is expected to be dispatched in November. Among the emigrants preparing to go at that time are Rev. Andrew Cartwright, of Elizabeth City, N. C., and Rev. Charles W. Bryant, of New Orleans, and their families, and some of their church members. Since the close of the war over three thousand people have been afforded passage and established in Liberia, and thousands of others are earnestly pressing their demands upon the Society for the facilities to enable them to remove and obtain a home in the land from whence their ancestors were forcibly brought to this country. The applicants are mostly in families and neighborhoods, many of them, being the most intelligent, enterprising, and well-to-do in their respective districts, moved to emigrate by letters from relatives or acquaintances residing in the Republic. The project of removal to Liberia is more popular with the Negro race at present than it has been at any former period.

LIBERIA'S TRUE CONDITION.

(Space is given in the *REPOSITORY*, at the request of several of Liberia's friends, to the following letter, furnished by Dr. Charles B. New, of Pass Christian, Miss., to the New Orleans *Picayune* for publication, in the hope that the misrepresentation therein noticed and somewhat similar unfavorable statements that have appeared, may not be accepted and relied upon; and to place before the friends of the American Colonization Society, fairly and squarely, in her true light, the Christian African Republic.)

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Many and sincere thanks are tendered you for your letter of the 26th instant, with inclosed slip from the New Orleans *Times* of the 23d, headed "Self-Government of the Negro Race," at hand this morning. I beg to assure you that the assertions of the *Times* of an unfavorable nature touching the Government and people of Liberia are the very opposite of the full verbal and written intelligence received at this office.

There is no such organization as the "American Foreign Missionary Society" operating in Western Africa, and the names of the "returned missionaries," said to give "discouraging 'accounts' of their work in Liberia," are not made public. These, in themselves, are suspicious circumstances as to the basis of the *Times* statements.

That there has been progress instead of retrogression in the Republic of Liberia, may be learned from the following brief extracts from the official, spontaneous reports of prominent and disinterested parties:

The Hon. Abraham Hanson, late Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, states: "I have resided in Liberia about three years. I have made several visits along the coast and up the rivers, going from farm to farm and from house to house, and thus, from verbal statements and personal observations, have acquired a knowledge of the industrious habits and domestic comforts of the citizens. In every direction new plantations have been commenced and old ones materially enlarged and developed. The condition of the people is encouraging. On every hand I have seen proofs of useful industry. The bamboo hut, the log cabin, and sometimes the frame house begin to give way for the commodious stone or brick edifice. Among all classes, from the President down to the humblest walks of life, may be found those upon whom the badge of Christian discipleship is placed with honorable prominence. Were I member of the African race, with my knowledge of the tremendous weight that still oppresses them, and of the illimitable field which invites them to Liberia, with its innumerable facilities for comfort, independence and usefulness, I would gather my family around me and embark on board the first vessel bound for that distant shore, even if I had to avail myself of the generous aid which the American Colonization Society offers."

Com. R. W. Shufeldt, in a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, dated United States steamer Plymouth, Monrovia, March 26, 1873, says: "I am fully convinced that immigration, with a moderate amount of capital, is all that is now required to place Liberia upon a permanent footing, and to insure an increasing prosperity. This young nation, weak by virtue of its birth and inheritance, is essentially an American out-

post upon the confines of barbarism, and deserves, on this account, the fostering care of the American people. After an interval of twenty-six years since I first visited Monrovia, I do not find as much progress as I had hoped for; but there are no evidences of retrogression, and this is in itself proof that this people had secured too firm a foothold upon African soil ever to be expelled. The idea of Christian civilization is too firmly planted here to be uprooted."

The *Missionary Advocate*, of New York, in reporting the proceedings of the Liberia Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, which commenced its session at Monrovia, January 28, 1875, remarks as follows: "The reports from the districts show encouraging results. During the year there has been an increase in full membership of 208 over the membership of last year, and to these are to be added an increase of 60 received on probation more than during last year; so that now the membership in full connection and on trial numbers 2,300. During the year past the number of churches has increased from 24 to 33. The same advance is found, too, in the Sabbath-school work, and now 1,721 pupils are being instructed in Christian truth on the Sabbath day. Having had a pleasant and harmonious session, the brethren returned to their fields cheered with hope, and believing that the hand of God was with them for good."

To the foregoing testimony as to the real condition of affairs in Liberia, I beg to add a short extract from the late Annual Message of President Roberts, viz: "Our country presents on every side the evidences of that continual favor of Him, under whose auspices it has gradually progressed from its earliest infancy. We are happily blessed with domestic tranquillity and all the elements of national prosperity. A kind Providence has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us at peace with our aboriginal neighbors, and preserved us in the quiet possession of civil and religious liberty. The agricultural development of the country is progressing encouragingly, and the public credit has attained a confidence particularly gratifying."

And Hon. Henry W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, under date of Monrovia, June 21, 1875, writes: "Our agricultural operations were never better than now, especially in the cultivation of coffee, ginger and arrow-root. The barque 'Liberia' took away on her recent trip a larger quantity of these products than was ever before exported in any one vessel from the Republic."

Other evidence of as unimpeachable and encouraging character might be cited to show that a steady, substantial and hopeful growth prevails in Liberia. In the judgment of her old and enlightened friends, she is to-day stronger in moral power, wealth, political wisdom and Christian intelligence than ever before; and in her career so far there is no ground to doubt the capacity of the negro race for self-government. The prospects of progress constantly brighten. What is most lacking is the means to settle the thousands of American freedmen, who are now applicants for aid to enable them to join and strengthen those who have founded and are successfully erecting a nationality in the land of their fathers.

The American Colonization Society has been "laboring" less than sixty years; it has expended but two and half a million of dollars, and, instead of "immigration" having "ceased," it has colonized since the close of the war three thousand and eighty-seven

persons, fully six hundred of whom were communicants of Christian churches, and some thirty of them licensed preachers of the Gospel.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may judge best.

With high regard, believe me, my dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

WM. COPPINGER,

Cor. Sec. Am. Col. Society.

DR. CHAS. B. NEW, *Pass Christian, Miss.*

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

IN MEMORY OF REV. MELVILLE B. COX.

BY MRS. MARTIN, COLUMBIA, S. C.

A wail o'er the waters is heard from afar,
It comes from the land where the desolate are;
Sad Africa mourns her devoted, her dead,
Who appeared, as an angel of light, to her aid.

Ah! well may she mourn! There remain but a few
So firm and so faithful, so fervent and true;
Ah! few, who so deeply, so nobly will feel,
To do and to dare for her safety and weal.

He lived for her cause; yea, he counted but loss
All else but her glory in Christ and His cross;
He held nothing dear, friends and country he gave
For a life of reproach and a far-distant grave.

Yes, Afric, his spirit has sped from below,
Thy breezes are sighing the news as they go;
Thy rivers are weeping; thy deserts are sad;
He is gone who had caused thee in Christ to be glad.

He is gone who'd forsaken his all to proclaim
Glad tidings, to rouse thee from sorrow and shame.
As a sun to the regions of darkness he gave
A light to thy land that was mighty to save.

As a well spring of water unto the dry land,
As oasis of verdure to desert of sand,
As rain to the herbage, as dew to the earth,
As all, all to thee, in thy spiritual dearth,

Were his life and his labors, who crossed the deep sea
To carry the news of salvation to thee;
Who ceased not proclaiming his message till death
Closed the glorious career of his patience and faith.

The dying words of the devoted missionary of whom the above stanzas are commemorative—"Let a thousand missionaries perish ere Africa be given up"—must, to the very end of time, send a thrill to the heart of Christendom. It should, surely,

throughout all generations, be Africa's effective appeal to the Church of Christ for her evangelization; but if that appeal possess emphasis and pathos for any one, it should for the evangelized African in this country.

Trace the history of the people of Africa from the hour when that Dutch slave-ship landed the first of them on the American shore, and see, in connection, how mysteriously has God wrought out for them civilization and evangelization; till, finally, the policy of war freed them from bondage, but not before many thousands of them had obtained that best liberty by which Christ makes us free. And, now, the Gospel they received as bondmen, as freedmen God would have them carry to their ancestral land. Who so well qualified as the converted colored man of America to be the Missionary of Salvation to that Ethiopia, now stretching forth her hands for it? The finger of God, by all the signs of the times, seems to be pointing him out for this momentous work. A voice from Heaven, by a train of mysterious and providential occurrences, seems to be saying to the freedman of the South, thou art the man to carry this Gospel of the grace of God across the sea. If you cannot go and give this message of good news, at least send it by some one who can and will. Many emancipated men and women are accumulating property; at least, I speak of them in South Carolina. They possess the means of contributing to this great object. African missionary societies should be organized in connection with every church for people of color in the United States. Every man, woman, and child, descendants of that land, so long sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death, should give something for its resuscitation and redemption, if it be only two mites. For many years white men's sympathies and prayers have gone out for Africa. Many of them for her interests have sacrificed health, fortune, and life. Think of Rev. John Leighton Wilson giving twenty years of his noble life to her cause, and more recently of Miss Gregg devoting eight years of hers, the whole of it she had given, but for preventive causes, *over which she had no control*. Both of these are South Carolinians of high social position. Think of Rev. Melville B. Cox dying for her, away from home and friends, and hear his dying words—"Let a thousand missionaries perish ere Africa be given up." May those words move the converted colored men of America to go or send to—

That sun-bright land,
That land beyond the sea.

M. M.

ELEVATION OF THE NATIVES.

An occasional correspondent gives the following account of a movement which cannot fail to yield rich fruit, if wisely and faithfully prosecuted:

MONROVIA, *June 5, 1875.*

DEAR SIR: Some time in April last, at a concert given by the Sabbath School of the Methodist E. Church of this city, which was largely attended by members of other denominations, among some suggestions made by the Hon. Henry W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury, were the following, viz: That the Churches and Sabbath Schools

of Monrovia ought to do more than they have been doing to promote the religious welfare of the native children in and about the city, and as a means of encouragement and aid to them to attend the different Sabbath Schools of the emigrant population, that a fund be raised to purchase and furnish clothing to all who would regularly attend. The suggestions were favorably received, and commendatory remarks were made by succeeding speakers.

The Sabbath School of the Methodist Church of Monrovia promptly acted on the foregoing named suggestions, and soon raised sixty dollars by a musical concert. It has clothed forty-two native children living at Kroo-town, who have for several Sabbaths been punctual in their attendance at said school. I am informed that other schools are employing efforts to bring in similar children to have religious instruction imparted to them. In addition to this, the aborigines at Kroo-town seem anxious to have a day school there, so that their children may learn to read and write. For this purpose two gentlemen members of the Methodist E. Church of Monrovia, through the efforts of Mr. Dennis, have given \$150 towards the payment of a teacher; and two others have promised to furnish the means for the erection of a suitable building for school use, and to serve as a chapel on the Sabbath.

I merely mention these things to show what a little extra effort can accomplish. My judgment has long been that we don't do enough of ourselves to help ourselves. This looking to foreign Societies and Boards to do everything for us, will ever keep us in a feeble and non-progressive state. While aid from them should not be despised, still we should have more self-reliance, and do what we are able to do for ourselves and for our native brethren. And if our people and Government would but wake up to the importance of this subject, and the bringing in and elevation of the aborigines, I think the prosperity of the Republic would be enhanced, temporally as well as spiritually.

We are here on the borders of this great Continent, isolated from all enlightened and Christian people and governments, and, come weal or woe, we shall have to stand it out. To make it better for our children and the future welfare of the Republic, it is, in my view, essentially necessary to do all that we can to civilize and evangelize the aboriginal population around us.

All Sabbath School books, primers, readers, and cards that you can at any time secure and send us for supplying the native children who attend our Sabbath Schools, and for such day Schools as we may be able to establish and sustain among them, will be most gratefully received and applied. These efforts are made outside of any Missionary Society or Board, or of the Government. They are purely the efforts of the Sabbath Schools and Churches of Monrovia.

Since the bringing in of the forty-two native children mentioned from Kroo-town to the Methodist Sabbath School of this city, its attendance has increased to about 280, not including officers and teachers. I learn that the Baptist Sabbath School, also of Monrovia, has now 100 scholars, where a few months ago it did not have more than 60. The Episcopal and Presbyterian Sabbath Schools here have increased, and number at this time some 125 and 75 respectively.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

ROBERT HALE IVES, Esq., is the last name stricken by death from the rolls of the contributors of the American Colonization Society—of which he was a Vice President, since January 22, 1862. He died at Providence, R. I., July 6, at the age of 77. His charities and gifts were continual and most abundant, and he saw that the money which he contributed was wisely expended for the purpose for which it was given.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS and wife left Monrovia, June 27, and arrived at Liverpool July 11. The object of the trip is to improve his health. Vice President Gardner performs the duties of the Presidential office until the return of President Roberts, which is expected to be in October or November.

PROSPERITY OF LIBERIA.—It must be gratifying to the friends of the colored race to know that the citizens of Liberia are prospering in fortune. The new bark *Liberia*, built at Newburyport, Mass., as a regular trader between this country and Western Africa, lately arrived at New York, after a voyage of forty-two days, with several passengers and a cargo of 128,000 pounds and 170 bags of ginger, 193 casks of sugar, 656 bags of coffee, 72 tons of camwood, besides arrowroot, cocoa, and ivory. Liberian merchants have had two vessels built in the United States, one at a cost of \$11,000 and the other \$15,000, and have purchased here several others. They own some fifty traders, a number of which sail to Liverpool with palm oil and other African commodities.

AN ENTERPRISING PHILADELPHIAN.—Among the cabin passengers on the American line steamer *Illinois*, for Liverpool, from Philadelphia, September 2, was Mr. J. O. Neale Stockham, who goes the second time to Liberia. On a sailing vessel machinery will be sent out for manufacturing indigo. Mr. Stockham left the first time in October, 1874, and remained six months, putting up a steam coffee-hulling machine, and making extensive preparations for growing coffee. He returned on the 4th of July. He will spend several weeks in Liverpool, and take with him a steam launch for running on the St. Paul's river. He is a member of the firm of Edward S. Morris & Co. It is pleasant to see an enterprising citizen thus engaged in opening new fields for trade. Mr. Stockham proposes to make an exploring trip toward the sources of the Niger river, in company with Hon. J. Milton Turner, United States minister resident in Liberia, Rev. Dr. Blyden, and others, for geographical discoveries.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN AFRICA greatly exceeds that of our own country. Through her travellers and writers, her colonies and missions, her commerce, her consuls, her embassies and her arms, she is doing a vast deal toward the ultimate redemption of that unhappy continent. And she will reap the fruit of it. She is already reaping it in the days of small things, to be followed, at no great distance in the future, by the days of great things. We wish our country was more alive to its own interests, to say nothing of the interests of those whose sons we have so long enslaved. Among other things, England is intent on cutting off the great supply of the slave-trade on the East Coast, as it has already been cut off on the Western.

TRAFFIC IN AFRICAN SOIL.—England and France has been a long time negotiating for an exchange of territory on the West Coast of Africa. The *Moniteur* of July 28,

says it learns that the negotiations have been brought to a close. The British possessions on the Gambia will be acquired by France in exchange for the cession to Great Britain of the French establishments at Gaboon, Grand Bassam, Assinee; and the river Melicourie.

DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATION.—The award of Marshal McMahon in the question of the Bay of Lorenzo-Marques, submitted to his arbitration by Great Britain and Portugal, has been made public. The award lays stress on the fact that England, when signing the treaty with Portugal for the abolition of the slave trade, did not contest the Portuguese domination over the territory in question.

"WANT TO KNOW BOOK."—Bishop Roberts's widow writes from Liberia: "I have a boy and girl in my family, natives, and I am training them to be white—they think they'll be white when they learn to read—and I am teaching them to work on the sewing machine those friends sent out from your country. It would amuse you to see the little boy at the sewing machine working away, and the natives coming in to look at the strange thing—machine made by 'America man'—how they clap their hands and go off for joy. The people of the native town, seeing the change in these children, want their children to 'know book and be white.'"

LAKE NYASSA.—A missionary expedition to Lake Nyassa has sailed from London. This expedition, which is sent by the Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, is under the leadership of Mr. E. D. Young, R. N. Rev. Dr. Robert Laws, a medical missionary of the United Presbyterian Church, is second in command. Attached to the party are five men, whose assistance in forming such a settlement is believed to be indispensable.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of July, 1875.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$3.)		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$10.65.)	
<i>Lyme</i> —T. L. Gilbert.....	\$2 00	New Hampshire, \$1.10; New York, \$8;	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rev. Alfred Elwyn.....	1 00	South Carolina, \$1.; Florida, 55c.....	\$10 65
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$210.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Lewell</i> —A Friend.....	200 00	Donations	238 00
<i>North Brookfield</i> —Thomas Snell.....	10 00	African Repository.....	10 65
INDIANA. (\$25.)		Rents of Colonization Building.....	474 58
<i>Princeton</i> —M. W.....	25 00	Total Receipts in July.....	\$723 23

During the month of August, 1875.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$216.22)		Manchester—Hon. George W. Morrison,	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Hon. Ichabod Goodwin,		\$10; Mrs. Wm. Richardson, \$5;	
Mrs. Dr. Burroughs, cash, ca. \$10;		John Burns, \$2.....	17 00
Mrs. W. Williams, C. C. Myers, Miss		<i>Haverhill</i> —N. B. Felton, \$5; Dr. Spald-	
Parrott, ca. \$5; Miss Ladd, \$2; Cash,		ing, N. Page, ca. \$2; N. W. Cheney,	
\$1.....	48 00	P. W. Kimball, Mrs. C. Dole, N.	
<i>Concord</i> —J. P. Stickney, \$10; Miss		Bailey, ca. \$1.....	13 00
Charlotte Woolson, Ward, Humphrey		<i>Nashua</i> —Dr. Edward Spalding, J. D.	
& Co., C. W. Sargent, ca. \$5; Mrs.		Otterson, ca. \$10; Hon. S. T. Wor-	
R. Davis, Dr. E. Carter, Mrs. L.		cester, \$5; Mrs. L. W. Noyes, J. L.	
French, ca. \$2; A Friend, \$1;	32 00	Pierce, ca. \$2; O. D. Murray, B. F.	
		Emerson, ca. \$1.....	31 00

Holts—Miss Mary Farley, \$10; Col. Cong. Ch. \$11.22.....
Milford—Mrs. Ellis, \$20; L. Harris, \$10; Mrs. F. Crosby, Dr. T. B. Dearborn, M. French, A. Heald, ea. \$1....
Amherst—Miss L. F. Boylston, Rev. Dr. Clark and Sisters, Mrs. R. Conant, ea. \$5; P. Dodge, \$2; Mrs. H. Eaton, Dr. B. H. Bartlett, S. Eaton, ea. \$1....

VERMONT. (232.20)

Milton—Col. Cong. Ch.....
South Hero—Col. Cong. Ch., \$18.50; Col. Meth. Ch. \$4.40.....
Castleton—B. F. Adams, \$5; W. C. Guernsey, \$2; Mrs. Jackman, Mrs. B. F. Langdon, L. W. Preston, Mrs. C. Ainsworth, Dea. Higley, ea. \$1; Col. Advent Ch. \$9.40; Col. Meth. Ch. \$4.35.....
West Milton—D. L. Field, \$2; J. W. Johnson, \$1; Mrs. Herrick, Miss Lincoln, ea. 50c.....
Montpelier—Hon. D. Baldwin, S. Wells, Jr., ea. \$5; J. T. Thurston, \$2; O. Vail, \$1.....
Wells River—F. Deming, \$2.50; Geo. Leslie, \$2; Mrs. Phebe Brock, \$1....
Peacham—A Lady friend, \$15; Dr. E. C. Chamberlin, Theodore Farron, ea. \$5; A. Goodenough, \$2; E. D. Moulton, \$1.25; Sarah B. Hooker, O. P. Hooker, I. L. McElroy, Mrs. Dana, Charles Banker, Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Cowles, ea. \$1; James Davis, 50c
St. Johnsbury—C. C. Chubb, \$10; Mrs. Thos. Kidder, Elisha Peck, W. W. Thayer, ea. \$5; Rev. E. Fairbanks, C. M. Stone, ea. \$2.50; C. C. Bingham, \$2; S. W. Hall, G. W. Senter, G. D. Stevens, ea. \$1.....
Newbury—Mrs. Freeman Keys, E. Hall, ea. \$5; H. H. Deming, F. M. Ladd, Dr. Watkins, T. C. Keys, Rev. Mr. Bates, ea. \$1.....
Swanton—George Barney, \$5; Col. Meth. Ch. \$5.80; Mrs. H. A. Brayton, \$3; Dea. H. Stone, W. H. Blake, Mrs. M. H. Ballard, ea. \$2; H. Smith, F. Tarbell, ea. \$1.....
Essex—Annuity of N. Lathrop, by S. G.

Butler, Ex. \$38; Less exchange on draft 15c..... 37 85
Enosburg—George Adams..... 1 00

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$150.00)

Lowell—A friend, \$50; W. L. Livingston, \$20; R. Kitson, S. G. Mack, ea. \$5; J. Coggin, \$2..... 82 00
North Andover—G. L. Davis, Mrs. Stephens, Theron Johnston, ea. \$5; Miss Phillips, \$3..... 18 00
Andover—George Ripley, \$10; Wm. G. Means, \$5; Edward Taylor, Prof. Taylor, ea. \$3..... 21 00
Concord—Wm. Monroe, \$10; Miss Monroe, \$3; Mrs. Damon, \$1..... 14 00
Springfield—George Merriam..... 5 00
Fall River—Mrs. Col. Richard Borden..... 10 00

NEW YORK. (\$64.75.)

Plattsburg—Hon. M. K. Platt, \$10; Gilman Breed, Mrs. L. Myers, Geo. N. Webb, G. W. Dodds, ea. \$1..... 14 00
Malone—S. C. Wead, H. S. House, Hon. W. A. Wheeler, ea. \$5; Thos. Davidson, \$2; C. L. Hubbard, J. I. Gilbert, W. B. Cartwell, Oren Moses, ea. \$1..... 21 00
Port Henry—Col. Cong. Ch., \$18.35; Col. Meth. Ch., \$4.20; Dr. Warner, \$5; Mr. Gookin, H. M. Crane, ea. \$1.... 29 75

NEW JERSEY. (\$21.25.)

Princeton—First Presb. Ch., Rev. Dr. Macdonald, Pastor, by P. Hendrickson, Treas..... 21 25

KENTUCKY. (\$30.00.)

Loutrville—Thomas Stevens..... 30 00

OHIO. (\$10.00.)

Glendale—Miss Mary Vance..... 10 00

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$11.00.)

New Hampshire, \$1; Vermont, \$8; Rhode Island, \$2..... 11 00

RECAPITULATION.

Donations..... 686 57
 African Repository..... 11 00
 Annuity..... 37 85
 Rents and Interest..... 354 08

Total Receipts in August.....\$1,089 50

During the month of September, 1875.

CONNECTICUT. (\$81.50.)

Litchfield—Mrs. Theron Beach..... \$20 00
Thomaston—Dr. W. Woodruff..... 5 00
Waterbury—Mrs. John P. Elton, S. M. Buckingham, ea. \$10; Miss Susan Bronson, \$5; Rev. Dr. J. L. Clark, Miss K. ea. \$2.....
Burlingham—Joseph Arnold, \$5; Geo. W. Shelton, Robert N. Bassett, ea. \$3; C. E. Clark, W. S. Brown, ea. \$1.
Stratford—Wm. Strong, \$5; Mrs. J. W. Sterling, Sam. L. Curtis, ea. \$2; Chas. B. Curtis, Miss E. L. Linsley, ea. \$1; W. H. Smith, 50c.....
Bridgeport—Mrs. A. Bishop.....

NEW YORK. (\$15.00.)

New York City—Robert E. Anthony.... 5 00
Rome—Edward Huntington..... 10 00
Rochester—F. S. Hanna, three hundred and seventy-five acres of valuable land.

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$4.)

New Hampshire, \$1; New Jersey, \$2; Louisiana, \$1..... 4 00

RECAPITULATION.

Donations..... 96 50
 African Repository..... 4 00
 Rents and Interests..... 509 09

Total Receipts in September..... \$609 59

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LII. WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1876.

No. 1.

OUR WORK AND NECESSITIES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY feel called upon to appeal to its patrons and to the friends of humanity and of Africa, for funds to send a company of worthy colored people by a vessel soon to sail for Liberia. Among those urgently pleading for passage by this favorable opportunity are two ordained Ministers of the Gospel and a number of skilled mechanics, with their families; also two single young men of a fair degree of education, who have had experience as teachers.

The Society has not the money requisite to send them, and the Executive Committee are not willing to incur a debt to this end. Fully two thousand persons, residing in various States, are earnestly soliciting passage, and at least ten thousand would gladly find homes in Africa during the year 1876 were the funds provided for the purpose. Will the friends of these freedmen in America and of the millions of Africa furnish the means?

The American Colonization Society has demonstrated the practicability and desirableness of settling the Negro on his ancestral shores, and the evidence is ample that Liberia is to be the great agency for planting enlightened and civil institutions and Christianity upon that vast and populous Continent.

Believing that African Colonization involves the highest interests of the colored population of the United States and the civilization and evangelization of Africa, the Executive Committee solicit the liberal help of the supporters of the Society and of the benevolent and Christian public to this noble enterprise.

The expense of passage to Liberia is \$50, and for six months' support and shelter after landing is \$50—making \$100 for each emigrant.

Funds may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. WILLIAM COPPINGER, Colonization Rooms, Washington City. All contributions will be promptly acknowledged by letter and in the AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

H. LINDSLY,
JOS. H. BRADLEY,
W. GUNTON,
PETER PARKER,
JOHN B. KERR,
C. H. NICHOLS,
JAMES C. WELLING,

*Executive Committee
of Am. Col. Soc.*

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Fifty-ninth anniversary of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will be held in Washington City, on Tuesday, January 18, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore, Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., and Rev. William I. Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn.

The Annual Meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS will be held in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, on Tuesday, January 18, at 12 o'clock M.

WAR AT CAPE PALMAS.

Liberia is on its trial. It has more than once put down formidable hostile risings of the neighboring aborigines, and we believe it will be entirely successful in the present instance. It must crush out Grebo repudiation and insurrection. So far as we can judge from the information before us, the Liberian Government has shown a most praiseworthy desire to avoid bloodshed. Mr. Payne, the President-elect, was sent to Cape Palmas as Commissioner to meet the insubordinate natives, show them the deed of sale of land to the Colonization Society, executed by their forefathers, and convince them at the same time of the absurdity of their pretensions and the impossibility of their being allowed by the Republic. The mission proved not to have had the desired effect, and the Greboes murderously rushed on the defenseless settlements. The prompt and decisive measures adopted and carried out to meet and punish the aggressors again

demonstrates the capacity, power, and resources of the American settlers, and insures such ample punishment as must discourage all other natives, whose ancestors may have sold their lands, from an armed attempt to regain them.

The Maryland State Colonization Society was incorporated at the session of 1831-'32 of the Legislature. At the same session the State embarked nobly in the great cause, and made its munificent appropriation of \$200,000 for the passage and reception of emigrants in Africa. It was determined to establish an independent settlement, and, after careful deliberation, Cape Palmas was selected as the site for the new colony, its position promising to make it a most important commercial depot. November 28, 1833, the brig *Ann* sailed from Baltimore with goods and eighteen emigrants. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman whose experience on the African Coast admirably qualified him for his position. The *Ann* touched at Monrovia and Bassa, where she received a number of old settlers, and February 11 arrived at Cape Palmas. Dr. Hall found the kings prepared to treat with him, and the only difficulty that presented itself grew out of his refusal to make rum a part of the consideration of the proposed purchase. The desire of the aborigines that Americans should be one people with them overcame their demand for rum, and certain land, fully described, was sold by the kings to the Maryland State Colonization Society for a quantity of trade goods entirely satisfactory to them. The deed of cession is dated February 13, 1834, and is signed by Parmah, King of Cape Palmas; Weah Boleo, King of Grahway, and Baphro, King of Grand Cavalla. It is to recover this very land that the attacks mentioned seem to have been instigated and directed by young men who, but for its sale, and which they have now moved the ignorant savages of their tribe to repudiate, would have been depraved and degraded heathen.

As soon as the purchase was completed Dr. Hall commenced clearing the land on the Cape, buildings were erected, and soon the place began to wear the appearance of a compact and comfortable village. It continued to expand and new towns arise; and March 3, 1857, the State of "Maryland, in Liberia," was annexed to the Republic of Liberia. It is the most southern portion of Liberia, several hundred miles from Monrovia, the capital of the Republic and seat of government.

We strongly suspect that the intrigue of European diplomacy is be-

hind this uprising of the Greboes. A second petition from Sierra Leone advocates the acquisition by Great Britain of all Portuguese rights in the Bajugas, Bulama, and Rio Nunez. England lately carried war into the Ashantee country, and she is now stated to be negotiating with France for the exchange of the Gambia, for Assinee, Grand Bassam, the Gaboon, Mellicouri, and other French possessions on the West African seaboard. This traffic in territory consummated, England will have in subjection all that extensive line of Coast from the Mellicouri to the Congo, except the Republic of Liberia and the Spanish islands of Corisco and Elsby, with some few miles of Coast in Corisco Bay. And Earl Carnarvon, Secretary of the Colonies, in the House of Lords, on the 3d of August, referring to these very matters, used the following pregnant words: "The main difficulty that does exist is one that has existed for some time past, namely, a conflict of jurisdictions on the Coast. As the House is aware, the French have stations along the Coast, and these stations are intermixed with ours. The consequence is considerable difficulty in administration and very great loss in all our fiscal arrangements. I frankly say that I hope the time may come, and come before long, when this anomalous state of things may be removed, and some arrangement may be come to with the French Government by which, on fair and even terms, an interchange may be made which will enable us to carry out the process of *development or improvement on which we have entered.*"

Does the policy thus avowed include the subjection of the independent Republic of Liberia to the English flag and to English influence? If so, are we prepared to surrender our affections and interests in that important and growing State to any foreign power?

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND LIBERIA.

The critical condition of Liberia, as fully stated in communications given elsewhere from the pen of the Secretary of the Treasury of that Government, naturally suggests a consideration of the relations between it and the Government of the United States—relations which it will be seen, are of the most intimate character and friendly importance.

In the organization and progress of the American Colonization Society, to which Liberia owes its origin and existence, many of the most illustrious of our public men have given the benefit of their wise

counsel and powerful support. Among these, not to mention the living, were Bushrod Washington, Madison, and Clay, for a third of a century Presidents of the Society, and Mercer, Harper, Marshall, Frelinghuysen, Webster, Douglas, Everett, and Lincoln, leaders in American jurisprudence and statesmanship, whose names will ever shine in history.

President Monroe proved himself a zealous friend of African Colonization, and by his just and enlightened interpretation and execution of the law of March 3, 1819, providing for the return to Africa of slaves illegally imported into this country or taken at sea, furnished the means by which the work of the Society was practically begun. The Government, by his direction, chartered and dispatched the ship *Elizabeth*, giving passage in her to eighty-six colored emigrants from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York. These "Pilgrim Fathers" of Liberia embarked from New York City February 5, 1820, the man-of-war *Cyane* having sailed about the same time as convoy and to co-operate.

Cape Mesurado, on which to-day stands the city of Monrovia and capital of Liberia, was purchased from the native proprietors December 15, 1821, mainly by the personal bravery and intrepidity of Lieutenant, afterwards Commodore, Robert F. Stockton, who was especially commissioned to explore the West African Coast and select territory for a settlement. The *Shark*, commanded by Lieutenant, more recently known as Commodore, Matthew C. Perry, the *John Adams*, *Potomac*, and other national vessels followed, all rendering valuable service in aiding, encouraging, and protecting the settlers.

Under the Webster-Ashburton treaty, which still binds the American and English Governments to keep a large naval force on the West Coast of Africa, our Government maintained a squadron which was more respectable in the number of its guns than it was in efficiency. This was because of the absence of steamers. For some eighteen years our obligations in this regard were fulfilled, when our civil war, requiring the presence and use of all our strength elsewhere, the vessels composing it were withdrawn. During this period, a number of the most distinguished of our naval heroes, such as Commodores Perry, Abbott, and Mayo, and Admirals Gregory and Foote, served on that station, and aided the people of Liberia in every way in their power. And though these and other gallant men who might be named have passed away, they did not fail to put on

record their experienced judgment as to the importance to America and Africa of those struggling settlements. Their judgment may be given in the language of a prominent officer, language which is strikingly appropriate at this moment, viz :

“ Our duty as a Christian nation toward Liberia is clear. Far be it from us to witness with cold-blooded indifference the struggles of those who have gone out from us with barbarism and ignorance. If Liberia is a weak and myopic child, it is not ours to look calmly upon her attempts to walk alone, guessing cruelly as to the chances of her making a safe journey, but it is ours by kind words to encourage her heart and to lead her by the hand until age shall bring strength to her feet and clearness to her vision.”

Liberian and American commercial interests in Africa have been practically ignored for the last fifteen years, as during this time but three or four United States ships of war have visited Liberia, and these merely to pay a passing call on their way home from the Mediterranean. As a consequence, Liberia has suffered in the eyes of incited aborigines and she is now resisting, as best she can, a preconceived attack on her southern borders by the Greboes, a tribe whose physical and intellectual character is represented to be equal to any other on the Coast, and American commerce has dwindled to a few thousand dollars a year in value.

The intimate relation of Liberia is further shown in that the national necessity caused our Government to make that Republic the receptacle for nearly six thousand recaptured Africans, who could not have been well cared for anywhere else.

And in the treaty signed in London October 21, 1862, it is stipulated as follows :

“Article 8. The United States Government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by the Government of Liberia, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic. Should any United States citizens suffer loss, in person or property, from violence by the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia should not be able to bring the aggressors to justice, the United States Government engages, a requisition having been first made therefor by the Liberian Government, to lend such aid as may be required.”

We have thus briefly, and we think conclusively, proven that by the active co-operation of many of our great men, the policy of President Monroe, the co-operation of our navy, the asylum afforded recaptured Africans, and by express treaty obligations, the relations of the Government of the United States to the Republic of Liberia exceed in intimacy those of any Powers on the globe.

A NAVAL STEAMER ORDERED.

The public generally, and particularly the friends of Liberia, have been gratified by the announcement that the steamer Alaska, carrying twelve guns, in service as part of the European squadron, has been ordered to proceed from Lisbon direct to Monrovia, and thence to Cape Palmas. It is understood that the Alaska is to remain at least ninety days on the Liberia Coast for its succor and defense, to punish the hostile natives, and to give protection to Americans and American interests.

Now that our flag is once more to be seen in that region, its presence should be constant. Our squadron in European waters could very conveniently make the Coast of Africa a part of its cruising ground; and with vessels thus readily relieving each other, a ship of war could always be kept in that quarter of the globe. The interests of humanity, religion, science, legitimate commerce, and duty require this service.

Liberia might be made to America what Sierra Leone is to Great Britain: the mart where American manufactures could be exchanged for the products of Western and Central Africa, and, fostered by an enlightened policy, the African trade would soon become one of the most important branches of American commerce.

LETTERS FROM HON. HENRY W. DENNIS.

The following letters regarding affairs in Liberia, are from the pen of Hon. Henry W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury of that Republic, and Agent of the American Colonization Society in West Africa:

MONROVIA, September 13, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: For the last four weeks I have been burdened with anxiety about the perilous condition of the people of Maryland county. Letters from its superintendent and others dated August 14 and 15, reached the Government here on the 17th,

giving information that all the tribes from the river Cavalla, on the south to Fishtown, on the north of Cape Palmas, including the Cape Palmas natives, had combined to make war on the settlers, and to exterminate them. It was also stated that an attack was expected daily; that the natives had stopped all communication and intercourse with the settlers, and that there were not over two hundred men able to bear arms and to defend the settlements against what might prove to be several thousand savages. Urgent appeals were addressed to the Government to send relief and succor at once.

Vice and Acting President Gardner convened the Cabinet on the 18th, and invited General Yates, Colonel Sherman, and Lieutenant Colonel Williams to attend, which they did. After the letters had been read, the opinion of each was invited and given. I advocated the dispatch forthwith of one hundred armed men, equipped and provisioned, until the Government could send a force of several hundred men to suppress the insurrection. Others said this was an unnecessary trouble and expense, and it was decided to wait for further advices.

On Sunday, the 29th, a steamer brought communications from Cape Palmas to the Government, announcing that the natives were gathering in large numbers and threatening an early attack; that the settlers were very much fatigued and some were sick from exposure in keeping guard day and night, and entreating that provisions, men, and ammunition be sent to their assistance and defense. On the following day the Acting President convened a council of several prominent gentlemen in addition to the Cabinet officers, and it was concluded to raise an armed force of several hundred men, and that they be sent to Cape Palmas as speedily as possible. I was directed to procure the necessary stores for them, and also money for a month's advance pay to the troops. Excepting about \$4,000 in specie set apart toward expenses of the American Centennial Exhibition and other special objects, there was no money in the treasury. I estimated the amount required for the military expedition to be not less than \$25,000. It was determined to use the specie on hand to buy provisions, and to borrow whatever might be necessary. The Acting President left here on the 2d instant in the cutter Emmy to raise troops at Bassa and send them to Cape Palmas, and he has not yet returned.

Though sick and wearied out, I had to perform much labor in getting together stores, munitions of war, and money for the troops of this county. We have raised here a force of over four hundred men. On Saturday, 11th instant, the schooner Randall and cutter Schawm were dispatched for Cape Palmus with eighty-four volunteers, provisions and ammunition; and to-day we shipped two hundred and eighty men with ammunition and two brass field pieces by the mail steamer Gambia. We have about fifty men waiting to go on board the Emmy, on her way from Bassa with the Acting President for Cape Palmas.

The Secretary of State, Hon. James E. Moore, being captain of the Newport volunteers, left here in the steamer to-day with his command for the scene of action. Two of my sons, James and Henry, have gone, the former as captain of one of the companies and the latter as lieutenant in another company. Nearly all the sons of the leading families of this city and many of the prominent citizens have also gone. We did not lack for the quota of men wanted from this county, but had to reject a number that had volunteered.

It seems that the natives in that portion of the Republic already named, have for some time past been importing cannon, muskets, and powder and ball, under the lead and at the instigation of several native graduates of the Protestant Episcopal mission schools at Cape Palmas; some of whom desire to become British subjects. The English authorities declined to accede to their wishes, but it is intimated that some Englishmen have given these educated but ambitious natives to understand that if they can drive the Liberians from the Coast their Government would then make a treaty with them and give them position.

In June last President Roberts commissioned President-elect Payne to proceed to Cape Palmas, with instructions to assemble the native chiefs and headmen of that region, with a view to settle all difficulties and palavers in a fair and just manner. He succeeded, after much time and labor, in getting a few only of them to meet him, and from these and others it was learned that their grievance was about lands. Indeed, it was demanded that the public domain in Maryland county be relinquished in their favor by the Liberian Government, except that portion leading from Harper to Tubmantown, they alleging that Liberia had no right to any other.

Of course this demand could not be entertained or allowed; and on being so informed, they forthwith stopped all further negotiation and intercourse with the settlers, and commenced arming and assembling their allies for conflict. It is said that it was not their intention to make an attack until they had gathered their rice crops and dry weather had set in. Mr. Payne's presence seems to have had no other effect than to bring matters to an issue earlier than they intended, and the delay in not attacking the settlers before the 9th instant was because they required time to make preparations and to get their allies together from other tribes.

I regard this difficulty as a very grave one. If we shall, for any reason, fail to subdue the natives, the result would be most disastrous to the entire Republic. I wish that we had the services of an American war vessel at this time to shell the native towns from river Cavalla to Fishtown, which would go a great way in assisting us to bring these people to terms. The peculiar circumstances of our position on this Coast appears clear to me to entitle us to the warm sympathy of the United States Government. Shall we have it in this, our day of emergency and sore trial?

P. S. Sept. 16. Acting President Gardner arrived here in the cutter Emmy, from Bassa, late on last Tuesday night. He reports having sent from that place on the 11th instant over two hundred men to Cape Palmas. Yesterday we were engaged in shipping stores and ammunition on the Emmy, and to-day the remaining company here embarked on her. The President went on board about 4 o'clock p. m., and she at once proceeded direct for Cape Palmas.

Sept. 18. We learn by a steamer from the leeward that our troops by the Randall, Schawm, and Gambia, and those from Bassa, had arrived, and were safely landed at Cape Palmas. Four attacks by the natives on Latrobe, Jacksonville, Tubmantown, and Philadelphia had been made and repulsed. A considerable number of the natives are reported to have been killed and some few of our people are stated to be killed and wounded. These attacks were made previous to the arrival of the troops from this city. With the present force at Cape Palmas, we regard the country safe. The troops are awaiting the Acting President's arrival at the seat of war to proceed against the hostile natives. I will endeavor to keep you advised of the progress of affairs there and here.

MONROVIA, October 16, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Among the passengers who came up from Cape Palmas in the steamer that arrived here on the night of the 13th, were Hon. James S. Payne and Henry Cooper, Esq., with both of whom I have had lengthy conversations. They give a gloomy account of the condition of things there. It is said that all the inland settlements have been abandoned, and their inhabitants are at Latrobe, the greater portion of them having lost their all, except the clothing they had on when they left their homes, and that they have nothing to subsist upon except what has been furnished by the Government from the supplies sent from this city. These gentlemen also represent that when they left Cape Palmas there were not provisions enough on hand to last more than ten days, and unless some soon reached there the troops and the people must suffer from starvation.

But the most painful intelligence is that on the 10th instant our troops made an attack on the large native town which is in sight of Harper, and that they were repulsed, and retreated in disorder, several being killed and wounded, leaving in the hands of the enemy three brass field pieces with ammunition. It is said that Gen. Crayton, who was in command, as well as other prominent officers, acted cowardly, and ordered a retreat in the heat of the fight. It is the common opinion that, under competent and efficient officers, the number of troops were quite sufficient; but since they have lost their cannon and ammunition, which has greatly added to the strength of the enemy, we are greatly puzzled to think what had best be done. The troops will not likely renew the attack without cannon, and the Government is unable to maintain so large a force there for any length of time. For them to leave would be for the enemy to overrun the county. Indeed, it is reported that the natives are greatly encouraged and strengthened by our loss, and that they lost no time to open fire upon Latrobe with the cannon deserted by our troops.

In a communication received from Acting President Gardner, I learn that the native coalition is both wide and deep, extending from Bassa (forty miles below Cape Palmas, between Grand Taboo and Berreby,) to the windward of the Grebo Territories. Its extent above Cape Palmas is not intimated.

When intelligence of this difficulty first reached the Government, I looked upon it as of great importance to the Republic, and recommended a course that I considered the surest and best for meeting it. None of the Cabinet and those who were consulted seemed to consider it in as grave a light as I did, and when it was subsequently concluded to raise and send down troops to Cape Palmas, all said there would be but little fighting. I was the only one here who spoke of the trouble with feelings of apprehension, not only for the safety of Maryland county, but the other leeward counties. I therefore did not favor sending men from either Grand Bassa or Sinoe, and especially for the reason that I thought neither of those counties could well spare any, for in case the natives in these should be tempted to make war, they would be needed to defend their own homes and families; but Acting President Gardner said he entertained no fears of this, and he therefore issued orders that each of these counties furnish two hundred men. Exclusive of those belonging to Cape Palmas, said to be about two hundred, there are now at the scene of conflict over eight hundred men, and all these, with the residents of the county, are threatened with starvation, and a powerful foe to

contend with, who has been strengthened and emboldened by our reverses. The situation is a lamentable one, and we are fearing for the worst. I am much afraid that unless there be some interposition of Providence, Maryland county will be lost to the Republic, with many of the troops from elsewhere sent for its defense.

It is stated that the natives all along our seaboard have been rejoicing at the defeat of our troops at Cape Palmas, and that they have, in several localities, assumed an unfriendly attitude toward us; so much so that the owners of our coasting vessels are contemplating their withdrawal. The authorities of Grand Bassa county have deemed it proper to place that region in a state of defense. I have not heard from Sinoe, but would not be surprised to learn of war excitement there also. It is reported that the natives are in an uneasy state in the neighborhood of Robertsport, and the citizens there are apprehensive of an uprising. Even here in Monrovia, the most secure spot from native attacks of all the places in the Republic, is believed by some to be unsafe. If all I learn be true, (which I do not believe to be true,) the natives are preparing to make war on every settlement in every county in Liberia.

Had the proper steps been taken at the outset of this affair, we would not be in our present deplorable condition. Previous to the arrival of our troops at Cape Palmas, the natives had made several attacks on the settlements, in all of which they were repulsed with considerable loss. Now, had a hundred or two hundred men been sent there, with a full supply of stores and ammunition for themselves and provisions for the people, this force to remain on the defensive, all the settlements in Maryland county could, in my opinion, have been held. This is what the citizens there wanted to be done. But the conclusion here was to raise a large force and go and whip the natives. We begin to see the great mistake made.

It is said that English influence has been active in instigating the natives of Cape Palmas against us, and the arrival of every English steamer from down the Coast brings to the enemy quantities of ammunition and guns; and it is further reported that, as a general thing, the officers and crews of these steamers openly express their sympathy with the natives.

P. S.—October 21. A steamer has just arrived from the leeward, bringing intelligence that affairs at Cape Palmas are in pretty much the same condition as when we last heard from there. It is reported that the natives continue to fire on Latrobe; that Acting President Gardner is on his way up in the cutter "Emmy" for reinforcements of men and provisions, and that it has been concluded to make no further attack on the natives, but to act only on the defensive, in the hope that some foreign Power will come to our relief. Very truly, yours,

H. W. DENNIS.

THE GREBO ATTACKS.

A few months since there was a prospect of serious trouble in the most southern part of Liberia. The Liberian Government sent Hon. James S. Payne, President-elect of the Republic, as a special commis-

sioner to investigate matters. After hearing and examining the grievances presented by the Cape Palmas, Grahway, and Cavalla people, he drew up a document, read it to the native chieftain, and gave him a copy. In a few days the natives sent it back, saying they were not satisfied with it. The Rocktown and Fishtown tribes refused to meet the Commissioner at all, and treated his summons with great contempt.

On the 8th of September hostilities commenced. The natives seized the Christian village at Hoffman Station, barricaded the place, and fired across the river at the Liberians. On the 10th of September Philadelphia was attacked, but the natives were repulsed, without any loss or even a wound on the Liberian side. On the 11th Jacksonville, half a mile from Mount Vaughan, was tried, and in the afternoon of the same day East Harper was attacked. On Sunday, the 12th, Philadelphia was again attacked by a much larger force than before. The battle lasted three hours. The thirty-five men, who made up the entire Liberian force there, fought bravely, and repulsed the foe.

On the 14th of September four or five hundred soldiers arrived from Monrovia and elsewhere. In a short time four hundred more soldiers arrived. On the 10th of October nine hundred Liberian soldiers attacked the Grebo chief town. Numbers of the Liberians were wounded and killed. A letter from Cape Palmas, dated November 3d, states that the hostile natives were beginning to run out of their big town, in all directions; but that the Liberian General reported that the natives were surrounding the army, "and ordered a retreat, running away first himself." Colonel Reginald A. Sherman (son of Anthony Sherman, who emigrated from Savannah, Georgia, with his family, to Liberia in 1853,) acted with such conspicuous bravery that he was appointed to reorganize the army. Colonel Wilson, of Cape Palmas, also distinguished himself by his bravery. The panic was great.

Selim Aga, the traveller, a native of Egypt, but a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church (Dr. Cummings') in London, went unarmed, to succor the wounded. He was beheaded by a Grebo chief. The body of Rev. Henson Moulton, Judge of the Quarterly Court, was found at Jacksonville. His head was cut off by the natives, also his legs and his hands.

A missionary of the Episcopal Church writes that "everything was done on the part of the Liberian Government to prevent a war." We feel an unshaken confidence that the same Divine Providence which has watched over the Republic of Liberia in years past, and delivered the people in hours of danger, will now preserve and bless this young Christian nation.

AID THE SUFFERERS.

Let the following earnest appeal, prepared in Liberia, receive a favorable response from all in the United States who are blessed with this world's goods. Supplies of provisions, clothing, shoes and bedding, may be sent to the office of Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, 115 Wall Street, New York, and cash or checks, to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Intelligence having reached Monrovia from Maryland County, the seat of war, concerning the condition of affairs there, and the great want felt by helpless women and children for the common necessities of life, and fearing that our soldiers, who have responded so manfully to the call of the Country to protect a sister County, and sustain the majesty of the law, may share the same lot, a public meeting was called on the 16th inst., to decide upon measures to that end. The undersigned were then appointed a committee to solicit aid for the sufferers, and for the support of our soldiers.

Now the question comes to you—Shall these women and children be left to perish for food, and shall our men be neglected who are fighting to sustain our laws and the dignity of our Country? Let your subscriptions answer this, and let your interest in the common good be measured by your generosity. Those who are willing to contribute money, produce, or provisions to this praiseworthy object will please forward the same to any one of the undersigned with as little delay as possible.

H. D. BROWN,
C. B. DUNBAR,
T. G. FULLER.

Committee.

MONROVIA, October 18, 1875.

A VISIT TO MONROVIA.

Since a visit which I made our distant and little-known sister Republic, I have been much interested in her welfare, and have often regretted the general apathy which seems to prevail among us. That this apathy must be the result either of ignorance or a misconception of the real status of the Liberian Republic, I am sure from my own experience. Before visiting Liberia I thought—so far as I thought at all—that Liberia was but one of many missionary stations, more or less extensive and successful in their operation, and that it was peculiarly the charge of missionary societies, and in no sense, except a

religious one, a matter of general, much less national importance or interest. To my great surprise, I found it an independent and enlightened country, with a constitutional form of government much resembling our own, and, as a necessary consequence, with school-houses and churches, and doing a great work not only among the immigrants and their descendants, but also among the barbarous tribes which surround this young Republic—the nucleus of freedom and civilization on the African Coast. I met there well-educated, and even accomplished men and women, who had never had other advantages of instruction than those of Monrovia; who lived in houses built and furnished like ours—allowing for differences caused by necessities of climate—and who showed an intelligent and affectionate interest in what they call the mother country, which, I am ashamed and sorry to say, the said mother country by no means appears to reciprocate.

The Republic of Liberia occupies over six hundred miles of the Coast line of Western Africa, while its extent inland is practically unlimited. It comprises a tract of country blooming with the exuberant fertility of the tropics, and most of it richly abounding in mineral wealth. Gold and precious stones are also found.

The capital, Monrovia—so named after President Monroe, always a firm and active friend of the then colony—is situated on the Montserado river. Further south are the settlements of Buchanan, Sinoe, Cape Palmas, and others. The whole population of the country is 20,000 immigrants and recaptured slaves, besides 600,000 natives, who are within the limits of the Liberian government, and under the influence of its institutions. The country produces, besides all the tropical fruits in abundance, camwood, palm-oil, ginger, arrow-root, and, above all else, coffee, in quantity so abundant and quality so delicious that no one who has once tasted Liberian coffee will ever be contented with any other. The quantity of these articles now exported is considerable, and could be almost indefinitely increased had the Liberians the encouragement they deserve. The climate, though like that of all Africa, is and will probably always be inimical to the health of the white man, is most healthy for the colored race, the percentage of deaths among them there being much less than in their most favorable condition in this country. Africa is peculiarly the country of and for the black man. In all other regions the Anglo-Saxon race dominates, and often exterminates the native people; but in Africa, it, in its turn, is compelled to bow before the fatal effects of a climate under which the black race, like the fruits and flowers of their country, seem only to attain their highest development and excellence.

By one of those chances which come but once in a lifetime, and which will certainly never recur in mine, I was on the West Coast of Africa in the year 1873. We anchored at the prescribed distance from the shore, and after the usual formal civilities had been exchanged, I received, in common with several others, an invitation to dinner from the President and Mrs. Roberts. In my ignorance and prejudice, I hesitated long about accepting the courtesy offered me, and when at

last I agreed to go it was with an almost overwhelming sense of my own goodness and condescension. Never did I make a much greater mistake. We left the ship quite early in the morning, and were rowed by Kroomen as near as possible to the beach, then they sprang into the water chest-deep, and seizing us carried us safely ashore, so firmly that the most timid could have had no thought of fear, and so carefully that we were not touched by one drop of spray. There is another landing much nearer the city, but it is some distance up the Mesurado river, and as the bar is not always safe to cross, we concluded that a longer life might be the consequence of a longer walk, and chose accordingly. As one reward of our decision our way lay through a Kroo village, thus giving us an opportunity to contrast African civilization with African barbarism.

Passing quickly through this uninviting locality, we crossed a little hedge and entered the city of Monrovia. Here were well-built churches, school-houses, and dwellings, and a well-dressed population, who went about their occupations with no more—perhaps rather less—staring than the stranger encounters in our own capital. About the middle of the city, on a pretty elevation, stands the President's house, a white structure with broad piazzas on both stories, and presenting quite an imposing appearance. At the door we were met by President Roberts, a tall and dignified gentleman, whose gray hair added a charm to his most courteous and really distinguished manners. In his long gray dressing-gown, draped about his rather slender figure, he reminded me more of the pictures of our old-time Senators and great statesmen than any one I have ever seen. He led us into the parlor, an exquisitely neat and prettily-furnished room; the walls hung with paintings, mostly portraits, and the tables covered with books and engravings. I found Mrs. Roberts to be a very intelligent, well-informed woman, with a low, gentle voice—that most excellent thing in woman—and an all-pervading air of refinement and goodness that made her really charming. In all she said, she showed herself a thorough lady, kind and gentle to her inferiors, courteous to her equals, and as to her superiors I am not able to speak, for I have not yet met them. When she stepped out upon the piazza I saw a rather small, slender figure, dressed in black silk and lace, her only ornaments being a brooch and earrings of African gold and workmanship, with settings of a very beautiful and to me quite unknown green stone, picked up by the President during his late exploring expedition into the interior. Her eyes were large and expressive, and her abundant hair was brushed smoothly back under a white lace head-dress. We entered the parlors and found that the rest of the party had dispersed till dinner time, and were busily exploring the city and its environs. President Roberts good-naturedly left his library, the well-stored shelves and manuscript-littered tables of which were visible through the open doors, and devoted himself to my entertainment. If his appearance and manner are prepossessing, his conversation is even more so.

After awhile the guests appeared in uniform, or the corrected evening dress. Dinner was announced, and after the President had asked a blessing—not made a prayer—we seated ourselves. The table was spread with good things, and the appointments were all that could be desired. After a while conversation began. I had acknowledged to myself that President Roberts was an unusually courtly and intelligent gentleman, but thought he was probably an exception—possibly *the* exception. Fancy my pleasure, and oh! ye diners out in our own native land, fancy my surprise, when I discovered that of the seven guests—the members of the Cabinet and General Yates—not one was stupid, and the greater proportion exceptionally talented. After a prolonged and very pleasant sitting, the party broke up, carrying away as a memento a large bouquet of splendid flowers which the President himself had arranged, and to the peculiarities of which he had called our attention in a way that showed him thoroughly acquainted with the Flora of his country.

We returned to the ship with very much altered ideas of Liberia, her President and her people. The thing which struck me most, both at our dinner and in meeting casually with the people, was the strong attachment they all have for the United States of North America. They call it the mother country, many, even of those born in Liberia, speaking of it as “home,” and always calling themselves Americo-Liberians; and that this is not mere lip service is shown by the conduct of Elijah Johnson, one of the first colonists and a leading man among them, who, amidst the dangers and anxieties of a threatened attack by the surrounding savage tribes, being offered a force of marines from a British man-of-war if he would only cede a few feet of ground on which to erect a British flag, promptly replied, “We want no flagstaff put here that would cost more to get down again than it would to whip the natives.” Now they are in fear lest this same British flag may supplant their own modest standard. They have a large debt to England hanging over them, and the savage tribes are rising, incited thereto by the wiles of white men, and in their distress they stretch out their hands to us, the mother country, for help.

This help we are bound to give them by all the considerations that have force with men and nations. By interest and by sympathy we are bound. By interest, because Liberia, the only American colony on the West Coast of Africa, would open to us the inexhaustible riches of Africa, and in so doing would revive the lost glories of American commerce, which, to our national shame and disgrace, has almost faded from the seas. By sympathy, because of the close parallel between their history and our own. Like us, they went forth from a land where they could no longer remain with honor to battle for the sake of freedom, with poverty, with privation, with hostile savages, and with all the thousand difficulties of an unknown and barbarous land. Like us, they struggled, if not with oppression, still under neglect, and, like us,

they conquered. Like us, they have declared and maintained themselves an independent Republic, and if in the fifty years of their national existence they have not accomplished all that they desired, the failure has been largely owing to our own indifference to the children whom we sent out from among us, and then left to neglect. Their love for us is strong. Like most strong affections, ill-treatment only seems to augment its force. Their confidence in us, though so abused, is still unabated. Can we, in this their hour of need and danger, coldly pass by on the other side? Surely it is want of knowledge, not want of interest, that has so long held us superior. Now that the subject has been so forcibly put before us, we will surely stretch the ægis of American protection over our sister, who from the distant shores of Africa calls to us for help. Once let it be understood by the nations that she is under our protection, and her troubles will end. Her progress will have no drawbacks, and in a not far-distant future the Republic of Liberia, strong and prosperous, and the centre of civilization and commerce in that far-off shore, will be one of the noblest among the many monuments of our national generosity and power.—*M. A. S., in The National Republican.*

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The New York Colonization Society held its sixth Annual Meeting on Tuesday evening, December 21, in the lecture-room of the Broadway Tabernacle. Rev. Dr. G. W. Samson presided, and, after the preliminary religious exercises, read the annual report of the Society. Its operations during the year had been greatly restricted, owing to the lack of funds. While the Society was laboring against adverse circumstances of this nature, the Republic of Liberia, to the settlement of which it directs its efforts, has been involved in a war with neighboring tribes; but this evil seemed rather to tend to increase its prosperity than otherwise. The war was brought upon the colony by the intriguing of mercenary white men, who tempted the natives to a violation of the law. The war called forth the active interest and sympathy of the United States Government, which for some years had been dormant, because there was no special demand for its exercise, and a new and increased association between the colony and the mother country has been awakened. The report closed with the following statement: "It is, then, at the close of a year so trying in the work of this Society, a cause for sincere gratitude, that out of the very evils to which this Republic of American freedmen has been exposed, a wise and unchanging Providence may design to educe a greater good. If the student of history can, in the parallels between the Liberian and other colonies, see even the very way in which out of these adversities a new era of prosperity may be made to arise, certainly the

faith and the zeal of the life-long supporters of the American Colonization Society should lose none of its former ardor."

The report was adopted, and Rev. Dr. John Orcutt, General Secretary of the American Colonization Society, gave an account of the late war between the natives and the colonists.

Bishop Janes next addressed the Society, saying that to the best of his belief the managers of the Colonization cause had never persuaded or urged the colored people of this country to emigrate. They had simply laid before them the true condition of the land. The advantages of the country, he regretted to say, were not as well understood and appreciated as they should be. Nevertheless, its colonization was no failure, while its interests at the present time are well adjusted under the direction of real philanthropy and political sagacity. Nor does its success diminish in a comparison with that of the American Colonies. Some of the latter gained, it was true, more population in a shorter period of time, and, perhaps, possessed more national wealth, but still, the aggregate results of the Liberian colonies, comparatively speaking, were richer. Even those colonies which had royal patronage and protection, the governments of which were so perfect in their way, were devoid of that glorious self-government characteristic of the Liberian Colonies. Liberia has secured from leading nations the acknowledgment of a national status. Its educational facilities are remarkable; its churches, Sabbath-schools, and other agencies that serve to advance a state of moral and social life are numerous. While Liberia is not an American Republic, it is a Republic of America; not a setting, but a rising star, throwing its clear light along that 600 miles of the African Coast. There is another comparison which can in justice be made between the present Liberian Colonies and the American Colonies of the past. The latter, or rather the nations of Europe, through them, encouraged the slave trade, and brought thousands of unfortunate people into bondage. Liberia, on the other hand, has abolished the trade within its dominions, and is endeavoring to abrogate it all over the world. The successes of the colonies have not been attained without a struggle against many obstructions. It required much labor to prepare the soil, make roads, build houses and public buildings, and lay the foundation of a government. All this, too, was to be done by people unaccustomed to work for themselves; yet, with these manifold disadvantages, the result is one of the grandest events in the history of nations. Comfortable homes have been established, and the land has been thoroughly cultivated. These and other measures have greatly reduced the danger and dread of emigration. The speaker concluded by saying that, in his opinion, the day was not far distant when Liberia would be represented in this country by colored men, and Liberian ships, freighted in Liberia, would sail into our American ports, officered and manned by colored men.

A brief address by Dr. Samson presented the following facts as

worthy the special consideration of the American people and their representatives: *First*, the competition of white labor, which has already driven the colored people from lucrative employ in the cities, and has caused them to disappear entirely from the fields of the Northern and Middle States, is fast extending to the Southern and even the Gulf States, so that there is no future of promise to the American freedmen in this country; *Second*, the steady progress of English exploration and conquest in Africa is directed to commercial and humane ends, in which no agents can be so successfully employed as intelligent and Christian colored men; *Third*, the interest shown by the English in Liberia and its people, and the co-operative interposition of the American and English Governments in its present difficulties with the natives, cannot but facilitate the interests of enterprising citizens and emigrants in Liberia whose services will soon be in demand on the new lines of trade England is opening throughout the continent of Africa.

After the reading of a letter from Rev. Dr. Inglis, expressing his regret at being unable to attend and deliver an address expected from him, the meeting adjourned.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The New Jersey Colonization Society held its Annual Meeting at Elizabeth, on Wednesday evening, December 8th, in the First Presbyterian Church. Though the day had been one of rain and fitful endeavors at snow, our grand old chief, President Maclean, had come from Princeton to preside and second the advocacy of his darling interest in the Republic of Liberia. He was the first man in the house, and his soul rejoiced in God's own way of ending the apathy concerning the Land of Promise for our blacks. This speck of war has called to Liberian waters the Flag of our Union and the Union Jack of Britain, and the Christmas of 1875 will be the merriest, probably, which that Coast, redeemed and hallowed to freedom by Colonization, will have ever kept. After the usual religious services by Rev. Dr. Kempton and Rev. John Miller, a statement from the Executive Committee was called for by the chair, and Rev. Dr. Steele responded in a brief address of courage and hope. He looked to the coming January meeting of the Parent Society at Washington as one to be marked with special nerve and cheer. Bishop Janes of the M. E. Church, then spoke with fervent and luminous power of fact and logic and appeal and prophetic devoutness, in a vein eminently worthy of print and perusal. He was followed by Rev. Secretary Orcutt, D. D., in telling remarks, to show that any disaster was, thus far, more in fancy or prejudice than of record. Then followed a brilliant and impressive address from Rev. John Miller, who fitly hails from the historic home of the Stocktons, the Alexanders, and the revered and beloved Mac-

says: "The small, well-rounded features of the Nsama's country are common here, and they are such as we see in pictures of Ancient Egyptians."

While these high-lying regions are very fertile, and inhabited by a numerous and healthy people, the low-lying regions are unhealthy, sparsely settled, and trackless. Some parts abound in thorny plants which produce that worst of all African scourges, ulcerated feet, and from which Livingstone was a great sufferer. At other times it would be very marshy, and at each step in these sponges or oozes the traveler would sink more or less. Here malarial fevers prevail, and from them Livingstone also suffered greatly. Again the traveler's course would be through vast forests where the sun was not seen for days, and through which a path had to be cut on account of the great number of climbing thorny plants.

None of the various African tribes visited by Livingstone are given to the use of ardent spirits, though many of them have a kind of beer called pombe. The Moslems, he said, would certainly not abstain from the trade in spirits were the trade profitable. They often asked for brandy from him in a sly way—as medicine; and when reminded that their religion forbade it, would say, "O, but we can drink it in secret!"

That strange idea of property in man that permits him to be sold to another is among two families of Africans alone on the east side of the continent, and these have been led to dispose of some of their people by their eager desire to obtain the calicoes and other manufactures brought by the Arabs, the latter declining to dispose of their goods except for ivory or slaves. Very frequently, however, the Arabs and the half-castes in their employ attack the native village, and forcibly carry off such of the people as they wish, and wantonly kill many of the others.

As Livingstone thought of the terrible, cruel wrongs which the Africans have suffered from the European slave-traders on the West Coast, and now from the Arabs on the Eastern part of the continent, and remembered prior oppressions and injustice, he was led to say, "The Africans have had hard measures meted out to them in the world's history." But he looked forward with joyful anticipation to the suppression of the slave trade, and the conversion of the natives to Christianity, and then, he said, "Africa will become a wonderful country."—*The Spirit of Missions.*

HOPE RISING.

BY REV. J. H. DEPUTIE.

I am sorry that more do not espouse the cause of Africa's redemption, and aid the work by their prayers, their labors, and their means. However, God is preparing the way, and in His own good

time He will raise up a mighty army of faithful laborers to cultivate this land for His own. There are too many precious souls here to be unnoticed, when He is declared to have a care over a single sparrow.

I am glad to see that the women of the Church in America are becoming more and more interested in the work of Missions, and especially in Africa. Recently the Women's Foreign Missionary Society have taken the support of day-schools in Bexley, and I hope that it is a beginning of a great and good work to be done by them in this land. I was at Monrovia a few days ago, and there was a revival of religion going on in all the churches. The ministers of all the churches there united together in a weekly prayer-meeting, and by so doing God poured upon them the fire of the Holy Ghost, and through them the churches got on the armor and felt the breeze from the heavenly shore, and many became revived; sinners were alarmed and crying for mercy, while others were rejoicing in the liberty wherewith they had been made free by the blood of Christ. Such a revival of religion was greatly needed in our country. Religion had begun to grow cold and lukewarm in many of our churches, and sometimes we, the servants of God, became greatly discouraged because of the way. However, the Lord has not forsaken us, and never will while we look to Him in faith for help. This year has been a year of weeping and sore lamentation to us both in Church and State. Many of our best men have fallen in death. The young men, many of them active, strong, intelligent, and useful to our country, old men and the middle-aged, have been cut off from the stage of action with astonishing rapidity. 'God moves in a mysterious way,' and yet all that He does is done for wise and good purposes. Just at this crisis the natives are threatening Cape Palmas. The Grebo tribes from some cause or other have demanded the surrender of the settlements there, and war seems to be inevitable. A number of volunteers left yesterday for the defense of the place. Brothers Harmon and Cummings will have a hard time of it, as the natives have cut off supplies from the country. It will greatly interfere with the sitting of our Conference, and necessity compels us to make a change. Brother Ryan has broke down completely in health, and I am afraid that he will not be able to do effective work again in this field. Our laboring men are few, and at present our Conference is aiding more widows of deceased ministers than we have active Conference members in the field.

My own work here is claiming all the attention that I can give it at present, and we are doing all the good we can under our present circumstances. Brother Artis is an invalid, and able to give us but very little assistance, and the day-school is taught by his wife. Brother Harris does all he can among the natives, and with them he exerts a large influence. I have charge of the Marshall and Mount Olive stations, together with a number of smaller towns. I

visit and talk to the people as I have time to do so. My place of residence is at Mount Olive. It is a native station, and numbers upward of seventy-five members of the church, besides a number of children living on the station, and others whose attendance in the congregation is very regular. Here we have a mission house of a comfortable size, and a church built with our own hands, without any aid from abroad. The natives speak the Bassa language principally, though we have a few among us from the Pessey and Congo tribes. The day-school numbers thirty native scholars and a few Americo-Liberians, who reside among us. The school is on the advance in interest.

We have two very interesting Sabbath-schools among the natives, one here, and one at Galilee, a preaching station six miles from here. We have a fine attendance, and are now much in need of good teachers. Around us is a vast field ripe for the harvest, but the laborers are few, and some of them inadequate to the work. We need your sympathy and your prayers in our behalf.

Marshall is a small town situated at the junction of the Farmington and Junk rivers. It contains upwards of three hundred inhabitants, principally Americo-Liberians. I visit this station every other week, and as my route lies along the Farmington river we travel in canoes, paddled by native men and boys.

On the 5th and 6th of June our second quarterly meeting was held in Marshall, and we had a very fine time. Rev. Charles A. Pitman, as presiding elder, was with us; and after the meeting was over he came with us to Mount Olive, and visited a number of our native towns, and seemed to be much pleased with his visit. At Marshall we have a day-school, conducted by Rev. W. H. Davis, numbering thirty scholars, and a very interesting Sabbath-school. I have two boys (native youths) who are very anxious to go to America to be educated for the ministry.—*Missionary Advocate*.

AMERICA TO AFRICA.

WRITTEN FOR THE LIBERIA ADVOCATE.

Up! from thy dreams 'neath the palm-trees, rise!

The time for dreaming at last is gone;

See! the roseate tints in the eastern skies

Give promise of morn.

Unfurl the flag of the single star,

Star of Hope it shall be for thee;

Our hands are strong, and they reach forth far

When they seek to free.

Dark are thy jungles, the lion's lair;
 And solemn, thy awful, pathless woods,
 Yet, darker the spirit that governs there
 'Where ignorance broods.

Oh! break the spell, that holds in thrall
 Thy land, by nature so richly blest:
 Sister, awaken! oh! hear the call
 From the land of the West.

Her birth-day festival calls thee. Come
 From nameless rivers, from golden sands,
 Like a maiden who leaves her cottage home
 For foreign lands,

And bears for token, the wild wood flowers,
 Or fallen plume of familiar bird,
 That recall all the happy, childish hours
 Like a sudden word.

And returning, laden with *prizes* rare
 Enriched, with many a sheaf of thought,
 She finds her simple home more dear
 With all she has brought.

Then rise in thy glorious primal strength,
 Unfurl thy flag to the sunny skies,
 The treasures of science are thine at length,
 Oh, sister nation! Arise!

S.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DR. ERNEST A. Z. KLIEN, a well educated young man, not willing to wait for our regular expedition, left New York October 30, by steamer *Spain*, and Liverpool Nov. 13, by steamer *Benin*, for Monrovia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

REV. GEORGE S. INGLIS has removed to Mendota, Illinois. About one year ago he presented the Colonization cause there in a union meeting in the Methodist Church. His discourse was exhaustive and convincing. He showed the magnitude of the work of the American Colonization Society; that the theory of educating missionaries on the ground is the true one; that all other missions on that Coast are largely indebted to this Society, and that it is, therefore, either directly or indirectly, connected with all our missionary efforts in Africa. He succeeded, to the satisfaction of all present, in showing that this is one of the very best of our mission enterprises, and that it should have the cordial sympathy and liberal patronage of Christian people of all denominations. We take pleasure in commending Mr. Inglis and his cause to the Christians of Illinois.—W. in *The Interior*.

A STEAM BARGE FOR LIBERIA.—A steam barge named the City of Philadelphia was launched on Wednesday, November 3, from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Murdock and Murray, for Messrs. Edward S. Morris & Co., and is intended to run on the St. Paul's river. This steamer, after receiving her engine and boiler, proceeded down the river on her trial trip, and attained a speed of seven knots per hour, which was considered satisfactory. On completion of the fittings, the City of Philadelphia will steam to Liverpool, and from there be shipped for Liberia.—*Glasgow Observer*.

BISHOP OF CAPE PALMAS.—The Rev. William H. Clark, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Ga., who was elected Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, in Western Africa, is a New Englander by birth, about fifty years of age, and a graduate of Yale College and of the General Theological Seminary in New York. It is understood that he has declined the office. The bishopric includes Liberia. The *Boston Advertiser* remarks: "It has been urged that a colored man be selected for this field, as the English Church has done in the appointment of one for another district of Africa, and as has recently been done for Hayti. For some reasons the House of Bishops have thought best not to adopt the suggestion now, although it is believed that the true plan for the evangelization of Africa is by means of the colored people themselves, and it is wonderful that our colored brethren in this country are not more interested in the matter than they are. It would seem that a wave of enthusiasm should be rolling through their schools and seminaries, leading many to make their mission the reclaiming of Africa. Perhaps it may so be seen in days to come."

LIBERIA ITEMS.—The company of colored Episcopalian emigrants from Barbadoes, West Indies, that founded the town of Crozerville, is in a flourishing condition, with Church, Sunday-school, and flourishing farms of ginger, arrow-root, and coffee. The Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas has only had the supervision of a Bishop for six weeks within the last four years. It is suggested that a colored Bishop should be appointed, as in the case of Hayti. Samuel G. Glasgow, who purchased the land in Chester county upon which Lincoln University now stands, is at this time an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Clay-Ashland. A graduate of Lincoln University, named Kelly, has avowed his earnest desire to become a missionary in Liberia. If he is appointed he will be the first person sent to that Presbytery within fifteen years.

PROJECTED DOCK AT SIERRA LEONE.—We are informed that surveys have been made, plans drawn, and preliminary arrangements effected for the formation of that great need of Sierra Leone, as the most accessible and chief seaport on the West Coast of Africa, viz: a dock in which ships may be repaired. The increase of commerce on the West Coast of Africa makes it most desirable that such a refuge for disabled vessels, in which they may be again fitted for their homeward or outward voyage at a reasonable cost, should be provided at Sierra Leone, where all desirable facilities for its construction are to be found. We have often felt surprise that the Government has not made an effort in this direction; and we shall be, indeed, glad if it can be shown that the formation and working of such a dock may reasonably be expected to give a secure and adequate return for capital devoted to its construction as a commercial enterprise.—*The African Times*.

GENEROUS OFFER.—At a recent special meeting of the English Church Missionary Society the secretary read a letter signed "An unprofitable servant, (Luke xvii., 10,)" offering to give £5,000 towards the establishment of a mission in the dominions of King Mtesa, who, through Mr. H. M. Stanley, has invited Christian missionaries to visit his country. A resolution was passed thankfully accepting the offer of the anonymous donor, and undertaking, "in dependence upon God, to take steps for the establishment of a mission in the vicinity of the Victoria Nyanza, in the prayerful hope that it may prove a center of light and blessing to the tribes in the heart of Africa." A sub-committee was appointed to consider and report on the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, and it was resolved to open a special fund for meeting the expenditure connected with the proposed mission.

CAMERON'S EXPEDITION.—LONDON, Dec. 16. The *Morning Standard* publishes a special despatch from Loanda stating that Captain Cameron's exploring expedition arrived there November 19, having traversed the Continent from Ujiji. The expedition had been a complete success. All the men were well.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of October, 1875.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$10.00)		(PENNSYLVANIA \$180.00)	
Mount Vernon—A friend.....	\$10 00	Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Cor. Sec. and Ass. Treas., for passage to Liberia of Rev. M. D. Herndon and sister, \$150; F. G. Schultz, \$25; Rev. Dr. James Saul, \$5	180 00
VERMONT. (50 cts.)		OHIO. (\$675.25.)	
West Cornwall—Barlow L. Rowe.....	50	Coshocton County—Legacy of Matthew Scott, balance for the use of the College at Monrovia, Liberia, James Scott, Executor, by Rev. William E. Hunt, \$687.46; less expenses \$12.21	675 25
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$35.00)		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$7.25.)	
Newburyport—Ladies' Colonization Soc. Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treas.....	35 00	Maine, \$4; South Carolina, \$1.75; Canada, \$1.50	7 25
CONNECTICUT. (\$17.50.)		RECAPITULATION.	
Newtown—Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, by H. Sanford	10 00	Donations.....	701 00
Stratford—Two young ladies.....	5 50	Liberia College.....	675 25
Birmingham—Cash	2 00	African Repository.....	7 25
NEW YORK. (\$410.00.)		Rents, Interest, and Sundries.....	357 80
New York City—Stewart Brown, Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, ea. \$100; James Brown, \$50; Miss Mary Bronson, Mrs. F. F. Chrystie, Mrs. John C. Tillotson, ea. \$25	310 00	Total Receipts in October.....	\$1,741 30
Kingston—Friends of the cause.....	100 00		
NEW JERSEY. (\$48.00)			
Camden—From a family.....	25 00		
Princeton—By proxy collection.....	13 00		
Bridgeton—Judge Nixon.....	10 00		

During the month of November, 1875.

VERMONT (\$4.00)		A. B. Newman, ea. \$20; J. C. Bra-	
St. Johnsbury—Mrs. A. F. Kidder.....	\$4 00	man, J. H. Wolcott, ea. \$15; Edward Lawrence, James Adams, J. T. Reed, G. H. Kuhn, Isaac H. Cary, Peter Butler, Wm. Carlton, ea. \$10; J. W. Blake, George Hyde, Richard Frothingham, Roger Wolcott, T. T. Sawyer, Dr. Henry Lyon, J. F. Hunnewell, Rev. A. P. Chute, ea. \$5; P. Sargent, \$2	407 00
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$653.70.)			
Lowell—A friend	200 00		
Boston—P. C. Brooks, \$100; Thomas Wigglesworth, \$25; Edward Wheelwright, H. S. Chase, Dr. W. R. Lawrence, Amos A. Lawrence, Abbot Lawrence, John A. Burnham, Miss			

says: "The small, well-rounded features of the Nsama's country are common here, and they are such as we see in pictures of Ancient Egyptians."

While these high-lying regions are very fertile, and inhabited by a numerous and healthy people, the low-lying regions are unhealthy, sparsely settled, and trackless. Some parts abound in thorny plants which produce that worst of all African scourges, ulcerated feet, and from which Livingstone was a great sufferer. At other times it would be very marshy, and at each step in these sponges or oozes the traveler would sink more or less. Here malarial fevers prevail, and from them Livingstone also suffered greatly. Again the traveler's course would be through vast forests where the sun was not seen for days, and through which a path had to be cut on account of the great number of climbing thorny plants.

None of the various African tribes visited by Livingstone are given to the use of ardent spirits, though many of them have a kind of beer called pombe. The Moslems, he said, would certainly not abstain from the trade in spirits were the trade profitable. They often asked for brandy from him in a sly way—as medicine; and when reminded that their religion forbade it, would say, "O, but we can drink it in secret!"

That strange idea of property in man that permits him to be sold to another is among two families of Africans alone on the east side of the continent, and these have been led to dispose of some of their people by their eager desire to obtain the calicoes and other manufactures brought by the Arabs, the latter declining to dispose of their goods except for ivory or slaves. Very frequently, however, the Arabs and the half-castes in their employ attack the native village, and forcibly carry off such of the people as they wish, and wantonly kill many of the others.

As Livingstone thought of the terrible, cruel wrongs which the Africans have suffered from the European slave-traders on the West Coast, and now from the Arabs on the Eastern part of the continent, and remembered prior oppressions and injustice, he was led to say, "The Africans have had hard measures meted out to them in the world's history." But he looked forward with joyful anticipation to the suppression of the slave trade, and the conversion of the natives to Christianity, and then, he said, "Africa will become a wonderful country."—*The Spirit of Missions.*

HOPE RISING.

BY REV. J. H. DEPUTIE.

I am sorry that more do not espouse the cause of Africa's redemption, and aid the work by their prayers, their labors, and their means. However, God is preparing the way, and in His own good

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LII.

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1876.

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HON. WILLARD HALL, of Delaware, had always been a steadfast friend and liberal supporter of the Society, and a Vice President since 1840. He was Judge of the United States District Court for the State of Delaware for forty-eight years, and discharged its high duties with signal intelligence and unquestioned purity. His voice, which was often heard from the platform in earnest advocacy of this enterprise, now mingles, it is believed, in the praises of those who celebrate its triumphs in the upper temple.

ROBERT HALE IVES, Esq., of Rhode Island, was elected a Vice President in 1862; but he had previously rendered the Society valuable service by his pecuniary gifts. He was a gentleman most highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his name will not soon pass from the memories, the hopes, and the loves he inspired.

visit and talk to the people as I have time to do so. My place of residence is at Mount Olive. It is a native station, and numbers upward of seventy-five members of the church, besides a number of children living on the station, and others whose attendance in the congregation is very regular. Here we have a mission house of a comfortable size, and a church built with our own hands, without any aid from abroad. The natives speak the Bassa language principally, though we have a few among us from the Pessey and Congo tribes. The day-school numbers thirty native scholars and a few Americo-Liberians, who reside among us. The school is on the advance in interest.

We have two very interesting Sabbath-schools among the natives, one here, and one at Galilee, a preaching station six miles from here. We have a fine attendance, and are now much in need of good teachers. Around us is a vast field ripe for the harvest, but the laborers are few, and some of them inadequate to the work. We need your sympathy and your prayers in our behalf.

Marshall is a small town situated at the junction of the Farmington and Junk rivers. It contains upwards of three hundred inhabitants, principally Americo-Liberians. I visit this station every other week, and as my route lies along the Farmington river we travel in canoes, paddled by native men and boys.

On the 5th and 6th of June our second quarterly meeting was held in Marshall, and we had a very fine time. Rev. Charles A. Pitman, as presiding elder, was with us; and after the meeting was over he came with us to Mount Olive, and visited a number of our native towns, and seemed to be much pleased with his visit. At Marshall we have a day-school, conducted by Rev. W. H. Davis, numbering thirty scholars, and a very interesting Sabbath-school. I have two boys (native youths) who are very anxious to go to America to be educated for the ministry.—*Missionary Advocate*.

AMERICA TO AFRICA.

WRITTEN FOR THE LIBERIA ADVOCATE.

Up! from thy dreams 'neath the palm-trees, rise!

The time for dreaming at last is gone;

See! the roseate tints in the eastern skies

Give promise of morn.

Unfurl the flag of the single star,

Star of Hope it shall be for thee;

Our hands are strong, and they reach forth far

When they seek to free.

Dark are thy jungles, the lion's lair;
 And solemn, thy awful, pathless woods,
 Yet, darker the spirit that governs there
 Where ignorance broods.

Oh! break the spell, that holds in thrall
 Thy land, by nature so richly blest:
 Sister, awaken! oh! hear the call
 From the land of the West.

Her birth-day festival calls thee. Come
 From nameless rivers, from golden sands,
 Like a maiden who leaves her cottage home
 For foreign lands,

And bears for token, the wild wood flowers,
 Or fallen plume of familiar bird,
 That recall all the happy, childish hours
 Like a sudden word.

And returning, laden with *prizes* rare
 Enriched, with many a sheaf of thought,
 She finds her simple home more dear
 With all she has brought.

Then rise in thy glorious primal strength,
 Unfurl thy flag to the sunny skies,
 The treasures of science are thine at length,
 Oh, sister nation! Arise!

S.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DR. ERNEST A. Z. KLIEN, a well educated young man, not willing to wait for our regular expedition, left New York October 30, by steamer Spain, and Liverpool Nov. 13, by steamer Benin, for Monrovia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

REV. GEORGE S. INGLIS has removed to Mendota, Illinois. About one year ago he presented the Colonization cause there in a union meeting in the Methodist Church. His discourse was exhaustive and convincing. He showed the magnitude of the work of the American Colonization Society; that the theory of educating missionaries on the ground is the true one; that all other missions on that Coast are largely indebted to this Society, and that it is, therefore, either directly or indirectly, connected with all our missionary efforts in Africa. He succeeded, to the satisfaction of all present, in showing that this is one of the very best of our mission enterprises, and that it should have the cordial sympathy and liberal patronage of Christian people of all denominations. We take pleasure in commending Mr. Inglis and his cause to the Christians of Illinois.—W. in *The Interior*.

A STEAM BARGE FOR LIBERIA.—A steam barge named the City of Philadelphia was launched on Wednesday, November 3, from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Murdock and Murray, for Messrs. Edward S. Morris & Co., and is intended to run on the St. Paul's river. This steamer, after receiving her engine and boiler, proceeded down the river on her trial trip, and attained a speed of seven knots per hour, which was considered satisfactory. On completion of the fittings, the City of Philadelphia will steam to Liverpool, and from there be shipped for Liberia.—*Glasgow Observer*.

BISHOP OF CAPE PALMAS.—The Rev. William H. Clark, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Ga., who was elected Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, in Western Africa, is a New Englander by birth, about fifty years of age, and a graduate of Yale College and of the General Theological Seminary in New York. It is understood that he has declined the office. The bishopric includes Liberia. The *Boston Advertiser* remarks: "It has been urged that a colored man be selected for this field, as the English Church has done in the appointment of one for another district of Africa, and as has recently been done for Hayti. For some reasons the House of Bishops have thought best not to adopt the suggestion now, although it is believed that the true plan for the evangelization of Africa is by means of the colored people themselves, and it is wonderful that our colored brethren in this country are not more interested in the matter than they are. It would seem that a wave of enthusiasm should be rolling through their schools and seminaries, leading many to make their mission the reclaiming of Africa. Perhaps it may so be seen in days to come."

LIBERIA ITEMS.—The company of colored Episcopalian emigrants from Barbadoes, West Indies, that founded the town of Crozerville, is in a flourishing condition, with Church, Sunday-school, and flourishing farms of ginger, arrow-root, and coffee. The Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas has only had the supervision of a Bishop for six weeks within the last four years. It is suggested that a colored Bishop should be appointed, as in the case of Hayti. Samuel G. Glasgow, who purchased the land in Chester county upon which Lincoln University now stands, is at this time an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Clay-Ashland. A graduate of Lincoln University, named Kelly, has avowed his earnest desire to become a missionary in Liberia. If he is appointed he will be the first person sent to that Presbytery within fifteen years.

PROJECTED DOCK AT SIERRA LEONE.—We are informed that surveys have been made, plans drawn, and preliminary arrangements effected for the formation of that great need of Sierra Leone, as the most accessible and chief seaport on the West Coast of Africa, viz: a dock in which ships may be repaired. The increase of commerce on the West Coast of Africa makes it most desirable that such a refuge for disabled vessels, in which they may be again fitted for their homeward or outward voyage at a reasonable cost, should be provided at Sierra Leone, where all desirable facilities for its construction are to be found. We have often felt surprise that the Government has not made an effort in this direction; and we shall be, indeed, glad if it can be shown that the formation and working of such a dock may reasonably be expected to give a secure and adequate return for capital devoted to its construction as a commercial enterprise.—*The African Times*.

GENEROUS OFFER.—At a recent special meeting of the English Church Missionary Society the secretary read a letter signed "An unprofitable servant, (Luke xvii., 10,)" offering to give £5,000 towards the establishment of a mission in the dominions of King Mtesa, who, through Mr. H. M. Stanley, has invited Christian missionaries to visit his country. A resolution was passed thankfully accepting the offer of the anonymous donor, and undertaking, "in dependence upon God, to take steps for the establishment of a mission in the vicinity of the Victoria Nyanza, in the prayerful hope that it may prove a center of light and blessing to the tribes in the heart of Africa." A sub-committee was appointed to consider and report on the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, and it was resolved to open a special fund for meeting the expenditure connected with the proposed mission.

CAMERON'S EXPEDITION.—LONDON, Dec. 16. The *Morning Standard* publishes a special despatch from Loanda stating that Captain Cameron's exploring expedition arrived there November 19, having traversed the Continent from Ujiji. The expedition had been a complete success. All the men were well.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of October, 1875.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$10.00)		(PENNSYLVANIA \$180.00)	
<i>Mount Vernon</i> —A friend.....	\$10 00	<i>Philadelphia</i> —Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Cor. Sec. and Ass. Treas., for passage to Liberia of Rev. M. D. Herndon and sister, \$150; F. G. Schultz, \$25; Rev. Dr. James Saul, \$5	180 00
VERMONT. (50 cts.)		OHIO. (\$675.25.)	
<i>West Cornwall</i> —Barlow L. Rowe.....	50	<i>Coshocton County</i> —Legacy of Matthew Scott, balance for the use of the College at Monrovia, Liberia, James Scott, Executor, by Rev. William E. Hunt, \$687.46; less expenses \$12.21	675 25
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$35.00)		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$7.25.)	
<i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies' Colonization Soc. Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treas.....	35 00	Maine, \$4; South Carolina, \$1.75; Canada, \$1.50.....	7 25
CONNECTICUT. (\$17.50.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Newtown</i> —Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, by H. Sanford	10 00	Donations.....	701 00
<i>Stratford</i> —Two young ladies.....	5 50	Liberia College.....	675 25
<i>Birmingham</i> —Cash	2 00	African Repository.....	7 25
NEW YORK. (\$410.00.)		Rents, Interest, and Sundries.....	357 80
<i>New York City</i> —Stewart Brown, Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, ca. \$100; James Brown, \$50; Miss Mary Bronson, Mrs. F. F. Chrystie, Mrs. John C. Tillotson, ca. \$20.....	310 00	Total Receipts in October.....	\$1,741 30
<i>Kingston</i> —Friends of the cause.....	100 00		
NEW JERSEY. (\$48.00)			
<i>Camden</i> —From a family.....	25 00		
<i>Princeton</i> —By proxy collection.....	13 00		
<i>Bridgeton</i> —Judge Nixon.....	10 00		

During the month of November, 1875.

VERMONT (\$4.00)		A. B. Newman, ca. \$20; J. C. Braman, J. H. Wolcott, ca. \$15; Edward Lawrence, James Adams, J. T. Reed, G. H. Kuhn, Isaac H. Cary, Peter Butler, Wm. Carlton, ca. \$10; J. W. Blake, George Hyde, Richard Frothingham, Roger Wolcott, T. T. Sawyer, Dr. Henry Lyon, J. F. Hunnewell, Rev. A. F. Chute, ca. \$5; P. Sargent, \$2.....	
<i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Mrs. A. F. Kidder.....	\$4 00		407 00
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$653.70.)			
<i>Lowell</i> —A friend.....	200 00		
<i>Boston</i> —P. C. Brooks, \$100; Thomas Wigglesworth, \$25; Edward Wheelwright, H. S. Chase, Dr. W. R. Lawrence, Amos A. Lawrence, Abbot Lawrence, John A. Burnham, Miss			

Worcester—David Whitcomb, Calvin Taft, ea. \$10; Hon. Isaac Davis, H. W. Miller, Asa Walker, ea. \$5; Dan. Ward, \$2.
Harvard—Church collection..... 37 00
Concord—Miss Eliza Munroe..... 6 70
 3 00

CONNECTICUT (\$163.00)
Greenwich—Miss Sarah Mead, \$20; Oliver Mead, \$5; Mrs. Augustus Mead, \$4..... 29 00
Stamford—Ira Bliss, \$20; George Elder, \$5; Mrs. George Brown, \$1..... 28 00
Norwalk—Rev. C. M. Selleck, \$15; Wm. S. Lockwood, \$10; George Kissam, \$5; J. L. Ambler, \$3; Geo. B. St. John, \$2; Wm. B. Lockwood, \$1.
Bridgeport—Edward Sterling, Frederick Wood, ea. \$10; Capt. John Brooks, J. C. Loomis, ea. \$5..... 36 00
New Milford—Miss C. E. Boardman, \$25; Daniel Marsh, \$10; Mrs.

Leavitt, \$5..... 40 00

NEW YORK. (\$244.00.)
New York City—B. Aymar, \$100; Mrs. Mary L. Sheafe, \$50; Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, \$10..... 160 00
Yonkers—J. & G. Stewart, Joseph Masten, ea. \$25; Mrs. A. W. Gates, \$5; Mrs. Charles B. Aborn, G. P. Reeve, ea. \$2..... 59 00
Sing Sing—Mrs. Henry Yonng..... 25 00

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$4.50.)
 Maine, \$1; Massachusetts, \$1; Ohio, \$1; Missouri, 50 cts.; Texas, \$1..... 4 50

RECAPITULATION.
 Donations..... 1,064 00
 African Repository..... 4 50
 Rents and Interest..... 459 08
 Total Receipts in November. \$1,528 28

During the month of December, 1875.

MAINE (\$241.00)
Kennebunk—Henry G. C. Durell, \$30; Mrs. M. M. Sewall, \$10; Hon. J. Titcomb, Mrs. N. S. Bourne, Capt. N. L. Thompson, Capt. Charles Thompson, Joseph Dane, James M. Stone, ea. \$5; Dr. E. W. Morton, \$3; C. Littlefield, L. R. Smith, ea. \$2..... \$77 00
Portland—N. Cummings, Mark P. Emery, ea. \$10; Mrs. Mace Moulton, J. M. Adams, Hon. Joseph Howard, J. Maxwell, Hon. G. F. Shepley, Dr. Israel T. Dana, J. S. Ricker, Jacob McLellan, A. L. Gilkey, H. F. Libby, ea. \$5; Coll. in Rev. Dr. Hill's Parish, \$14..... 104 00
Bath—Capt. John Patten, \$25; E. S. J. Nealey, Miss Annie L. Palmer, Mrs. Levi Houghton, J. C. Ledyard, J. F. Patten, ea. \$5; Rev. Dr. Fiske, \$3; Wm. D. Sewall, \$2; Mrs. Henry Hyde, Thomas Simpson, Charles Davenport, Wm. R. Shaw, A. Lady, by Rev. Dr. Fiske, ea. \$1..... 60 00

VERMONT (\$184.25.)
Brattleboro—N. B. Williston, J. Draper, ea. \$10; Dea. C. F. Tompson, Mrs. A. Van Doorn, Mrs. Thomas H. Green, L. Clark, ea. \$5; Miss Mary E. Van Doorn, James Dalton, C. L. Hine, E. W. Stoddard, A. H. Wright, ea. \$1..... 45 00
Woodstock—Hon. Fred. Billings..... 30 00
St. Albans—Hon. J. Gregory Smith, \$5; Cash, \$1..... 6 00
Manchester—Hon. Elias Burton, \$5; Hon. A. L. Miner, Mrs. Ellen Hawley, ea. \$2; Dea. W. P. Black, E. J. Hawley, T. Perkins, Rev. Dr. Wickham, H. H. Shaw, M. O. Colburn, ea. \$1..... 15 00
Bennington—Hiram Bingham, \$10; H. E. Bradford, L. R. Graves, S. H.

Brown, A. Putman, Geo. S. Bradford, ea. \$5; Mrs. A. S. Valentine, Geo. W. Harmon, ea. \$3; Misses Park, Wm. R. Graves, ea. \$2; Dea. Taft, Mrs. R. M. Luther, ea. \$1; Cash, 25c..... 47 25
Brandon—Dr. V. Ross, Mrs. B. A. Goodrich, ea. \$5; S. W. Harrison, Byron Stevens, ea. \$2; J. Q. Hawkins, ea. \$1..... 15 00
Enosburgh—Mrs. R. S. N., \$25; Others, \$1; by S. H. Dow..... 26 00

RHODE ISLAND. (\$157.00)
Providence—Mrs. Phebe Whipple, Miss Caroline Richmond, ea. \$10; Miss Avis L. Harris, Mrs. Prof. Chase, Chas. E. Carpenter, ea. \$5; R. D. Dailey, \$1..... 36 00
Bristol—Mrs. Maria DeW. Rogers, Miss Charlotte DeWolf, ea. \$50; Rev. Dr. Shepherd, \$1..... 101 00
Newport—Miss Ellen Townsend..... 20 00

NEW YORK. (\$360.00)
New York City—Ambrose K. Ely, H. K. Corning, ea. \$100; Mrs. A. F. Jaffray, \$50; Mrs. Horace Holden, \$10..... 260 00
Brooklyn—Dr. Theodore L. Mason, \$85; Dr. Lewis D. Mason, \$15..... 100 00

MISSISSIPPI. (\$5.00)
Leaf, Greene Co.—Rev. J. H. Thomson..... 5 00

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.15)
 Maine, \$1; Vermont, \$1; Connecticut, \$1.15..... 3 15

RECAPITULATION.
 Donations..... 947 25
 African Repository..... 3 15
 Rents and Interest..... 658 09
 Total Receipts in December. \$1,608 49

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Another faithful and liberal friend of Africa deceased, is Hon. ALBERT FEARING, of Massachusetts, a Life Director of this Society, so constituted by himself, in 1853. He was one of the originators and for twenty years President of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, and in addition to much personal labor and time devoted to the promotion of the interests of Liberia College, he gave five thousand dollars as a permanent fund for its library and twenty-five thousand dollars as a permanent fund for the support of the College. In his life was exemplified the virtues which constitute the career of a good citizen and a Christian.

Liberia mourns the death of several prominent and useful citizens, among whom may be named Hon. AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON, an emigrant from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1853, and a successful planter on the St. Paul's river and Senator in the National Legislature; and Rev. JOHN WRIGHT ROBERTS, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that Republic. Mr. Roberts was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1815, removed to the Colony with his widowed mother and family in 1829, entered the Liberia Conference in 1838, and was elected Bishop in 1866. He bore a high character for piety and as an administrator. The career of "Aunt Roberts'" three sons illustrates the elevating effect of our work. The oldest, Joseph, was the first colored Governor and the first President of the Republic, John rose to be a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Henry became an active and popular Physician at Monrovia.

FINANCIAL.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1875, was.....	\$682 52
The receipts during the succeeding twelve months have been—	
From donations.....	6,971 32
From legacies.....	1,042 85
For education in Liberia.....	2,655 25
And from other sources—including \$7,615.00 from sale of investments, and \$267.56 treasury overdrawn, Dec. 31, 1875..	12,878 29
Making the resources of the year.....	<u>\$21,230 23</u>
The disbursements have been as follows:	
For passage and support of emigrants.....	\$1,409 00
For education in Liberia.....	2,708 50
For borrowed money (to send emigrants) returned.....	13,278 66
For other purposes.....	6,834 07
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$24,230 23</u>

In view of the universal commercial embarrassments and depression of trade, some diminution was to be expected in our receipts by donations; but it is also evident that the interests of the Society have not met with that response which they merited. To carry on the work to a wider usefulness it is required that larger offerings be made.

EMIGRATION.

The last Report noticed the departure of the barque "Thomas Pope," on the 31st of October, with twenty-seven emigrants; and we now have the gratification to record their safe arrival at Monrovia on the 13th of December, and that not a death occurred on the voyage or up to the time of the latest intelligence of them.

There has been sent to Liberia since the last annual meeting twenty-three emigrants, as follows:

Mrs. Julia Lewis, of Kentucky, by the barque "Liberia," July 1—by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. She was accompanied by her brother, Rev. Melford D. Herndon, who returned to resume his labors among the Bassa tribe.

Dr. E. A. Z. Klien, an interesting and well-educated young man, embarked at New York, October 31, and at Liverpool, November 13, for Monrovia.

Our annual expedition was dispatched by the barque "Liberia" from New York, January 13, 1876. It consisted of Andrew Cartwright and family, (5,) of Elizabeth City, North Carolina; John Hardy and family, (5,) and Samuel Barker and family, (3,) of Plymouth, North Carolina; Charles W. Bryant and family, (6,) of New Orleans; James Harris, of Norfolk, Virginia; and Charles W. Johnson, of Philadelphia. Messrs. Cartwright and Bryant are licensed ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and expect to enter the Liberia Annual Conference. Mr. Johnson has been a teacher. Several are industrious farmers who had tried the plan of cultivating land on shares, but now prefer to go to a country where each family receives twenty-five acres of fertile land in fee simple. This company are trustfully committed to Him who is "mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the last fifty-five years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be three thousand one hundred and ten, and a total from the beginning of fifteen thousand

and ninety-eight, exclusive of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia—making a grand total of twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Liberia needs men of faith and purpose, and especially those who in themselves illustrate what is possible for the race. There the incentives to industry and enterprise, its schools and College, and its social and religious privileges, offer to colored people the same attractions that bring annually hundreds of thousands of European emigrants to the United States.

That the industrious do well is shown in the following extract from a letter published in the *Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer*, from Mr. Solomon Hill, who removed with others from that county in 1871, at the expense of this Society.

“If a person will half work he can make a good living in Liberia. I raised, last year, rice, potatoes, and cassada, of which I had an abundance for my own use and a quantity for sale. I have made good corn here with no other work than the labor of planting. Of ginger, which is a staple product, I have this year planted fifty pounds. I have an orchard of 2,000 coffee trees. June Moore has 1,800 trees, Joe Watson 800, Scott Mason 1,000, and nearly all of our Colony are engaged in coffee-raising. Coffee is worth here 18 cents in gold, 20 cents in United States greenbacks, and 22 cents in Liberian currency, per pound. I am better satisfied than at any time since emancipation, and am worth more than ever before.”

One of the most gifted divines of the Republic, in an address delivered on the occasion of the opening of “Planters’ Hall,” on the banks of the St. Paul’s river, March 22 last, said :

“We have within our grasp every resource of nature and of population for the unlimited development and diversification of our industry—for the production not only of whatever is pleasant to the sight and good for food for ourselves, but whatever may be demanded by a growing and profitable commerce; in a word, we have within our grasp all that is necessary in the way of natural facilities to make us a prosperous, cultivated, and independent people.”

In an earnest appeal to the “Colored Baptists of the United States,”

by Gen. Beverly P. Yates, who has resided in Liberia since 1829, it is stated :

“Here is a great land, and here is a great race, to be elevated and saved. Come, then, to our help. You will not come as the Prodigal son, wasted, weary, and wretched, but, like the Israelites of old, laden with valuable and precious spoils. You are one in origin with us and with the benighted tribes in whose behalf we plead—one in interest and one in worldly destiny.”

APPLICATIONS.

Increasing numbers of colored people are turning their attention to Liberia, with a view of there finding a desirable home and a wider and more promising field for exertion and usefulness. Several thousand persons are at this time earnestly soliciting passage, and other thousands might be colonized during the current year, should the means be provided for the purpose.

From numerous spontaneous applications the following are selected as among the most recently received, viz :

“COLUMBUS, MISS., *November 18, 1875.*

“DEAR SIR : In writing you these few lines I feel much depressed in spirit. The mass of colored people in this vicinity have almost unanimously concluded to emigrate to Liberia. We appeal to you, now, for information and assistance. As a class we are poor and destitute of means. As we learn that the vessel is to go over next May, we would be glad if you could arrange it so some of us could leave at that time. No one but a colored man can realize the circumstances by which we, as a race, are surrounded. If you can do anything for us, if there is anything that can be done for us, do, for God’s sake, help us. We are here houseless, moneyless, friendless, and less everything else that pertains to happiness. Help us if you can.

Yours, &c., W. J. MITCHELL.”

“MOBILE, ALA., *November 27, 1875.*

“DEAR SIR : I wrote you a long time ago to say that a colored man named Stephen Cephas wished to emigrate to Liberia with a colony of forty persons. You replied to me that the funds of the American Colonization Society were not sufficient to warrant sending them at that time. You afterwards sent word that Mr. Cephas and family might go with a company of people who were to go in a short time.

Since that, his brother, William B. Cephas, has returned from Liberia, where he has been living the last seven years, and gives a favorable account of the country.

"I write now, at the request of these two brothers, to inform you of an enterprise which they propose to carry out, if practicable. They want to get a thousand men, picked men, of course, to go to an elevated farming country, about 300 miles N. N. E. from Monrovia. About fifty of the residents of that city are said to be willing to accompany such a party. Some of those wanting to go from here are property holders, and cannot, in the present state of things, sell their property except at a great sacrifice. They have, in Mobile, a Board of Managers and about 150 names pledged to raise \$25 each, and would be glad to get a passage to Liberia in the first vessel that sails in the next spring. These 150 are all industrious and enterprising men, mechanics, farmers, &c. Many of them have families. I have known these two brothers a long time, and, as far as I know, they have a reputation for truth and integrity. Stephen Cephas has been wanting to go to Africa ever since the "surrender;" and, after ten years' experience in this place, sees, every year, less of a future for the colored man—only a *nominal* freedom, *without* equal rights and privileges with the white man. Either of the brothers would like to correspond with you on the subject of the probable expense, and whether any aid can be had from the Society or from outside parties. They will do all they can for themselves."

LIBERIA.

Liberia continues to make fair progress in commercial, agricultural, political, and religious respects, and to deserve the kindly patronage of the country which was the birth-place of many of its inhabitants.

The late message of President Roberts states "that the duties on imports and exports for the past fiscal year exceed the amount of the previous year by several thousand dollars." It also mentions the "annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and "the cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa county and the Pessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia."

The Legislature, during its last session, passed an act to incorporate the "St. Paul's River Steamboat and Tramway Company," the object of which is to establish and increase direct and regular intercourse

with the interior, and to develop and utilize, for purposes of commerce, the products which now partly find their way by means of an irregular and struggling traffic to various points of the Coast. The Company propose to build tramways at convenient distances, and to place steamboats on the St. Paul's river, in order to facilitate transportation and promote the civilization of a region of country which possesses untold resources.

Hon. Henry W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of June 21, wrote: "Our agricultural operations were never better than now, especially in the cultivation of coffee, ginger, and arrowroot. The barque 'Liberia' took away, on her recent trip, a larger quantity of these products than was ever before exported in any one vessel from the Republic."

At the biennial election held on the first Monday in May, Hon. James S. Payne was elected President of the Republic for two years from January 1, 1876. Mr. Payne accompanied his parents, in 1829, from Richmond, Virginia, to the Colony, was educated there, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has already served one term in the Presidential office.

The Archibald Alexander High School has been reopened at Harrisburg, under the charge of Professor Edward W. Blyden, himself one of its graduates. It promises to become what it formerly was and what is still greatly needed, a manual-labor school of thorough training and truly Christian influence.

The *Missionary Advocate*, in reporting the proceedings of the Liberia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session held in January, at Monrovia, remarks: "The reports from the Districts show encouraging results. During the year there has been an increase in full membership of 208 over the membership of last year, and to these are to be added an increase of 60 received on probation more than during last year; so that now the membership in full connection and on trial numbers 2,300. During the year the number of churches has increased from 24 to 33. The same advance is found, too, in the Sabbath-school work, and now 1,721 pupils are being instructed in Christian truth on the Sabbath day. Having had a pleasant and harmonious session, the brethren returned to their fields cheered with hope and believing that the hand of God was with them for good."

WAR WITH THE GREBOES.

It has ever been the desire of the Society and of Liberia to maintain peace with the native tribes by strict adherence to justice. Unfortunately, the "Grebo United Kingdom," embracing the Cape Palmas, Fishtown, Middletown, Rocktown, Graway, and Cavalla tribes, residing on or near the extreme southern territory of the Republic, have for some time questioned or denied the right of Liberia to the land which their fathers sold to the Maryland State Colonization Society, as fully set forth in deed signed and witnessed February 13, 1834.

Early in the year, the Greboes having assumed a threatening attitude, the Government commissioned President-elect Payne to investigate and adjust their alleged grievances; but one only of the dissatisfied kings met him, while the rest treated his request for a conference with contempt. Other efforts were made to prevent a resort to war, but without avail.

September 8, hostilities were commenced by the Greboes opening a brisk fire on Hoffman station; on the 10th, they attacked Philadelphia, the most interior settlement from Cape Palmas; on the 11th, they fired upon Jacksonville, and later in the day upon Harper; on the 12th, Philadelphia was assaulted by a much larger force than before; and on the 14th, Tubmantown was attacked. In all of these attacks but few persons were killed or wounded on either side, and the Americo-Liberian residents of the places named were in each instance victorious.

Acting President Gardner, by advice of the Cabinet and several prominent citizens, whose counsel was invited in the matter, made a call for 400 men from Montserrado county and 200 men each from Grand Bassa and Sinoe counties. These were promptly furnished; and armed and provisioned were dispatched and landed in Maryland county on or about the 14th of September.

The movements and operations of this force, under command of General Crayton, are thus succinctly given in a communication from Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, dated Cape Palmas, October 30:

"On Saturday, 9th inst., after some cannonading, the army took up the line of march towards the principal native town. They arrived there at night and bivouacked. Early in the morning they opened fire upon the enemy, and a severe conflict ensued; but after

three hours hard fighting they were compelled to retreat. They did not expect to find a strong barricade just at the point of attack. The enemy had considered the probability of an attack from this quarter, and so prepared to meet it. The position, too, proved to be most unfavorable. The army was crowded in a narrow passage, and, as a consequence, could not fight to advantage. It is also said that the guns which many of the soldiers used were inferior. God was very gracious in preserving the lives of the people. Although there were so many right abreast of the barricade, from behind which the enemy poured volleys of deadly fire, the loss on our side was only twelve killed, one missing, and about forty wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but it must have been considerable."

Mr. Ferguson further states :

"After the battle, the men of Jacksonville thought best to remove their wives and children to a safer place ; and so, very imprudently, left their village unprotected. The natives discovered it, and made good use of their chance to destroy the place. Every house was reduced to ashes. This is the second village that we have lost. Philadelphia was voluntarily abandoned, and, in like manner, destroyed by the enemy.

"On Monday, the 11th inst., the natives, emboldened by their success on the previous day, attacked Tubmantown. They went in full force and seemed confident of victory ; but, as in every case where they have been the aggressors, they were made to beat a hasty retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded is said to be great. One of their leaders was killed. On our side only one man was slightly wounded.

"Of course, the Government must put down this rebellion whatever it may cost to do so. But the defeat shows the necessity of greater preparation. It is no insignificant foe that we have to contend with, and therefore the treasury as well as the brain of the country will be greatly taxed, perhaps as never before. The natives have been preparing for this war for several years. Their intercourse with foreigners has been extensive, and it has afforded them facilities for procuring guns and ammunition of superior quality. Many of them own and use the Snider rifle. They are, too, I regret to say, in a great measure, encouraged in their rebellion by unprincipled English traders, who, to avoid having to conform to our tariff law, would like to have us out of the way."

The latest advices received represent that Maryland county has been placed in charge of a Military Governor, and orders have been given to withdraw all but about 200 soldiers, who are to act strictly on the defensive.

To have yielded to the demands of the Greboes would have been the practical surrender of Maryland county, and the opening of the Republic to a succession of attacks from native tribes, all of whom might repudiate, as the Greboes endeavored to do, the sales of land made by their forefathers to the Colonization Society or to Liberia, after occupation and improvement for more than a generation.

The attention of the President and Cabinet having been invited to the condition of affairs and to the exposed state of American commerce in that quarter of the globe, orders were dispatched from this city, early in December, for the naval steamer "Alaska," twelve guns, forming a part of the European squadron, to proceed from the Mediterranean direct to Monrovia, and thence to Cape Palmas. It is understood that her commander has been instructed to remain at least ninety days on the Coast of Liberia for its succor and defense, the punishment of hostile natives, and the promotion and protection of legitimate trade. The friends of Africa will rejoice with the Society that the Government of the United States, in looking after the persons and lives of its citizens, and their property, has been mindful also of the interests of humanity. The favor thus shown will be gratefully appreciated by Liberia, which, it is safe to say, has suffered less from the hostility of the aborigines than did the early settlers of the American Colonies.

SURVEY OF AFRICA.

A letter has been received from Robert Arthington, Esq., an English Vice President of this Society and a zealous friend of Africa, dated Leeds, April 14, proposing to "subscribe £500 towards a sum to be subscribed in America, at our request or instance, of a sufficient number of thousands of pounds, to justify the constitution of a Company and the formation of a Directorate of most carefully chosen men, in order to survey, in the most thorough and scientific manner, the country in Africa between the St. Paul's river of Liberia and the Joliba branch of the Niger, and to construct a railway thereon."

We trust that such a survey may be promptly undertaken and completed. Explorations are progressing into various parts of the Conti-

nent. Germany is operating along the Equatorial Coast; France is pushing inland from the Senegal; and England is examining the Nile basin. The Congress of the United States has money to spare for Polar expeditions, for watching solar eclipses and the transit of Venus, and for sounding the sea, but as yet it has not made an appropriation for the exploration of a Continent to which the American people are largely and peculiarly indebted.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

The American Nation will celebrate, this year, the one hundredth anniversary of its National Independence.

Among the leading events which have taken place during the present century there is none more illustrative of the spirit of American civilization than the organization of this Society and the establishment, under its auspices, of the Republic of Liberia.

Among the stirring activities of the present age and the numerous enterprises, political, social, and philanthropic, which have been inaugurated, the opening of the vast African Continent and the enlightenment of its millions of inhabitants stand pre-eminent.

If the material progress of Liberia in fifty years is not what some might have been led to expect, it must be remembered that the history of that young Republic has been singular and exceptional. It was a Colony founded by a small number of people of color, who determined to leave the country of their birth, where they had been subject to slavery and proscription, and proceed to the land of their ancestors, where, delivered from the presence of a dominant race, they might have full scope for untrammelled development. They went out at the expense of a Society dependent for its existence and support upon voluntary contributions, and limited, by the institution which held the great mass of the colored population under its sway, in its selection of materials.

And the aid which the Society has been able to render to Liberia has been, for the most part, especially during the last thirty years, only indirectly given, through the provisions they have been able to make for the temporary support of emigrants introduced into the country.

The Society has done all in its power, limited as that power has necessarily been, to place the Liberian establishment on a proper footing; to maintain for fifty years a Christian community on the

West Coast of Africa. And notwithstanding numerous discouragements the results have been, upon the whole, of a highly salutary character.

Liberia was planted by American energy and enterprise on a spot of West Africa where, for centuries before, Europeans had sought in vain to gain a foothold. And at the time that the emigrants from the United States landed at Cape Mesurado, where now stands the capital of the Republic, that part of the Continent was the scene of untold horrors. The slave-traders, who, in co-operation with the native chiefs, had carried on for hundreds of years their diabolical traffic, were in undisturbed and unquestioned possession of the six hundred miles of Coast, which now forms the seaboard of the Liberian territory, and the interior, for hundreds of miles, was the sanguinary area of their relentless operations.

For the first thirty years of their residence the settlers had to maintain an almost uninterrupted struggle with the slave-traders, who sought by all the means in their power not only to annoy and weaken, but to extinguish the Colony, for they saw in its rise the instrument of their ruin. They often instigated the natives, whose "vested interests" were largely involved in the traffic, to make war upon defenseless settlements, and on more than one occasion the whole Colony was well nigh blotted out. The annals of that Republic are marked by the most striking providential interpositions, which may be taken as the gracious sanction put upon the work by the God of nations.

Liberia has not only succeeded in suppressing the trans-Atlantic slave-trade from that portion of Africa, but it has diminished the rigors of the domestic or internal slave-trade by the humane laws imposed upon the aborigines, and by presenting asylums in all its settlements, into which domestic slaves, if ill-treated, may take refuge and secure their freedom. The suppression of the foreign slave-trade has given rest and opportunity to the natives to engage in the peaceful occupations of husbandry and in the activities of a growing and lucrative trade. On the seaboard they are producing increasingly, for export, palm-oil, cam-wood, and ivory, and in the interior, they raise large quantities of cotton and manufacture "country cloths," thousands of which are taken to the seaports annually for sale. In many native districts the people are emulating the example of the Liberians in the culture of coffee and sugar-cane.

The American Colonization Society then has not only been able

to rescue hundreds of miles of Coast from the influence of cruelty and bloodshed, but it has broken down the barriers which centuries of ignorance and superstition had raised against Christianity, and has opened an effectual door for the entrance of the Gospel into the heart of Africa.

The schools which the Society and the various Missionary Boards have established and maintained within the jurisdiction and under the protection of Liberian laws, have produced men of ripe scholarship, who are now taking prominent positions in the Church, in the School, and in the State.

But the work of the Society is by no means, as some have supposed, at an end, because the slave-trade is abolished on the West Coast of Africa and slavery is extinct in the United States. Taking the comprehensive view of the subject entertained by not a few of the founders and early friends of the Society—a view which contemplated the regeneration of a Continent, in the inauguration and promotion of which Christian colored people from this country were to form important elements—it must be admitted that our work is only commenced. Liberia holds but a narrow strip of land on the Coast. The task of taking possession of the interior, of assisting American people of color, who may desire it, to find a home on the salubrious highlands of the interior, to settle and build up a prosperous nationality in the land of their ancestors, is still only in its incipency before the Society. And this is a work which neither the American Government nor Missionary Societies in this country can prosecute with the facilities which, from its constitution, scope, and experience, are within the power of the American Colonization Society.

In view, then, of the work which the Society has already been permitted to accomplish, and which it still aims to achieve, but few persons will deny that it is entitled to look for cordial encouragement and assistance from the General and State Governments, as well as for the support which the public opinion of this great and growing nation ought to afford.

Treasurer's Report.

[April,

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, in the year 1875.		Ck.	
Received donations and collections	\$6,971 32	Paid for passage and settlement of emigrants	\$1,409 00
“ legacies	1,042 85	“ for support of Schools in Liberia	1,035 75
“ interest on investments	1,814 92	“ Liberia College	1,672 75
“ rents of Colonization Building	2,891 07	“ taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Build'g.	598 97
“ subscriptions to “The African Repository”	285 14	“ for printing “The African Repository”	395 47
“ for support of Schools in Liberia	982 50	“ salary of Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, postages, and printing	2,352 45
“ for Liberia College	1,672 75	“ salary of General Secretary and Agents, and travel- ing expenses	3,487 18
“ for old newspapers, &c.	4 60	“ interest on loans	681 42
“ investments realized	7,615 00	“ loans returned, borrowed to send emigrants	12,597 24
Receipts	23,280 15		
Balance on hand January 1, 1875	\$682 52		
Treasury overdrawn December 31, 1875	267 56		
Total	\$24,230 23	Total	\$24,230 23

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the books for the year 1875, and find the same correct, with the account over drawn to the amount of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents (\$267.56) against the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1876.*

ALMON MERWIN,
J. W. CHICKERING,
HENRY LYON,

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION
SOCIETY.WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1876.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, led in prayer.

The Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society was presented and extracts therefrom were read by Mr. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary.

The Society was addressed by Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore.

A note dated Washington City, 17th instant, from Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, was read, expressing regret that the temporary loss of his voice by a bronchial affection would prevent his addressing the Society as expected; when Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., of Philadelphia, read an address prepared by Commodore Shufeldt for the occasion.

Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn, then delivered an address.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. James Mitchell, of Wytheville, Virginia, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1876.*

The American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Mr. Almon Merwin, and Rev. Drs. E. W. Appleton and S. Irenæus Prime were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. G. Washington Warren, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to call upon the President of the United States and Cabinet, and urge upon them the recommendation to Congress of the establishment of a monthly mail to Liberia.

Judge Warren, Rev. Drs. John Maclean, William H. Steele, and David Inglis, and Mr. Merwin were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Merwin, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and nominating as additional Vice Presidents, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., of Georgia, were also nominated as Vice Presidents.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee's report be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated, viz :

PRESIDENT.

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

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|---|---|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Va. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pa. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, N. J. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmu'd S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M., D. N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky. | 1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Society adjourns, it adjourn to meet at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

On motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1876.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, called the Board to order, and at his request, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary; and the unprinted parts of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

Mr. Merwin, Dr. Parker, and Judge Warren were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who reported the following named Delegates as appointed by the Auxiliary Societies for the year 1876, viz :

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Dr. Henry Lyon, Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq. *

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Miller.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

The following DIRECTORS were reported to be in attendance :

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D. LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, President James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received accordingly.

* Not in attendance.

Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Rev. James Mitchell, of Wytheville, Virginia, were invited to seats in the Board as corresponding members.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society, which was read.

Mr. Bradley presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements during the year 1875.

The President appointed the *STANDING COMMITTEES*, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Henry Lyon, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. John Miller.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr, Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Maclean, Appleton, and Steele were appointed the Committee.

Rev. Mr. Miller presented and read several resolutions, which were respectively referred to the Standing Committees on Foreign Relations, Agencies, Emigration and Education.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet in these rooms tomorrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider what further reductions, if any, can be made in the expenses of the Society.

President Welling, Judge Warren, and Dr. Nichols were appointed the Committee.

The Board then, on motion, adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1876.*

The Board of Directors met, pursuant to adjournment ; President Latrobe in the chair ; and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, led in prayer.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report ; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Inglis, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report ; which was accepted and approved, viz :

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg respectfully to recommend that the attention of the friends of the Colonization cause in those States where there are now no Auxiliaries, especially in the Southern and Western States, be called to the urgent claims which our cause has upon the liberality of the Christian public, with a view to the establishment of State or local Auxiliaries wherever there is a good prospect of success. Your Committee are greatly encouraged in making this recommendation by letters received from prominent gentlemen in different sections of the country, expressive of their deep interest in the continuation and progress of our work.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report ; which was accepted and approved, viz :

The Committee on Agencies report that they have given the various suggestions submitted to them careful consideration, and they concur in the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, viz : " We earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and claims of the Society, and to obtain more enlarged means of carrying it on."

Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Rev. James Mitchell, of Wytheville, Virginia, were invited to seats in the Board as corresponding members.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society, which was read.

Mr. Bradley presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements during the year 1875.

The President appointed the *STANDING COMMITTEES*, as follows :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Henry Lyon, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. John Miller.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr, Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Maclean, Appleton, and Steele were appointed the Committee.

Rev. Mr. Miller presented and read several resolutions, which were respectively referred to the Standing Committees on Foreign Relations, Agencies, Emigration and Education.

the Republic and of the College, presented two years ago, is, however, not subject to such objection. It is that the Executive Committee, as the agent for or representative of the various benevolent organizations in the United States, which are furnishing schools to Liberia, co-operate with the authorities of the Liberian Republic in securing a co-operative system of school supervision, which shall make the common schools, the mission schools, and the College three co-operative Departments—the first furnishing primary, the second academic, the third collegiate instruction.

An added suggestion of value is presented in the resolution referred by the Board to your Committee. It is that appeals be made to the young men now being educated in this country to direct their attention to Africa as the field where their services will realize most for themselves and their race. While the former suggestion promises to give the needed supervision to Liberian schools, the latter would tend to furnish a superior class of teachers.

In closing their review your Committee make the following recommendation: They renew the suggestion that, by correspondence with the mission Societies having schools in Liberia, the Executive Committee seek to secure the co-operation of these Societies with the Liberian Government in elaborating a system of co-operation between the existing schools.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

President Welling, Chairman of the Special Committee to consider what further reductions, if any, can be made in the expenses of the Society, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate the Secretaries and the Executive Committee, reported verbally, recommending the re-election of the following:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, and Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., for their able and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for our archives.

Resolved, That our cordial thanks be given the Pastor and Trustees of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, for its use last evening for the Annual Meeting of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, it was

Resolved, That in response to a question from the Executive Committee as to instructions as to method of compensating Agents, the Board refers the whole matter to the Executive Committee with no reserves except a desire that the wishes of Auxiliary Societies be consulted in cases involving their own field of labor.

On motion of Judge Warren, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Prime, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer in his Annual Report be requested to state the sources from which all the income of the Society for the year has been derived, and that his report be accompanied with a tabular statement of the amount of money contributed from each State, District, or Territory, so far as it is within his power to report the facts; and further, that a tabular statement be submitted every year of the property held by the Society, the mode of investment, and the income derived therefrom.

On motion of Mr. Merwin, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the President, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided during the present meeting.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to Mr. Coppinger for his faithful and efficient services as Secretary of this meeting.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Maclean, and then, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER,

Secretary of the Board.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

Thursday, January 13th, twenty-one promising emigrants embarked at New York on the barque "Liberia," Captain Richardson, for Monrovia. Two of the number, Rev. Andrew Cartwright and Rev. Charles W. Bryant, expect to join the Liberia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This company was sent by the American Colonization Society

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

BY BARQUE LIBERIA, FROM NEW YORK, JANUARY 13, 1876.

From New Orleans, La., for Monrovia.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Religion.
1	Charles W. Bryant.....	45	Minister.	Methodist.
2	Dilsay Bryant.....	30	.....	Methodist.
3	Mary Bryant.....	7		
4	Daily Bryant.....	4		
5	Martha Bryant.....	2		
6	Eliza Morgan.....	18	.....	Methodist.

From Elizabeth City, N. C., for Monrovia.

7	Andrew Cartwright.....	40	Minister.	Methodist.
8	Rosanna Cartwright.....	46	.....	Methodist.
9	Maria Cartwright.....	15	.....	Methodist.
10	Lucy Cartwright.....	13		
11	Mary Cartwright.....	69	.....	Methodist.

From Plymouth, N. C., for Brewerville.

12	Samuel Barker.....	29	Carpenter.	Methodist.
13	Clementine Barker.....	24	.....	Methodist.
14	Captain Barker.....	1		
15	John Hardy.....	47	Farmer.	Methodist.
16	Jane Hardy.....	35	.....	Methodist.
17	William Hardy.....	18		
18	Love Ann Hardy.....	12		
19	Samuel Warner.....	23	Farmer.	Methodist.

From Norfolk, Va., for Monrovia.

20	James Harris.....	18		
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From Philadelphia, Pa., for Arthington.

21	Charles W. Johnson.....	26	Teacher.	
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NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,098 emigrants settled in Liberia by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

APPLICATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

The desire to remove to Liberia is steadily increasing. Thousands would go this year if the means were provided. The applicants, all of whom are self-moved, are residents of various localities in most of the Southern States, especially Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Carolinas. Many colored persons in the West Indies would also gladly go, and aid in strengthening negro nationality in Africa. No larger or more noble field can be found for intelligent enterprise and Christian usefulness. Will not the American Colonization Society be enabled to send those best prepared for the great part they are evidently intended, by divine Providence, to take in the glorious work of civilizing and evangelizing their ancestral Continent?

DR. SKINNER.

BY REV. E. W. HORNE,

Formerly Principal of Monrovia Academy, Liberia.

A few months since, there died in the village of Greenport, L. I., respected and lamented by the whole community, Dr. E. D. Skinner. He was throughout his life intimately connected, in one way or another, with the fortunes of the Republic of Liberia, and, therefore, this short sketch finds appropriate place in this periodical.

He was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, June 27, 1808, and, at the age twenty years, went to attend medical lectures at Bowdoin College. A severe cold was taken, which settled on his lungs and laid the foundation for enfeebled health all the days of his life. Through the skillful efforts of his father, himself a practicing physician, the son was so far restored as to be able to continue his studies and to graduate an M. D. in 1829. In the spring of 1830 he located in Greenport, N. Y., and became to the community, in truth, a "Beloved Physician." The following autumn found him solicited to accompany his brother, the Rev. Benjamin R. Skinner, to Liberia, whither the latter had been appointed as Missionary by the Baptist Board of Missions, but, deeming it inexpedient to go at that time, he declined, with the idea strong in his mind that in a year or so he might be able to join his brother on those needful but unhealthy shores, and labor for the benefit of the colored colonists. This hope was, in a very brief time, utterly cut off by the unexpected death of his brother and wife and their two children, but his interest in the Colony and her various fortunes never died out. He continued to the end of life a firm believer in the plans and labors of the Colonization Society for ameliorating the condition of the colored race, whether in this country or in their native land.

When the Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, M. D., the father of the subject of this notice, was appointed Colonial Physician to Liberia, in 1834, and accepted the appointment, it was natural that the interest of the son in the prospects of the Colony should receive

an added impulse. From that time the *AFRICAN REPOSITORY* was a twice welcome visitor. He read it with thoughtful care, and was glad of an opportunity of talking about the interests of the Republic. Dr. Skinner was a member and an officer of the Baptist Church, in which he maintained a good standing until he was elevated, we believe, to the Church triumphant. He was ever ready to aid pecuniarily the cause of Christ and its affiliated institutions; and, on his death-bed, only regretted that his life had not been more faithful and earnest. His was a toilsome warfare, especially because of his enfeebled health; yet was he ever found ready to respond to the calls of the sick, never refusing his professional services to those whom he knew were not able to remunerate him.

He was married to Miss Mary B. Read, of Ashford, Connecticut, sister to the wife of his brother, Rev. B. R. Skinner. His health had been for three years increasingly declining, and on February 17, 1875, he sunk to his rest in Jesus, aged 67 years. His funeral was attended by almost the entire community, and his pastor, the Rev. Chas. E. Hiscox, took for his text, "He saved others; himself he cannot save."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Annual Message of President Roberts, which bears date December 17, 1875, is mostly taken up with a presentation of native affairs and difficulties. He states that not only is Cape Palmas guarded by the Government cutter *Emmy*, but it is occupied "by two hundred men—that is, one hundred from the 1st regiment and fifty from the 2d and 3d, respectively—until such time as the Government can procure the Snider or other improved arms, or the Legislature shall take such action in the premises as they, in their judgement, may deem best." He also states that the "natives continue ever and anon to fire upon, attack, or in other ways to annoy the settlement, but they are invariably repulsed;" and that "there are many and weighty reasons why this war should be prosecuted to a successful issue by the Republic."

President Roberts mentions that he is expecting "one of the ships-of-war of the Government of the United States to proceed to Cape Palmas," and "that this manifestation of friendship toward us by a nation to whom we are so peculiarly allied is very gratifying."

The President says that he left Monrovia on the 27th of June, in one of the mail steamers, and, duly reaching England, remained there until he took passage "for home," arriving on the 29th of November, but he has "not fully realized a restoration to health," nor does he find himself "improved in this respect" as he would like.

President Roberts declares that "nothing has transpired within the

year to impair the friendly relations between this and other nations," and "in the abundance of the harvests which has attended the labors of the agriculturists, and in the success experienced by those engaged in commercial, mechanical, or other pursuits, we cannot fail to acknowledge the goodness of God."

Hon. James Spriggs Payne was inaugurated President of Liberia, at Monrovia, Monday, January 3. Mr. Payne was born in Richmond, Va., in 1820, and was taken to the then colony by his father, Mr. David M. Payne, who was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop George, arriving there March 21, 1829. The President was educated in Liberia, and served from 1842 to 1859 in the active duties of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in that Republic, and from 1848 to 1858 as presiding elder. The present is his second term of two years in the Presidential office of his adopted country.

We have space only for the following brief extract from the inaugural address of President Payne: "Having maintained our position for so many years amidst the barbarous thousands which surround us, their confederation and hostile intentions, though influenced and aided by unprincipled foreigners, will not be allowed to dispossess us if we are united, prudent, temperate, and look to God with the trusting faith which influenced the men of former days, and by which they were made one of the sublimest spectacles the pages of history records."

DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Hon. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, whose decease at Monrovia on the 24th of February has been announced by cable from London, was born of free parents at Norfolk, Virginia, March 15, 1809. His youth was passed in Petersburg, Virginia, where he obtained the elements of a plain education, principally while running a flat-boat on the James and Appomattox rivers. He accompanied his widowed mother and two younger brothers to Liberia, arriving there on the 21st of March, 1829. Engaging in mercantile pursuits and growing successful and popular, he was called to various offices of public trust, among others that of Lieutenant Governor, which position he held at the time of the death, in 1841, of Hon. Thomas Buchanan, the last white governor of the colony. He also greatly distinguished himself in

several fights with the natives for the extirpation of the slave trade, in all of which he and his command were conquerors, and the aiders and abettors of that infamous traffic were routed.

The American Colonization Society appointed Mr. Roberts to succeed Governor Buchanan, and he remained Governor till 1847; when the Liberians, with the cordial consent of the Society, having declared themselves "a free, sovereign and independent State, by the name and title of Liberia," they unanimously chose him President. He was re-elected in 1849, 1851, and 1853, and again in 1871 and 1873, each time for the constitutional term of two years. He therefore served six years as Governor and twelve years as President of his adopted country. He was appointed in 1856, by the Trustees of Donations, at Boston, President of Liberia College, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Roberts also rendered valuable service to the Republic during numerous visits abroad, having obtained as presents at one mission a vessel of war from the English Government, and a thousand zouave uniforms and the requisite arms, &c., from the Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Roberts united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Petersburg, Va., before he emigrated to Liberia, and throughout his conspicuous career evinced an earnest interest in the progress of true religion in Africa and elsewhere. He was a man of high integrity, and remarkable diplomatic ability, wise and faithful, and in all the relations of life pure and blameless. He has departed full of honors, leaving a widespread fame and an honored memory, of which his country and race may be justly proud.

THE WAR AT CAPE PALMAS.

Intelligence from Liberia represent that on the 24th November, the natives attacked Jacksonville, which had been re-occupied by the American settlers, but they were made to leave without harming any one. On the 28th, and again on the 8th December, they assaulted Tubmantown. "The latter was a severer battle than ever before at that place. It resulted in one man killed on the Liberian side, and many of the enemy killed and wounded. They were compelled to leave one of their dead on the field: a thing which they have never done before, and always take care to prevent, when they have the least chance. I believe God is with His people, otherwise we

would soon be swallowed up by the host of savages that seek our destruction."

The United States steamer "Alaska," Captain Semmes, arrived at Monrovia February 3, and left for Cape Palmas on the 12th, arriving there the following day. Negotiations were promptly opened, and it was supposed a treaty of peace would be signed on the 26th of February.

We publish the following card, dated Department of State, Monrovia, November 15th, 1875: "The present method is adopted to convey the grateful acknowledgments and thanks of the Republic of Liberia to the merchants—foreign and Liberian—farmers, and all others who so readily and liberally came to the aid of the Government in the preparation of the expedition to and in the prosecution of the war in Maryland County. Also are these tendered to the friends, both abroad and at home, for the kind efforts for and the relief so generously afforded to the sick and wounded, and the attentions shown to these sufferers after their return to their homes, as well as for the assistance rendered to the distressed citizens of that County.

J. E. MOORE, *Secretary of State.*"

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE REV. RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY.

Saint of God, thy life here ended,
Oh how sweet has been thy rest!
Since the angel band descended,
And conveyed thee to His breast,
In His fair,
Celestial mansion,
To abide forever blest.

Blest! yea, far beyond expression,
All thy works for Him now known,
Following in sublime procession,
Soon to greet thee at His throne;
There those meek
But great achievements,
God before all worlds will own.

Lofty talents, rare in measure,
Thou did'st bring to Christ's employ;
At His feet their brilliant treasure,
All was laid with childlike joy;
Now upon his brow
They sparkle,
Jewels dimmed by no alloy.

To thy gentle winning spirit,
Many a proud distinction came;
Never even a demerit
Threw its shade upon thy fame;
Sought with reverence,
Lovely alway,
Was thy presence and thy name.

Thousands here thy mem'ry blessing,
O'er thy loss most deeply mourn,
Oft their lips thy worth confessing,
Show thee on their hearts still borne.
Noble Christian!
Thy example
Bright thro' many an age will burn.

Yet thee, too, earth called to trials,
Darkest hours of grief and pain,
Weariest cares and self denials:
Heaven thee welcomes, but to reign.
To its highest
Heights of glory,
Bids thy raptured soul attain.

What tho' where thy dear dust sleepeth
None are found a stone to raise!
While her homes Liberia keepeth,
Ever will resound thy praise;
She thy pure,
Unselfish greatness,
With a filial love displays.

Costliest monuments shall crumble
'Neath the ceaseless tread of time;
Flattery's words too oft but humble
Lives they seek to make sublime;
But thy name's
Enduring sweetness,
Precious is in every clime.

Now for thee all griefs are over,
And on yonder radiant shore
Thou hast only to discover
New delights in endless store,
In the Saviour's
Blissful presence,
To rejoice forevermore.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

If your readers have thought that the cause of African Colonization was declining, they should have heard the eloquent addresses before the American Colonization Society on Tuesday evening, January 18, in the City of Washington. The President, J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., was in the chair. Rev. Dr. Samson offered prayer. The report read by Wm. Coppinger, Esq., showed that the receipts of the Society by donations had been \$6,971.32, and by legacies \$1,042.85, and from all sources \$23,230. The number of emigrants to Africa is restricted only by want of means to send them. Thousands want to go.

Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., then delivered an elaborate argument on the history, progress, and prospects of Liberia, the expediency and duty of furnishing aid to colored people to emigrate to that Republic.

Commodore Shufeldt was to speak, but, being detained by illness, his address was read by Rev. Dr. Appleton, giving the most satisfactory testimony to the prosperity of the Republic, and recommending to the Government the establishment of a line of mail steamers between Monrovia and the United States.

Rev. Dr. William I. Budington followed with an address of great eloquence and power, full of the loftiest patriotism, and the most glowing hopes for the future of Africa and Africans.

Since the last annual report there had been sent to Liberia twenty-three emigrants. The annual expedition had been despatched by the barque "Liberia" from New York, January 13, 1876, containing, among others, two licensed ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who expected to enter the Liberia Annual Conference. For the last fifty-five years emigration to Liberia had been uninterrupted. Those now reported make the number since the war 3,110, and a total number from the beginning of 15,098, exclusive of 5,725 recaptured Africans whom they have induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 20,823 persons to whom the Society had given homes in Africa. Several thousand persons are at the present time earnestly soliciting passage, and other thousands might be sent out during the current year should means be provided for the purpose.

The Society spent two days in its business meetings, and on Thurs-

day a delegation, with ex-President Maclean, of Princeton, at its head, called upon the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of State, and urged the Government to direct the vessels of war to call regularly at Monrovia, and thus to establish a line of communication with the Republic of Liberia. The delegation was received with great courtesy, and the suggestion will receive careful attention.

The late "war" in Liberia, it is thought, will result in strengthening the prestige of the Republic and developing its power to maintain its ground. Facts in the annual report were given to show the progress of the people in self-support, and the increasing attractiveness of Liberia as a home for the African race.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
During the month of January, 1876.

MAINE. (\$35.)

Auburn—James E. Washburn..... \$30 00
Bangor—Dr. T. U. Coe..... 5 00

VERMONT. (\$46.)

Pittsford—O. C. Brown, \$10; Thomas D. Hall, \$4; M. P. Humphrey, John Stevens, J. A. Randall, Franklin Burditt, ea. \$3; S. H. Kellogg, A. N. Loveland, H. F. Lathrop, Luke Os-
good, Charles Barnes, J. C. Wheaton, ea. \$2; A. C. Kellogg, E. H. Drury, Wm. B. Shaw, D. P. Peabody, B. S. Douglass, G. N. Eayres, A. M. Cow-
ly, ea. \$1; Ransom Burditt, Chester Granger, ea. 50c; by Hon. S. H. Kellogg..... 46 00

CONNECTICUT. (\$110.)

Stanford—Charles J. Starr..... 50 00
New Haven—R. S. Fellowes..... 30 00
Greenwich—Mrs. Laura Mead, to con-
stitute Rev. CHARLES R. TREAT a
Life Member..... 30 00

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$120.)

Lewell—A friend..... 100 00
Dedham—Miss M. C. Burgess..... 20 00

NEW YORK. (\$15.)

New York City—Wm. Walker, \$10;
Watts, Parker & Co., \$5..... 15 00

NEW JERSEY. (\$10.)

New Brunswick—S. Van Wickle..... 10 00

PENNSYLVANIA. (\$205.)

Harrisburg—Cash..... \$200 00
Providence—Elijah Weston..... 5 00

DELAWARE. (\$5.)

Odessa—Bishop L. Scott, D. D..... 5 00

MARYLAND. (\$15.)

Taneytown—Presb. Ch. members, by
Miss F. Birnie..... 15 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (\$1.)

Washington—Joseph H. Bradley..... 1 00

VIRGINIA. (\$2.)

Alexandria—Mrs. W. M. Blackford..... 2 00

KENTUCKY. (\$30.)

Burlington—James M. Preston..... 30 00

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$34.90.)

Maine, \$6.20; New Hampshire, \$3;
Connecticut, \$6.70; Massachusetts,
\$9; New York, \$1; New Jersey,
\$1; Pennsylvania, \$2; Maryland,
\$1; District of Columbia, \$2; South
Carolina, \$3..... 34 90

RECAPITULATION.

Donations..... 594 00
African Repository..... 34 90
Rents of Colonization Building..... 185 08

Total Receipts in January..... \$813 98

During the month of February, 1876.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$2.)		PENNSYLVANIA. (\$75.)	
<i>Auburndale</i> —Mrs. Sewall Harding.....	\$2 00	<i>Philadelphia</i> —Pennsylvania Coloniza- tion Society, Rev. Thomas S. Mal- com, Cor. Sec. and Ass. Treas. for passage to Liberia, &c., of Charles W. Johnson.....	\$75 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$120.)		DELAWARE, (\$5.)	
<i>Hartford</i> —James B. Hosmer.....	25 00	<i>Wilmington</i> —John B. Lewis.....	5 00
<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Wolcott Hunting- ton, \$25; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Russell, \$10; Mrs. Samuel Russell, Mrs. S. L. Whittelsey, Mrs. General Mansfield, ea. \$5; Mrs. Dr. Woodward, Rev. A. W. Hazen, ea. \$2; Curtis Bacon, \$1.....	55 00	OHIO. (\$5.)	
<i>New Haven</i> —Misses Gerry, Henry White, Samuel Brace, Mrs. M. H. Robertson, ea. \$10.....	40 00	<i>Hudson</i> —Harvey Baldwin	5 00
NEW YORK. (\$90.)		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.50.)	
<i>Albany</i> —Mrs. M. L. Abbe, \$25; Mrs. Wm. Wendell, \$20; Thomas W. Olcott, T. J. Barnard, Miss S. Y. Lansing, ea. \$10; J. W. Vosburgh, \$5.....	80 00	Ohio, \$5; Illinois, 50c; Wisconsin, \$1..	6 50
<i>New York City</i> —Mrs. General Bowen...	10 00	RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations.....	297 00
		African Repository.....	6 50
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	208 08
		Total Receipts in February...	\$511 58

During the month of March, 1876.

MAINE. (\$131)		MASSACHUSETTS. (\$5.)	
<i>Saco</i> —Mrs. P. Eastman, \$5; E. P. Burnham, \$3; M. Lowell, \$2.....	\$10 00	<i>Beverly</i> —John Pickett, \$2; Mrs. Jo- anna Pickett,	3 00
<i>Bladesford</i> —James H. McMullen, \$30; R. M. Chapman, \$10; Hon. W. F. Haines, Mrs. O. Hobson, ea. \$5; G. N. Weymouth, \$1.....	51 00	<i>Boston</i> —Mrs. Sarah L. Haven.....	2 00
<i>Brunswick</i> —G. C. Crawford, \$5; Prof. A. S. Packard, Rev. Dr. Woods, Miss E. Webb, ea. \$4; Prof. J. Sewall, Dr. A. Ellis, Rev. E. Byington, ea. \$1.....	23 00	CONNECTICUT. (\$124.)	
<i>Augusta</i> —John Dorr, H. F. Hallett, H. A. DeWitt, S. S. Brooks, ea. \$5; Hon. D. E. Williams, \$2.....	22 00	<i>Hartford</i> —Charles Seymour, \$10; E. R. Watkinson, \$5	15 00
<i>Hallowell</i> —J. R. Bodwell, \$10; Capt. C. Masters, S. Page, ea. \$5; Rev. C. G. McNully, C. Spaulding, ea. \$2; Miss E. Gardner, \$1.....	25 00	<i>Wethersfield</i> —James T. Pratt, \$10; R. A. Robbins, \$1.....	11 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$125.25.)		<i>New Haven</i> —Mrs. F. Fellows, \$15; Ex- Prest. Woolsey, O. B. North, N. Peck, E. E. Salisbury, ea. \$10; Dr. E. H. Bishop, \$8; Eli Whitney, Charles Atwater, Mrs. A. R. Street, J. C. Hollister, J. E. Earle, ea. \$5; C. B. Whittelsey, Mrs. C. A. Ingersoll, ea. \$3; E. W. Bowditch, C. M. Ingersoll, ea. \$2.....	98 00
<i>Dever</i> —Mrs. Dr. Martin, Calvin Hale, Wm. Grime, ea. \$5; E. J. Lane, Mrs. Moses Paul, H. Haley, Dr. J. H. Wheeler, ea. \$2; Mrs. Mary B. Clark, Miss Caroline Hayden, Mrs. Dr. Beckford, T. B. Garland, Mrs. Louisa Thompson, ea. \$1; Cash, 50c.....	25 50	NEW YORK. (\$220.)	
<i>Great Falls</i> —S. S. Rollins, D. H. Buf- fum, M. C. Burleigh, ea. \$5; James M. Tebbitts, \$3; M. Bates, \$2.....	20 00	<i>New York City</i> —I. N. Phelps, Mrs. Daniel Lord, ea. \$25; Miss Jane Ward, J. H. Browning, Holt & Co., Gilchrist, White & Co., ea. \$10; Dan. Talmage's Sons, Clement Read, R. E. Livingston, ea. \$5.....	105 00
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<i>New Haven</i> —Eben H. Hoyt	2 00	RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations.....	562 25
		African Repository.....	2 25
		Rents and Interest.....	219 09
		Total Receipts in March.....	\$783 59

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AFRICAN COLONIZATION.*

We meet to-night to hear the Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society. The intensest interest attaches to the occasion, because of the great difficulties which threaten the work of the Society. The years which have passed have brought their burden of duty, of care, and of blessing; and we doubt not that the same Divine Providence which has watched over the cradle of the enterprise will ever guard and guide it in the struggles of its youthful manhood. The war-cloud which so often burst in its fury upon the old monarchies of Europe has cast its portentous shadow upon the rising Republic of Liberia. The hand which guides the star over the dark cloud-rifts, and keeps it burning as a beacon to the mariner, will not suffer to expire that light which, on the distant Coast of Africa, has cheered and blessed so many thousands. Our trust is in God, and hence we first of all invoke His blessing and support. We pray that He would stay the tide of blood and send peace and good-will to shine on that scene of insurgent strife and bitter conflict.

Shall we not, like the patriot orator of the American Revolution, assure our hearts to-night, as he did then, when he said; "Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty are invincible by any power. Besides, sir, a just God presides over the destiny of nations and He will raise up men to fight for us." The assurance gains strength, especially when we remember *the spirit and the object* which mark the effort of this Society and of that Republic. There was no array of contending authorities in the founding of this enterprise. There was no established government, whose yoke was to be broken: no prejudices and rights which were assailed and disputed. It was as when the land was given to the Father of the Jewish race, to choose where he would settle. Planting this colony

*An Address delivered before the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, in Washington, D. C., January 18, 1876, by Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore.

upon the virgin dry soil, it was a root out of a ground. Watered by the tears of sympathetic charity and nurtured by the hand of patient toil, it has grown to prove that it is a tree of the Lord's planting. It sprang from the germ of generous philanthropy. It was the outgrowth of a benevolence and love which, like that of St. Paul for the Jews, found its expression in his words; "my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they may be saved." Rescue, release, redemption, were the objects in view in founding Liberia; in launching the sacred argosy of the American Colonization cause. No armed soldiery confronted the rude people of that heathen shore; no menacing fleets were sent to strike terror to their hearts or conquer them by the weapons of a carnal warfare. The ship which bore Mills and Burgess, in 1817, was sent upon an errand not of conquest or invasion, but "to find and procure a location where a colony in Africa might be planted."

The motives which have governed the friends and patrons of the cause, from its beginning, have been such as are worthy of the most enlightened statesmanship and the purest Christian philanthropy. We can never too often repeat the words of Mr. Clay, its most eloquent advocate, who said, "There is a peculiar, a moral fitness in restoring the free people of color to the land of their fathers. And if, instead of the evils and sufferings which we have been the innocent cause of inflicting upon the inhabitants of Africa, we can transmit to her the blessings of our arts, our civilization, and our religion, may we not hope that America will extinguish a great portion of that moral debt which she has contracted to that unfortunate continent?" The same sentiment is enforced by all the appeals of experienced statesmen, learned divines, and persuasive orators; the leading thought in the minds of Finley and Alexander, of Caldwell and Mercer, and of the most prominent men of the country, such as Monroe, and Clay, and Webster, was to devise some scheme by which this enslaved race might be educated in the principles of self-government and furnished with a home and country where their spirit and life might be blessed with the presence of Liberty and Religion. Can we doubt, then, that whatever obstacles or difficulties may for the time impede or embarrass the effort, that it will eventually be crowned with success?

We have much to be thankful for. There is our heritage of names which have adorned the annals of this Society, and given its history a lustre of imperishable beauty. Around it have gathered the men who have been wise master-builders in the State and in the Church, and they have contributed to its treasury of their learning, their eloquence, and their wealth. Surely, it cannot be that such men whom we have named and those who still survive to plead this cause, have been

mistaken. It cannot be that they were led away by a delusion, or a visionary fancy. They were not zealots or dupes. They spake in truth and soberness when they arose to say that this was "a great National object, and ought to be supported by the National purse," and that "there ought to be a National atonement for the wrongs and injuries which Africa had received." And certainly God will approve the motives and aims of all who cherish and further such an object.

We have to be *thankful for the success* which has crowned the effort. It is not indeed as great as we could desire, but we are not to despise "the day of small things." Contrast the present with the past. Think of the time when this Society began its work. Then the slave-trade was followed on that Western Coast as it is now on the Eastern. Now six hundred miles of this Coast of Liberia has been redeemed from that fearful traffic. We see now the flag of a free Republic floating over more than twenty thousand freemen, who are entrusted with the liberty, the laws, and the religious privileges of the most enlightened nation. We see that flag respected and recognized by the treaties of Great Britain, and America, and other Powers. We see the cheering spectacle of a Christian Republic, with its President and Legislature, its courts of justice, its schools and endowed college, its missionaries and ministers of Christ, heralding "the old, old story" of the Gospel; we see all the appliances and agencies of an increasing and fast-maturing civilization.

The young Republic has caught the spirit of her mother in America. The sea is vexed by the keels of her commerce, amounting in exports to several hundred thousand dollars. The press is multiplying as with the gift of tongues the messages and the means of knowledge. Public schools are opened and all the incentives furnished for the highest and best forms of human effort. "The school-master is abroad" there, and who shall limit his influence? We look at New England to-day with its libraries, universities, and fountains of sacred and classic literature, and behold a spectacle which may well challenge comparison with any in the world. The colony of Plymouth declared: "Forasmuch as the maintenance of good literature doth much tend to the advancement of the weal and flourishing state of societies and republics, this court doth therefore aver, that in whatever township in this government, consisting of fifty families or upwards, any meek man shall be obtained to teach a grammar school, such township shall allow at least twelve pounds, to be raised by rate on all the inhabitants." And why may we not hope for the same results with the qualifications only, which God's providence shall impose?

Soon the steam train will send the echo of this advancing civ-

ilization along the St. Paul's river and into the interior. Already publications in Arabic have been sent there and received friendly response. The contrast which is afforded by the experiment of only a quarter of a century, in the history of that Republic is amazing and glorious. The forests, which echoed with the war-cry of savages, and the roaring of fierce beasts of prey, have given place to the smiling fields where grow the most luxuriant and beautiful fruits, and where are heard the sounds of the church-going bells and the songs of pious worshipers. Thriving towns and villages dot the scene. The air rings with the voices of happy laborers, and the signals of well-regulated industry. As we hold the picture before us of happy homes and a free people, animated by the love of progress and advancement in all the elements of real prosperity, we may exclaim: "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." It is easy to find fault and start objections, but who can dare to say, in view of what has been done and is now seen on that Coast as the result of this effort, that it is a failure? Indeed, it is wonderful that the reverses have not been greater and the discouragements more forbidding. When the work was begun here, there were no such barriers to success, a few tribes of savages contested the field; but in Africa there were superstitions and idolatries as ancient as the race, and a vast population of surrounding heathen.

The opinion of some persons is that there is no longer any necessity for this Society; that when slavery ended here its work was finished; and that it now becomes it to close its doors and hang out the badge of its funeral, as the result of the emancipation of four millions of enslaved Africans in the United States. But they who so object and reason surely err greatly. It never was the object of this Society to attain the emancipation of the slave *here*. There was nothing revolutionary of the law, or disruptive of the covenant, by which that dreadful evil was maintained here. It seeks (and never has sought anything else) but to colonize the free blacks of this country in Africa. It seeks by the aid of the philanthropist and the Christian, and as the Government and the States may aid, to furnish, all who are willing, the means to find a home, a country, a destiny and future of usefulness such as they have never had. Said the lamented and devoted Ashmun: "Never perhaps, in the history of man, has an object, affording equal scope for the exercise of Christian benevolence, been found capable of engaging in its support such a compass and variety of powerful motives as that of the American Colonization Society."* And so far from occasioning any disaffection in the spirit or any intermission in the labor of the Society,

* See Life, p. 61.

the emancipation of the slave seems to be the signal intervention of Providence in its aid. By that wonderful event, accomplished at a cost of blood and treasure which can scarcely be told, we are compelled to meet the claims of the colored man as never before. It is a problem which the wisest and holiest of the Nation must study and solve. Slavery seemed to stand like an armed guard at every avenue of approach for this work of colonizing, educating, and redeeming the race. But that stern sentinel is dead, and a wide and effectual door is opened. The chains are broken, and bitter indeed will be the reproach of that people, and blasting the awful condemnation upon us, if it be said that the last state of the African here was worse than the first. To save the Nation from that shame; to acquit the social conscience; to bless and ennoble the colored man, this Society, inspired by the spirit of a true missionary zeal, and yearning to extend to him the liberty, the civilization, and the Christianity of America, pursues its work. To use the language of Ashmun, "the beneficial consequences of its success gradually unfold to the mind, on a rational investigation of its nature, and may be traced up to the highest pitch of moral magnificence." *

And if any one is not fully persuaded in his own mind as to the claims of this cause, let him ask himself, "*what shall be done with the African in America?*" It is clear that he can never live here, as the Celt and the German, marrying and intermarrying with the Saxon. God has ordered the existence of separate races, and He seems to have written it upon the heart of the American, as He did in the laws of the Jews, that, as to this colored race, "thou shalt not take to thyself a wife of the daughters of Ham." The result of the emancipation here, and a very happy one we think, is, that there are fewer mulattoes; and the race in becoming purer in life are becoming darker in complexion—I might say, in being freed, they are being naturalized. Liberty has tended to separate them more and more distinctly in race, in idiosyncrasy, and in destiny. It commends itself to the social conscience; it is in accordance with the historic analogies of the Castilians and the Moors; of the Brahmins and the Chinese; of the Egyptians and the Jews; and it is suggested to us by the experience of all successful colonization and missionary enterprise, that the African should have his own schools and teachers; his own churches and ministers; his own country, liberty, literature, laws, and religion, as they are peculiar to every civilized and Christian nation upon the globe.

It has not been the policy of our Government to establish

* See Life, p. 61.

colonial dependencies, and the Society does not seek to alter it. But is it not reasonable to hope that the people, who owe such a debt to Africa; who have with other nations so wronged her, would, at least, see that she is protected under the treaties of the Liberian Republic; and, in the name of common justice, in those rights of trade, of self-government, and of peaceful industry which will advance the general weal of her people and contribute to the common good of mankind? Greece planted her colonies for defense and as a measure of self-preservation against the dangers of overgrown populations. Rome filled the world with her colonial settlements that she might have military strongholds, and extend her dominion from India to Britain. England has swollen her treasury with the revenues of her rich colonies and her commerce, which circles the globe. And would it not be worthy this great Republic to guarantee at least a Protectorate to Liberia, with the sole object of perpetuating the blessings of constitutional liberty and the saving benefits of the Christian religion? Could not this Government, to use the language of Professor Crummell, extend "those monetary helps and assistances, and that naval guardianship, which would enable (them) us to commence a greater work of interior civilization, by the means of roads, model farms, and manual-labor schools, with the definite condition that (our) their internal economy and (our) their full natural functions should remain intact and undisturbed?"*

William Pitt said: "We may live to behold the natives of Africa engaged in the calm occupation of industry and in the pursuit of a just and legitimate commerce; we may behold the beams of science and philosophy breaking in upon their land, which at some happier period, in still later times, may blaze with full lustre, and joining that influence to that of pure religion, may illuminate and invigorate the most distant extremes of that immense continent."

Shall not America contribute towards the fulfillment of so glorious a prediction? Shall not our commerce become the ally of our religion and open the way for the more rapid extension of that kingdom which is righteousness and peace?

The indications of Providence are surely a guide to us in this effort. Baker and Livingstone and Stanley have rendered a service in their explorations of that continent which are among the most valuable aids to modern discovery. They reveal the resources of the undeveloped soil and the treasures of a commerce, which, if rightly employed, would more than repay any expenditure made for colonization.

Besides, the history of the Republic of Liberia presents a

* Address of Rev. A. Crummell, 1870, p. 9.

striking contrast to the failures in Spain, and even France, in their attempt at a similar form of government. These civilized powers have become so fixed in the associations and forms of monarchical rule, that it seems almost impossible for them to attain any other permanent government. The absolutisms of the past have unfitted them for the experiment which they are seeking to accomplish in a moment. A Republic must grow, and cannot be made. It must grow out of the exigencies and circumstances of a people. It must rest upon the ground-work of History. And it would be contrary to all analogy and to the plainest principles of political economy to expect ever to see such a government as ours in the midst of Europe. The Swiss Commonwealth has *the basis* of free local institutions. She has an ancient ground-work. The superstructure grew from the elements which were formed in the local institutions. The form of the executive is republican because the daily life of the people is republican. France has broken with the past, and upon her falls the work of reconstruction. In Liberia we see transplanted the principles of a free government, among a people who have lived here before they were colonized, and so have been partially educated in such principles. The Hindoo and Chinaman know nothing of representative institutions, and it would be indeed a difficult task to engraft them upon their despotisms. But the African colonist is prepared to receive those laws, under which he and his ancestors have lived and been protected. Surely such a consideration is not to be overlooked, and the advantages of the associations and history of the past must give us encouragement and hope for success, in this noble enterprise.

What a glorious prophecy was that, which the great statesman of Massachusetts conceived to fill the minds of the Plymouth Fathers: "If God prosper us," might have been their language, "we shall here begin a work which shall last for ages; we shall plant here a new society, in the principles of the fullest liberty and the purest religion; we shall fill this region of the great continent which stretches almost from pole to pole with civilization and Christianity; the temples of the true God shall rise where now ascends the smoke of idolatrous sacrifice; fields and gardens, the flowers of summer and the waving and golden harvest of autumn shall spread over a thousand hills, and stretch along a thousand valleys, never yet since the creation reclaimed to the use of civilized man. We shall whiten the Coast with the canvas of a prosperous commerce; we shall stud the long and winding shore with a hundred cities. That which we sow in weakness shall be raised in strength. From our sincere but houseless worship, there shall spring splendid temples to record God's goodness;

from the simplicity of our social union there shall arise wise and politic constitutions of government, full of the liberty which we ourselves bring and breathe; from our zeal for learning, institutions shall spring which shall scatter the light of knowledge throughout the land, and, in time, paying back where they have borrowed, shall contribute their part to the great aggregate of human knowledge; and our descendants, through all generations, shall look back to this spot and to this hour with unabated affection and regard.”*

Why may we not hope the same for Africa? Changes as great have occurred in the very heart of heathen empires. Indeed all the civilization and Christianity which have marked the progress and crowned the life of the human family, have grown out of elements, as rude and forbidding as any which confront us in distant Africa.

The Christian, especially, should be the friend and patron of this cause. It seeks to speed the fulfillment of the prophecy, that “Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.” It is the quiet ally and herald of the Gospel. The prime object which it sets before the Christians of America is to redeem a people enslaved by sin and deluded by superstition. Little can be expected from the effort, if it be regarded, merely, as a political scheme, apart from any sense of obligation to God and sympathy for the souls of men. The Bible is the fountain of all true national strength and healing. It sweetens the streams of life and converts Marahs into Elims. And it would be, indeed, deplorable, if in the great effort of colonization, only the arts, sciences, and commerce should be advanced; and the people still exhibit the mark of heathen debasement and a refined sensuality.

Nothing but Christianity can preserve that Republic from the taint of the surrounding heathenism. What the Church Missionary Society of England did for Sierra Leone, we are bound to do for Liberia. By the same generous nurture, it will grow strong; its schools will multiply; its religion will be like the leaven in the lump; and spread over the surrounding mass of ignorance and superstition, as when the mists melt before the rising sun. We are bound to aid this cause. The examples of our brothers call to us in voices which are too sacred to be disregarded. Our own Messenger, Minor, and the lamented Hoffman have laid down their lives there. And shall we suffer the precious sacrifices which have been made to redeem and Christianize Africa to be as water spilt upon the ground? Shall they not rather prove the seed of a glorious harvest of redeemed immortal souls?

* Webster's Works, vol. 1, pp. 10, 11.

We are bound by the sacred trust which God has given us. The millions on that distant Coast cry to us, "Come over and help us." We appeal to you, to-night, to remember that race, to which, of all others, America owes the most solemn responsibilities.

NORTH AMERICA AND AFRICA.

BY DR. JOHN F. FOARD.

These two grand divisions of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, with their millions of acres of productive lands, variety of climate, valuable products, and hundreds of millions of human beings, must, in due time, become most important fields of operation, under God, in the civilization and evangelization of the world. The one situated north of the Equator, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and extending towards the North Pole, containing extensive ranges of mountains, expansive lakes, numerous rivers, and necessarily a cold country, is adapted to and is destined to be occupied by the Anglo Saxon or white race, because of its superior energy, thrift, power of endurance, and indomitable will to conquer; and this important part of the Western Hemisphere is rapidly being occupied, cultivated, and improved by this race, though other races have been in possession, or introduced, from time to time. Thus we see, in about three hundred years from the time this race of people first placed foot upon this continent, millions of acres of forest have been cleared ready for the ploughshare of the husbandman; hundreds of cities been built, numerous lakes and rivers navigated, thousands of miles of railroads and telegraph lines put in successful operation; school-houses, colleges, and universities established in every section; churches and benevolent societies scattered over this vast territory; life, energy, and progress are seen and felt in all these instruments and institutions.

In one hundred years a great Government has been formed on this continent by this people, which has grown and expanded into a nation, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande; for which the history of the world affords no parallel; a matter of astonishment to ourselves and the world; and we, its occupants, can only look up and exclaim, "What hath God wrought" in our day and country!

Considering all the circumstances which have attended us, though the world is six thousand years old, there has been more accomplished in a century by our Government and people, some of whose ancestry were slaves less than three thousand years ago, and who fled from persecution in search of rest and peace, than any people in any ten centuries of the world's history. How is this to be accounted for?

sold in small lots to thrifty immigrants, who will come and bring capital and skilled labor; and the votes, labor, and trade of the colored people will be needed in Africa. The local attachment of these people is urged by some as a reason why they will not emigrate, and consequently "Colonization is impractical" with them. This reason is to be considered worthless when we remember that almost all of them have been moving from place to place, county to county, and State to State, since they were emancipated.

Open the way for their exodus; show them the advantage to be derived by them and their posterity; give them free transportation and homes and a year's support after arriving in Africa, and it will require all the idle ships of the world to carry them as fast as they will apply for passage. The condition of those who remain here would be improved by this act. Thousands are now applying to the Colonization Society for transportation, and are refused for want of funds. This aid may be given by the Congress of the United States, without injury or damage to our remaining population.

CHRISTIAN EFFORTS IN EASTERN AFRICA.

A small volume recently published by Sir Bartle Frere, entitled "Eastern Africa as a Field for Missionary Labor," supplies, in a condensed and connected form, much valuable information concerning the country, the various tribes and nationalities inhabiting it, and the different Christian agencies established among them. We commend the book to all interested in this immense and comparatively untouched field. Starting from a point on the Red Sea opposite the town of Aden, "Eastern Africa" embraces the Coast line and interior as far south as opposite the Island of Madagascar; below this is Portuguese territory. Eastern Africa embraces the districts of the Somalis and Galla tribes on the north, the Wanika and Zambesi country, and the kingdom of Zanzibar. The population consists of four or five million of negroes, about the same number of Somalis, and eight or nine millions of Gallas. There are a few Barriars and others of Indian origin, seventy or eighty thousand Arabs and persons of Persian descent, and, lastly, a few Europeans and Americans, scattered at the principal ports.

Various languages are spoken in this extensive district, but the most useful is the Swahili; and a few books exist in it and some other native dialects. There is less opposition to the entrance of the gospel in this large district than is found in other parts of Africa. No dominant superstition stands in the way of its reception. There is little idolatry or fetish-worship such as is found on the West Coast; and there are few barbarous or unnatural rites. A childish vacancy of belief, and a materialism more or less marked, seem the general charac-

teristics of the religion (if religion it can be called) of the principal tribes. Among the Mohammedan population the influence of their own creed is on the decline.

The Roman Catholics have two flourishing mission stations in these regions. One is at Aden, and is a basis of operations for Shoa, Abyssinia, &c. It shelters the slave-children captured by British ships from vessels engaged in the slave-trade; has a school for fifty girls and thirty boys, where admirable industrial training is added to religious teaching. The expense of each child received and trained here is only five pounds per annum. The Roman Catholics have also a flourishing station at Zanzibar, with extensive premises, large schools, and seminary for training native clergy.

The Protestant Church has four missions in the same region; one founded in 1844 by the Church Missionary Society; a second commenced in 1860, under Bishop Mackenzie, by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, commonly called the Universities' Mission, which has its centre at Zanzibar; a third, founded by the Methodist Free Church, whose premises are at Ribè, north of Mombasa; and last, not least, the new Livingstonia mission of the Free Church of Scotland, of whose recent departure to the shores of Lake Nyassa we have already spoken. The Established Church of Scotland is planning a fifth mission, and has selected a site opposite the Island of Madagascar; that is, to the extreme South of Eastern Africa, and near the boundary-line of the Portuguese possessions. Mr. Henderson, a practical colonist and accomplished gentleman, who accompanied the Free Church expedition, is acting as its pioneer. Recent intelligence mentions the arrival of the Livingstonia party at Cape Town, where a large and enthusiastic public meeting welcomed them, and bade them God speed.

The earliest in date of the Protestant missionary stations mentioned above is of the Church Missionary Society, founded by Dr. Krapff in 1844. Its history and present prospects are deeply interesting. Dr. Krapff had labored some years in the province of Shoa in the north. Frequent excursions which he had made among the wild and degraded tribes of the Somalis and Gallas had excited his interest in their condition. When the Abyssinian Government prohibited his continuing his labors in Shoa, he removed to Mombasa, and founded a mission station there, which was afterwards transferred to Kisulidini, some thirty miles up the estuary, as being a more healthy locality. Four others joined him, and the mission had every promise of success; but, alas! as on the Western Coast, sickness and death soon thinned out the ranks, and disappointed many hopes. One only of the missionary band, Mr. Rebmann, had strength to hold out against the climate. He remained many years at his solitary post, but in 1856 was driven, by hostile incursions, to take refuge in the Island of Mombasa; and for two years the mission seemed to be at an end. Mr. Rebmann resolved not to lose sight of its ruins, however, and

occupied his waiting-time in preparing a translation of the Holy Scriptures, hoping and trusting that the day would come when he might return to Kisulidini, and give the natives the Word of God in their own language. His desire was fulfilled; at the end of two years an invitation to return reached him from the interior; and the welcome he received proved that God had further work for His servant to do. For years Mr. Rebmann labored single-handed in this dark and desolate spot, and managed to keep alive the little spark of light which Dr. Krapff and his companions had been the means of kindling. When at last the deep interest called forth by Livingstone's last despatches and death stirred up the church at home to fresh efforts, and when Mr. Price and his party, including Livingstone's servant Jacob Wainwright, reached Kisulidini, they found the aged Rebmann, feeble and almost blind, but still the centre of a little band of native converts at the old mission premises. As we mentioned in a former number, he returned to England, soon after Mr. Price and his party reached Kisulidini, to seek advice about his sight. He has since undergone a successful operation for cataract. He expressed to the committee of the Church Missionary Society a conviction that, in spite of the small number of converts at Kisulidini, Christianity has taken root in that part of Eastern Africa. It is a singular fact, that three-fourths of the converts are not from the natives immediately around Kisulidini, or gathered by the direct labors of missionaries, but are from a tribe of Wanika, residing at a distance of thirty miles. A former Christian servant of Rebmann's who had in a fit of passion killed his wife, had been so overwhelmed with remorse for his crime, that he had fled and taken refuge among these people. There he lived in solitude and self-reproach, and yet he told what he had learned of the true God. His words awakened a desire to know more; and Mr. Price was cheered, at a moment of great depression, by the arrival of a deputation from this tribe to beg for teachers and books.

Re-enforced as this Mombasa mission now is, and provided with industrial helpers and a medical man, there is every reason to hope that it will speedily become a blessed centre of light and liberty amid the surrounding darkness and slavery.—*London Missionary News.*

ENGLISH MISSIONS TO THE AFRICAN LAKES.

Livingstone's explorations are already bearing fruit. The Presbyterians of Scotland have begun a Mission on Lake Nyassa: the English Church Missionary Society purposes to occupy the Victoria Nyanza; and the London Missionary Society is about to commence a Mission at Lake Tanganika.

Robert Arthington, Esq., whose gift of £1000 enabled the American Colonization Society to establish the flourishing settlement in Liberia bearing his name, and who was the anonymous donor of the first £5000 to the English Church Missionary Society to assist in carrying out its new work just referred to, has offered an equally munificent sum (£5000) to the London Missionary Society, to commence a Mission on Lake Tanganika.

Mr. Arthington writes: "It is much in my heart to take with you a courageous and faithful step in the moral conquest of Africa: whilst we shall, if God be with us, be instrumental in His hands in gathering out to Christ's glory and our joy many of His elect people in that Continent. You know that the Presbyterians of Scotland have taken in hand the Nyassa, and that the Church Missionary Society is likely to take in hand the Victoria Nyanza, that is, the inhabitants of their shores, for evangelization. I propose we should take in hand Lake Tanganika.

"Ujiji, the place proposed for the headquarters of this new mission, is situated on the east shore of Lake Tanganika, in a direction due west from Zanzibar, and at a direct distance of five hundred and forty geographical miles. The travelling distance between the two places is somewhat under seven hundred miles. Lake Tanganika is three hundred miles in length, by twenty in width, and its extensive shoreline affords opportunity of easy access to a multitude of people. The importance of one or more strong mission stations on such a noble inland sea cannot be overrated.

"Ujiji is built on the shore of Lake Tanganika, the waters of which stand at a height of 2,710 feet above the sea. The land at the back of the town rises to a greater height. Though in latitude 5°-7°, in the dry season the heat is tempered by a pleasant wind from the south-east, and in the wet season by heavy rains, which fall from the first of December to the beginning of May.

"The Free Church Mission is founding Livingstonia, at the southern end of Lake Nyassa. Bishop Steere and the Universities' Mission are surveying the district at its northern end. The Church Missionary Society is about to occupy Karagué and Uganda on the Victoria Nyanza. A portion of the center is offered to the London Missionary Society. But there is abundant room for other laborers on the high central plateau.

"Apart from all general considerations of duty, the portion proposed to ourselves at Ujiji ought to have for the friends of the Society a special interest. It is peculiarly connected with Livingstone, as he was in all his early experience connected with us. His headquarters during all his last expeditions were at Ujiji. Here, in the hour of his wants and his distress, in God's loving providence, exactly at the right moment, he was found by Mr. Stanley; here his work and life

were once more made known to the world, which was watching intently for him. Most fitting will it be that the London Missionary Society shall occupy this place as a mission station, and shall make it the center of a growing system of Christian life and work and usefulness, which shall, for ages to come, be a blessing to the people whom he so dearly loved."

PEACE IN LIBERIA.

The happy intelligence of the restoration of peace in Liberia reached us a few days after the publication of our last number.

It will be remembered that the United States Steamer "Alaska," Captain A. A. Semmes, was ordered by the Navy Department to proceed from the Mediterranean to the West Coast of Africa, for the purpose of protecting American citizens and aiding in the suppression of the revolt of the Grebo tribe against the Liberian Government. The "Alaska" arrived at Monrovia, on the 5th of February last, and after receiving on board the American Minister and the President of Liberia, with his suite, proceeded to Cape Palmas, the seat of war. It appears that through the intervention of Captain Semmes, and without resort to force, a treaty of peace was signed, March 1, by the King and Chiefs of the hostile natives on the one part and the President of Liberia on the other. The following is a copy of the treaty:

Treaty of Peace between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and the following tribes, representing the G'debo Reunited Kingdom: Cape Palmas, Rocktown, Middletown, Half Graway, Whole Graway, Half Cavalla, Whole Cavalla and Fishtown.

WHEREAS, There has existed between the tribes above mentioned and the Government of the Republic of Liberia bitter feelings, which have resulted in war; and whereas, it is to the best interests of the parties aforesaid that peace and harmony should prevail: therefore, the tribes aforesaid, as represented by King Yuda Weah, Gbudi Saba, Tane Pio, Hwheye Dodo, Hemie Nwanebo, Moe Hke, Tubla Foda and Gido Nemle, chiefs of the aforesaid, of the first part, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, as represented by his Excellency President James S. Payne, of the second part, do solemnly engage to keep the following treaty stipulations:

First. From and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the several tribes and the Government of Liberia shall cease, and perpetual peace shall exist.

Second. The above-named tribes fully and unequivocally, for themselves and their successors, acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of Liberia, and agree to submit to its laws.

Third. They do further agree to surrender all artillery, whether captured or purchased, all public arms and implements of war captured.

Fourth. They do further agree to withdraw, and do withdraw, from any connection with the G'debo Reunited Kingdom in a political point of view, thereby renouncing the right to form treaty stipulations with any other tribes or foreign Power except friendly contracts with tribes for the preservation of peace.

Fifth. Their fathers having sold some of the lands and ceded the others, they acknowledge that the Liberian Government owns it, according to deeds and treaty stipulations, holding it alike for the Americo-Liberians and for the native Liberians. This article grants to the natives those portions of land reserved as specified in the deeds of purchase, except where later treaty stipulations have provided otherwise.

Sixth. They hereby renew their allegiance to the Liberian Government, agreeing to submit to its laws, and disclaiming any right to wage war against any other tribe within or without the jurisdiction of Liberia except in self-defense, or to interfere with the lawful farming operations of any Liberian.

Seventh. The Liberian Government promises to give the aforesaid native tribes equal rights with other citizens, and do recommend to them the expediency of becoming citizens.

Eighth. The Liberian Government agrees to give to the aforesaid native tribes the same rights and privileges to the use of public lands as the Americo-Liberians enjoy.

Ninth. All Liberians, native and Americo-Liberians, shall have the same rights in foreign and domestic trade. Foreign trade is allowed only at ports of entry.

Tenth. A full and complete amnesty is granted for all past political offenses growing out of or resulting from the war which is settled by this treaty, except the liability to which the Liberian Government may be held by foreign nations for depredations committed upon foreign commerce.

Cape Palmas—Signed by King Yuda x Weah, Chief Charles Hodge, Weah x Nemli, George Cole.

Rock Town—Signed by Chief Gbudi x Saba, Chief Nemle x Nyobo.

Middletown—Signed by Chief Tane x Pio, Chief Ninono x Gyede.

Fishtown—Signed by Hweye x Dodo.

Half Graway—Signed by Chief Hemic x Nwanebuo (per Me Hne.)

Whole Graway—Signed by Chief Moe x Hni.

Half Cavalla—Signed by Chief Tubla x Foda, Chief Neye x Kidalbae.

Whole Cavalla—Signed by Chief Gido x Nemele, Chief Hpe x Hidobo.

Signed by James S. Payne, President of the Republic of Liberia.

Signed in Harper, Cape Palmas, the first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in presence of and witnessed by (Signed) A. A. Semmes, Captain United States Navy, commanding United States steamer "Alaska;" Robert P. Lisle, Paymaster United States Navy; Joseph T. Gibson, D. R. Fletcher, S. D. Ferguson, Charles Morgan,* M. P. Valentine,* Gregory T. Bedell,* John Farr.*

N. B.—Those signatures marked * were made by civilized Greboes, who witnessed the transaction; the first three names preceding are Liberians, the first two honorables, and the last a reverend. Mr. Valentine is also a reverend.

AFRICA'S DELIVERERS.

It will gratify the friends of the colored race to know that an enthusiasm for African evangelization is extending among the pupils in the Freedmen schools.

A society has recently been organized in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., the Constitution of which reads as follows :—

"While the Christian world is laboring to carry the light of civilization and the Bible to the dark places of the earth, we would not be idle; and since we are especially interested in Africa, we select it for our immediate field: Therefore, we, the teachers and students of Fisk University and others, unite ourselves in a society, with the following Constitution:

"Art. 1st. The name of this society shall be the Society for the Evangelization of Africa.

"Art. 2d. The members of this society pledge themselves to labor as God in His providence enables and directs them for the evangelization of Africa, and towards this end they promise to pay five cents or more per month.

"Art. 3d. The society shall hold a meeting as often as once a month for missionary addresses, essays, correspondence, or anything that may stimulate to an interest in African missions. It may hold extra meetings for prayer for missions."

It is said to be the intention of the society to issue a circular asking all colored schools throughout the South to form similar societies,

to exchange reports, and at length to hold a general conference of the societies.

The Principal of Emerson Institute, Mobile, Ala., recently wrote:

"We hold monthly missionary meetings, which are attended with great interest. At the last meeting a report of the work already done in Africa and of its present needs and relation to the educated colored people of America was given, and awakened great interest among the older students; previous to this, one of the young women had expressed a desire to become a missionary to Africa, and since then has said it was her intention to fit herself for that work. The interest is a growing one, and we feel confident that more of our students will see the need of work there, and will be glad to say 'Send me.'"

The following shows that the students in Le Moyne Normal School, Memphis, Tenn., are awake to the subject:—

"On to Africa, by way of the Southern States!" is becoming at least quite a familiar *thought*, if not a saying to many interested in foreign missions. Our students and teachers have formed the Le Moyne Missionary Society. In two or three days over \$70 was raised to be sent for the support of a native missionary worker at some point in Africa. We hope to make the amount \$100. So far all has been given by students and teachers. Several of our most promising pupils express an earnest desire and a longing to be prepared and able some day to go to their Fatherland, and carry the light of the gospel."

Much interest is reported as expressed by the students of Hampton Institute and Berea College in the evangelization of Africa. A graduate of Lincoln University desires to become a missionary in Liberia. A young man from the Richmond Institute is already laboring in Africa as a missionary.

We believe the flame will burn bright and steady, and extend to similar institutions. Recognizing the Providential call to Christianize the land of their fathers, the educated people of color will go thither "flocking like doves to their windows." Color and climate, that hinder others, will help them, and through them Africa will become a great Christian nation.

NATIONALITY THE HOPE OF THE RACE.

The American Colonization Society, at its late annual meeting, took a "new departure," by electing two colored men as vice presidents, viz: Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., of Philadelphia, Bishop

of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., of Savannah, one of the most gifted divines and orators of the South.

In response to the official notification of election, Dr. Turner sent the following suggestive letter, accepting the position voluntarily and unanimously tendered him, and advocating nationality as the great hope of the freedmen of the United States and of the millions of Africa:

LETTER FROM REV. DR. HENRY M. TURNER.

SAVANNAH, GA., *January 26, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant, apprising me of my election to a vice presidency of the American Colonization Society, is received. I am at loss for language to express my deep sense of the honor conferred, but accept the position with emotions of gratitude, and promise to render full service to the best of my ability.

No man, however distinguished, could feel other than proud of such recognition from an organization so world-wide renowned as the American Colonization Society, especially when it has always mustered in its ranks many of the best and most gifted statesmen, philanthropists, and divines upon which the light of heaven ever descended.

A man of my humble ability and in my circumscribed sphere would be callous to every instinct of nature and honor not to feel deeply honored in being called to associate with such eminent characters as compose the society—men who stand deservedly high by deeds of great disinterestedness and of immeasurable worth.

If it will not be considered an inopportune remark, permit me to say that I have never been a Colonizationist, as popularly understood by my people. I have always, however, believed that the founders, supporters, and directors of the society were actuated by pure impulses and Christian desires, having constantly in view the gradual abolition of slavery in the United States, and the civilization and evangelization of the millions of Africa.

Even granting the very worst alleged by its fault-finders and traducers, let the American Colonization Society be considered in the light of the work accomplished, and all must admit that it has been signally favored with rich and glorious fruits, viz: The suppression of the slave trade on the Western Coast of Africa, and the establishment in its stead of a negro nation, with schools, a college, churches, and all the

appliances of a republican government. Nor should it be forgotten that through this very society the attention of the civilized world has been called to the sad condition of a vast and outraged continent, until expedition after expedition has sought to bring to light its interior parts, and missionary societies have sent thither hundreds of men and women, bearing the torch of divine truth for its illumination and redemption.

The question naturally arises, now that slavery in this country is dead and Africa is being elevated, why continue the American Colonization Society? I answer that, in my judgment, there is more occasion for it than ever before. Every right-thinking man, who will ponder the negro question twenty-four hours, must come to the conclusion that my race cannot long remain in the land of its centuries of thralldom unless it be in a state of serfdom or ward-espionage. This I know would be revolting to its every member and to its friends. But just so long as we are a people within a people vastly our superiors in numbers, wealth, &c., having no government of our own, we shall be nothing, and be so treated by the civilized world. The negro may wax as eloquent as Demosthenes, Pitt, or any of the renowned orators of the past ages, still he will be considered a cipher until he wins distinction in manipulating and running the machinery of government. Nothing less than nationality will bring large prosperity and acknowledged manhood to us as a people.

How can we do this? Not by constantly complaining of bad treatment; by holding conventions and passing resolutions; by voting for white men for office; by serving as caterers and barbers, and by having our wives and daughters continue as washerwomen and servants to the whites. No;—a government and nationality of our own can alone cure the evils under which we now labor, and are likely yet the more to suffer in this country.

It may be asked, where can we build up a respectable government? Certainly not in the United States, perhaps not in South America, and possibly not in the West Indies. For myself, I am sure there is no region so full of promise and where the probabilities of success are so great as the land of our ancestors. That continent appears to be kept by Providence in reserve for the negro. There everything seems to be ready to raise him to deserved distinction, comfort, and wealth. Ample territory, rich in all the productions of the tropics and

many of those of the temperate zone, with coal, iron, copper, gold and diamonds, await the trained hand of civilization with capital and intelligent enterprise. And the time is near when the American people of color will seek that genial clime as the European has this Western world, and there erect the UNITED STATES OF AFRICA. Even now thousands of them freely admit that they see here no hopeful future, but are quietly staying where they are simply because they have not the means of removal. If the Colonization Society were able to send them, ship-load after ship-load might leave every month for Liberia.

There is no instance mentioned in history where an enslaved people of an alien race rose to respectability upon the same territory of their enslavement and in the presence of their enslavers, without losing their identity or individuality by amalgamation. Can any other result be hoped for the Negro in the United States? I think not.

Very truly, yours,

H. M. TURNER.

ITS IMPORTANCE NEVER GREATER.

Letters from prominent men in all parts of the country express their earnest conviction that the present and prospective importance of the American Colonization Society was never greater and more hopeful than at the present time.

The venerable President Caswell writes :

“I have long felt a great interest in the American Colonization Society, and in the forlorn condition of the many millions of the sons and daughters of Africa. Notwithstanding the thick darkness which has long brooded over Africa, I am hopeful of the future, and shall not cease to pray that God may bless the Society’s endeavors and bless Africa. Looking upon what has already been nobly done, and upon what is now doing, why should we yield to the cold and heartless conviction that Africa alone is beyond the reach of the Gospel? I shall not abandon the hope that the spreading light will yet dispel the darkness from every portion of that vast continent.

“I am, yours, very truly,

ALEXIS CASWELL.”

Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Louisville, Ky., says :

“I feel an increasing conviction of the value of the Liberian Republic to the colored people of this country. Time will show all and more of its kind in that direction than I am able to point out in

words. Within the next thirty or fifty years the continent of Africa will become a wonderful field for commercial enterprise and the spread of the Gospel, and the founding of a new and peculiar Christian civilization. Indeed, we may say that Africa as it really is, with its immense possibilities, has only now begun to be "discovered," and in due time will change the face of the world, even as the discovery of this continent.

"With many wishes for the continued prosperity of the Colonization cause, I am, very truly, yours,
E. P. HUMPHREY."

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

As the civil and political condition of the colored population of our country becomes more settled, the more intelligent of that population see more clearly that their interest and welfare generally invite them to Liberia. An educated young colored man, in urging his request for a passage next fall, thus expresses the change in sentiment indicated:

"To speak of Africa and her claims on the Negro race was until lately almost as criminal as when Columbus asserted that he, by sailing in a westerly direction, would discover the Indies. And this by many whose motto was—the *whole wide* world for Jesus! Numbers of negroes who had risen in intelligence and in a pecuniary point of view considered it a gross insult if they were reminded of the claims that Africa had on them. I only write these things to show the manner in which Africa was viewed by not a few. Indeed, it seemed to be associated with everything that was base, mean, or contemptible. Most of this, doubtless, was owing to ignorance of the good that is going on in Liberia. Persons of fair education often did not know more of that Republic than the name, as they read it on the map. Those better informed, and especially the thoughtful, now express the wish of identifying themselves with their own people there, as they believe they must do better, at least in a social point of view; but the general cry is, "We have not the ability to remove." Oh, if the Liberian Government, or the rich friends of the poor and abject sons of Ham, would provide the opportunity, many a well-meaning mechanic, farmer, teacher, and minister would gladly embark for Liberia. I am sure the time is not far distant when the all-absorbing topic among the educated portion of the colored race will be Africa and the means of reaching her distant shores. It seems to me that it is almost impossible for an intelligent colored man to remain either in the United States or the West Indies, to breathe their tainted air, whilst he has a *whole* continent of his own, in which to freely develop his man-

hood. May those who have so cruelly wronged our fathers be touched with sympathy, and so help us, their children, to return to our ancestral home, that our brethren there, seeing our good works, may join with us to glorify our common Father in Heaven!"


OPPORTUNITIES FOR LIBERIA.

The barque "Liberia" is expected to sail from New York in July, and the barque "Jasper" from the same port in October. The friends of the Liberian settlers have now an opportunity to aid them by contributions of articles adapted for mechanical and agricultural uses, and supplies of provisions, clothing, shoes, and bedding, to make good the losses sustained by the late war at Cape Palmas, which was a war of self-defense.

The friends of African Colonization have also an opportunity to encourage and aid energetic Christian men, with missionary hearts and philanthropic views, to settle in Liberia. Any packages for the sufferers may be sent to Yates & Porterfield, 115 Wall street, New York, and cash to pay the passage of emigrants may be sent to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL COLLECTIONS.

For a number of years, a collection has been requested in the churches on the first or succeeding Sabbath in July, to aid people of color to settle in Liberia. Among the thousands earnestly pressing for passage are ministers of the Gospel and many of their church members, men of piety and industry. As emigrants from Europe laid the foundations of the American Republic, why not our worthy freedmen bear the English language, our enlightened civilization, and the Christian religion to Africa? A great work can be done, economically and permanently, by aiding these voluntary applicants to join their brethren and kinsmen in the land of their ancestors. Let this important interest be remembered in the prayers and contributions of the friends of Africa on one of the Sabbaths in July.



TO OUR READERS.

I. We have always construed very liberally our rules concerning the distribution of the **AFRICAN REPOSITORY**; many years of experience having taught us that, if not in one-dollar subscriptions, yet in donations to the treasury of the Society, such liberal construction is profitable. Subscribers who have failed to make a remittance for it, are respectfully requested to promptly send such an amount as they think may be due, or to make a contribution for the promotion of the Colonization cause.

II. The friends of the Society can render a service by enlarging the circulation of the **REPOSITORY** among the Christian and philanthropic public, and among intelligent people of color *who will read it*.

III. Desiring not to waste a single copy, and to escape, as much as possible, the tax imposed on the Society by the present postal law concerning periodicals, we again urge our request to postmasters and friends of the cause, that we may be notified, which may be done by postal card, of any case in which the **REPOSITORY** fails to reach the person to whom it is directed.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

THE **AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY** has lately lost two of its Vice-Presidents by death.

THE **RIGHT REV. JOHN JOHNS, D. D.**, who died at his home, near Alexandria, Va., April 5, spent nearly fifty-seven years in the work of the Christian ministry. He was always distinguished for his eloquence in the pulpit and for his many excellent qualities of head and heart. Bishop Johns was a frequent contributor to the treasury of the Society, and a Vice-President since January, 1872.

It has been given to very few men to leave behind them a memory at once so sweet and honorable as **EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES S. OLDEN**, whose death took place at Princeton, N. J., April 7. He was elected a Vice-President of the Society in January, 1873.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

Letters from Monrovia mention the arrival at that port, February 21st, of the bark **Liberia** from New York with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. The new-comers are stated to be well and highly pleased with their new homes. Rev. Messrs. Bryant and Cartwright have settled and are preaching in Monrovia.

Touching the late war at Cape Palmas an intelligent writer remarks: "I am very happy to inform you that peace has been restored by the assistance of the United States ship **Alaska**. President Payne proceeded in her to the seat of hostilities, and after a few days' counsel with the chiefs, a treaty was concluded and signed. The Greboes, I am informed, were perfectly willing to give up the contest. The war has been very expensive to the Liberian Government, costing it probably not less than \$60,000. Our troops have been withdrawn, and President Payne arrived at his home in Monrovia on the 28th of March."

THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

BY REV. JOHN K. CONVERSE.

"The scheme of the American Colonization Society was a noble conception, encircling in its wide and benevolent embrace a nation of slaves, a continent of heathen, and the future peace and quiet of our own country."—**HENRY CLAY**.

The American Colonization Society was organized January 1, 1817. At that period the slave trade was in active operation on the whole Northwest Coast of Africa. A report made to the British Parliament in 1819 estimated that at least 20,000 slaves were annually shipped from that region, and that half as many more were slain in the wars made by the tribes upon each other, for catching the victims. For 600 miles along that Coast, the only activities there seen were those employed in capturing and shipping the poor negroes.

AMERICAN ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.—The projectors and founders of the Colonization Society were some of the wisest and purest men of the country. They had at heart the best interests of the country, and the well being of the colored race in this land and in Africa. Among the active originators in the North were, Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Newport, Rhode Island; Samuel J. Mills, Charles Marsh, Daniel Webster and Rev. Drs. Finley and Alexander, of Princeton, N. J. From the South, James Monroe, then Governor of Virginia, Bushrod Washington, Richard Bland Lee, Chief Justice Marshall, Bishop Meade, Charles Fenton Mercer, John Randolph, Elias B. Caldwell and Francis S. Key. From the West, Hon. Henry Clay, for sixteen years the President of the Society.

ENDS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.—The founders of the Colonization Society proposed four objects which, with God's blessing, they hoped to accomplish:

I. They believed that the establishment of colonies of colored men in Africa would exert a strong influence on the system of slavery in this country, and would furnish both the OPPORTUNITY and INDUCEMENT to humane masters to emancipate their slaves. Their expectation has been fully realized. Out of the 13,000 sent to Liberia before the war, 5,057 were set free by their masters, and 344 purchased their freedom.

II. They believed that Christian colonies on that Coast would aid most effectually in suppressing the slave trade. Commodore Foote, who spent two years on that Coast, says: "These Christian colonies were one of the most important agencies for suppressing the slave trade on that Coast." Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Kentucky, says: "The Liberia Colonies have done more to cleanse from the brow of America and Europe the leprosy of the slave trade than the combined diplomacy and naval forces of both continents had been able to accomplish." In this respect also, the hope of the founders of the Society has been realized.

III. The founders of the Society claimed that civilized colonies on the African Coast would be an absolute necessity as receptacles for recaptured slaves taken by our squadrons. Nearly six thousand were recaptured and sent to Africa. But what else could be done with them? To send them back to their old homes was impossible. If barely landed on the Coast, they would at once be seized by the pirates

and put aboard the next slave ship. What has been done in this work of humanity in this one particular is worth all the money expended by the Society to the present time. Thus, three of the purposes proposed by the friends of colonization have been accomplished.

IV. The founders of the Society believed that the settlement of Christian colonies in Liberia would most effectually open the way for spreading the gospel among the millions of interior Africa. This work is well begun. The moral lights kindled in Liberia have already sent their rays hundreds of miles into the interior. Rev. Dr. Haight, rector of Trinity church, New York, in a late address, is reported to have expressed it as his opinion that the scheme of colonization has done as much for Africa in the fifty years now past as the Puritans accomplished for the continent of America in the first half century after landing at Plymouth. As a missionary power among the 600,000 natives within the republic, it has done more; and in developing the resources of the country, it has done as much. The exports from the ports of Liberia are larger now than they were from this continent fifty years after the Puritans landed.

RESULTS OF THE HALF CENTURY'S WORK.—What do we see to-day as the result of the fifty years' work of the Society? We see the foreign and domestic slave trade and polygamy abolished on six hundred miles of the West Coast. We see there a well-regulated republic, with a constitution like our own, modelled upon our own, geographically as large as the six New England States, wisely administered by colored men. We see there some 20,000 Americo-Liberians in some forty different settlements, and 5,700 recaptives from slave ships, assimilated to Christian habits. We see there 600,000 of the native population cheerfully obedient to the laws, speaking the English language generally, and having already a civilization of a higher order than that of the masses of ancient Rome and Greece, for it is a civilization that is informed and moulded to some extent by Christianity.

OTHER FEATURES OF LIBERIA.—We have a college there, with an able faculty of liberally educated colored men, with several academies, and our New England system of district schools introduced.

The steam engine is there; the sugar mill, the coffee huller, and the printing press, that great instrument of civilization. Several newspapers are published there, edited with ability, in the various columns of which we see all the indications of a prosperous and thriving State.

But more, and better still, there are there between sixty and seventy churches, with a membership of 5,000 communicants. We are doing there the foreign missionary work, certainly as fast and effectually as it is done any where by any ecclesiastical Board, and at less than half the cost.

Why, then, should not this cause have as high a place in the sympathies and prayers and contributions of Christians as any foreign missionary organization? We owe a greater debt to the heathen of Africa than any other race—a debt that no arithmetic can compute—a debt that we shall never be able to pay—for we have inflicted on the African race unutterable wrongs; but God has now opened a way in which we may make some restitution for the injuries inflicted.

The Colonization Society has sent to Liberia, since the war, over 3,000 emigrants, and among them more than twenty colored preachers and pastors, with a large number of their church members. Three thousand applicants for passage have entered their names on the books of the Society, and are waiting and pleading earnestly for help to go with their families and churches to the home of their choice in Liberia. Among these applicants are some fourteen colored preachers and pastors.

Will not the friends of God and of humanity aid these ministers to go to the field of labor where they are so much needed? Thirty dollars sent to Wm. Coppinger, Esq., Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C., will make the donor a life member of the Society, and entitle him to receive free, for life, the *African Repository*. “God loveth a cheerful giver.”

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

EMBARKED FOR HOME.—Dr. John H. Roberts, educated at Lincoln University, Pa., and a graduate of the Medical Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., left New York city, in the *Jasper*, for Monrovia, March 29th. He was born in Liberia, but has spent the last five years in the United States. His father, Dr. Henry J. Roberts, was educated at the Berkshire Medical School, in Massachusetts. His uncle, Joseph J. Roberts, was for twelve years the President of the Republic of Liberia, and another uncle, John W. Roberts, was Bishop of the Liberia Methodist Church. Dr. Roberts won many friends in this country, and bright anticipations of his future usefulness are cherished by them.

CAPTAIN ALLEN ALEXANDER—The many friends of Capt. Allen Alexander will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred at his residence in Brooklyn on the 29th

March. Capt. Alexander left a wife and three children to mourn his early death. He had for more than twenty years, in connection with the firm of Yates & Porterfield, commanded vessels in the Liberian trade, having made some thirty voyages to the Coast of Africa. He was remarkable for prudence, diligence, and fidelity in the discharge of his duties, and by kindness and courtesy toward the passengers and emigrants under his care.

"THE AFRICAN COMPANY."—We have received a circular from Cincinnati, signed by Ludlow Apjones and Rev. B. W. Arnett, setting forth reasons for the project of a company of Americans to take commercial interest in Africa. The following is quoted: "Intelligence, wealth, enterprise will command respect for a people, whether they be black or white. There is now a chance for our colored men to gain the respect and admiration not only of the whites of this country, but of all other nations. The white people of this country are anxious to make money, and the united service of the two races in money-making enterprises would do more than anything else to dissipate prejudice on both sides. Should this company be pushed to success without their aid, it will be little to the credit of the colored men of America."

LIBERIA'S LIGHT.—That Liberia is a center from which enlightenment is spreading is illustrated in the following extract from a letter written by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, dated Harrisburg, Saint Paul's River: "About three weeks ago, I made a journey of twenty miles northeast of this point, and visited a number of native towns. Most of the towns belonged to pagans—Deys and Golahs—but in every one I found a school taught by Mohammedans. I entered a town beautifully situated on a hill, with a view of passing through rapidly to reach another more distant town, but my attention was arrested by the cleanness and neatness of everything outside and within the enclosure. The chief, a man about forty years of age, had been brought up in Monrovia. He can neither read nor write, but spoke English with remarkable fluency and propriety. In one part of the town I saw Mandingo Mohammedans sitting on a mat, reading Arabic. They were so busily engaged that they did not notice me as I passed; in another part I saw females reading from a Vey manuscript; in another direction a beautiful coffee nursery met my gaze, containing about three hundred thriving plants. The chief informed me that he had, besides, some three thousand trees already set out, of which many were bearing. Here were to be seen, in this single town, results of three different influences. There was the Oriental in the Arabic cantillation on the one hand; there was the Western or Liberian, in the fluent English of the chief, and the careful husbandry and skillful culture of coffee; and there was the indigenous in the Vey recitations."

INDIA RUBBER.—A Brazilian gentleman, Senor Francisco Fereira de Moraes, has obtained letters patent from the Liberian Government for twelve years for the manufacture of india-rubber and gutta-percha; in consideration of which he is to furnish the Liberian Government with 1,000 Snider rifles and two Gatling guns. The amount which will be due by the Liberian Government to Senor F. F. de Moraes for the above-mentioned arms is to be deducted from duties which may become payable by him to the Republic.

FAITHFUL CONVERTS.—The Rev. J. W. David, a colored missionary of the Southern

Baptist Board to Lagos, Equatorial Africa, finds a few converts who have remained faithful for thirteen years without a shepherd or teacher. They sent messengers a ten days' journey to inquire if they could not again have a missionary. Is not this appeal irresistible? "Can a Christian imagine a little group of heathen converts meeting thirteen years under their oft-repaired thatch-shelter to read the Bible and pray for help, and not feel that they should have assistance?"

CESSION OF THE GAMBIA.—The proposed cession of the English territory upon the river Gambia to France meets with decided opposition in England. A deputation, composed of members of the Aborigines Protection Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and of other bodies, lately waited upon Lord Carnarvon. The memorial presented by the deputation objects to the cession on the grounds of the smaller value of the territory ceded in return by France, of the damage the exchange would do to English merchants in trade with the natives of the Gambia, and the objections of the natives to being brought under the military rule of France. The Earl of Carnarvon, in reply, intimated the proposed transaction was merely an exchange of one strip of territory for another, and, from his point of view, it would prove advantageous to England in securing certain stations on the West Coast of Africa. He intimated that final steps should not be taken without the consent of the Parliament.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON, the African explorer, has been very cordially received in England. His journey from Lake Tanganika to the West Coast has placed him in the front rank of African explorers, as he traveled over 1,200 miles of an entirely new country, and by a course of most extensive and elaborate observations has succeeded in laying down for the first time a sound geographical basis for further exploration. Lieutenant Cameron, in the opinion of competent authorities, has established the identity of the Lualaba and Congo rivers, a most important and satisfactory result of his undertaking. In his report he speaks of the interior as being "mostly a magnificent and healthy country of unspeakable richness," in which coal, gold, copper, iron and silver ore are abundant, and where, with a wise and liberal expenditure of capital, one of the greatest systems of inland navigation in the world might be utilized.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of April, 1876.

VERMONT. (\$56.)

Rutland—Mrs. A. W. Seaver.....	\$5 00
Swanton—Dea. Harvey Stone.....	31 00
Middlebury—P. Bottell.....	5 00
Springfield—Hon. A. Woolson, \$10; F. B. Gilmore, \$3; Dr. Colbourne, \$1....	14 00
Chester—Rev. John G. Hale.....	1 00

NEW YORK. (\$94.)

Crown Point—Gen. John Hammond, \$50; E. S. Bogue, Dea. Geo. Gunnison, Mrs. C. F. Hammond, ea. \$10; Benj. Breed and wife, \$5; C. P. Forbes, \$3; J. W. Wyman, \$2; Isaac Spalding,	
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Mrs. Howe, Cash, W. D. Capron, ca. \$1.....	94 00
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.95.)

New Hampshire, \$1; Connecticut, 25 cts.; Maryland, \$2.20; Ohio, 50 cts..	3 95
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RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	150 00
African Repository.....	3 95
Rents of Colonization Building.....	509 83
Total Receipts in April.....	\$663 78

that he intended to exact their obedience by some other means. He was wiser than, perhaps, he knew, for, bound on this mission of humanity, there would have been a strange inconsistency in his conduct had he carried with him into Africa that vile relic of barbarism. Yet this act indicates the character of the man who in that day, and in the face of current opinion, dared to vindicate by word and deed the right of man, black or white, to exemption from a barbarous thralldom, whether upon land or sea. December 11th, 1821, Lieut. Stockton placed his foot on African soil at Cape Mesurado, and, at the risk of his life, wrested from savagery that spot whereon now stands the light-house guiding the mariner to Monrovia, the Capital of a new born Republic; and in its firm foundations, and its light gleaming alternately on land and sea, fitly emblematic of him who ever stood fixed in his strong convictions of the right, and showed to all men the guiding star of his brilliant intellect and spotless character.

Liberia, then only an isolated spot of land, now spreads herself on the south to the extent of 500 miles from this point. A narrow belt upon the sea-shore, slowly but surely widening her influence, brightening up the black cloud in the background, as year by year she struggles and penetrates here and there, now up a river and then into the forest, like the streak of light in the eastern sky which tells of the coming day. An author says that the name of Stockton will be associated in history with the names of the founders of this now prosperous State, for to his courage and prudence its original acquisition may be ascribed. Accompanied only by one companion he went into the presence of the native King of that part of the Coast, and when threatened with instant death, presented his pistol at the head of the angry chief, cowing the multitude by the danger of their sovereign and obtaining from the subdued savages the desired territory.

If we add to this achievement in Africa the fact, that throughout his brilliant career, he adhered with wonderful pertinacity to his idea of punishment without the lash, until he obtained, or greatly aided in obtaining, the passage of that law which banished the cat from the Navy, we may fairly place him high on its rolls as one whose memory we may cherish and whose deeds we may emulate, and point him out to the Liberian as the man whose nature, revolting at inhumanity in any form, taught his own men before landing on African soil that first lesson of freedom which Liberians have since learned to appreciate as it deserves.

The name of Perry, among the brightest in the annals of naval history, shone with undimmed lustre in the person of Commodore M. C. Perry, while in command of our squadron on

the Coast of Africa. Perry cruised along the Liberian seaboard, using force when force was necessary, discretion, combined with firmness, always. Under his surveillance the timid colonist became more bold, and the wary savage more circumspect until, when he left the station, Gov. Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, was constrained to write him under date of December 25, 1843, "Our prospects have been brighter since the arrival of your squadron on this Coast than ever, and however willing we were before to endure everything for liberty, our hearts swell with gratitude to you for the deep interest expressed in our future well-being. That a gracious Providence may long preserve your life for usefulness, is the ardent prayer of every citizen of Maryland in Liberia."

From the time of Commodore Perry's command (1844) up to the commencement of our civil war the Navy was not without its representatives on the Liberian Coast. Many prominent officers not only gave that country their warmest support, but have recorded their meed of praise to its inhabitants. Commodore Joel Abbott, 1845, says: "Although it is the day of small things with our colored colonists in Africa, yet I believe there is no one who has visited them but is favorably impressed with their present condition beyond what was anticipated, and with the belief of their progressive improvement and of their growing importance in all the relations concerning Africa and the African race that should interest the Christian philanthropist and statesman."

Commodore Isaac Mayo, 1853, says: "I have long felt the warmest interest in the only scheme which promised relief to the colored people of our country, and this interest was confirmed by my visit to Liberia, when in command of the frigate "Macedonian," in the years 1843 and 1844. My more recent observations in this ship convinced me that the Colonization Societies have been crowned with the most substantial success, and that the result of their generous philanthropy is no longer doubtful. * * * I have the strongest faith in the bright future that awaits Liberia, and the strongest confidence that she is to wield the most powerful influence in regenerating Africa."

Commodore Francis H. Gregory, 1855, says: "Previously to my visiting Liberia I had a hope the Colonization Society would be successful. I considered it an experiment and entertained but little faith, but on my first visit to Monrovia every doubt was dispelled. I visited the people, collectively and individually, and had every opportunity of forming a correct judgment of their condition and prospects. * * * I found the people industrious and happy, apparently in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, and some of the most

opulent having many of the luxuries and elegancies of more famed and refined regions." By those to whom Commodore Gregory was known, the value of his testimony will be appreciated. Throughout a long and earnest life this officer devoted all of his time and thought to the service of his country.

Paymaster General Bridge, in his "Journal of an African Cruiser," remarks, "After having seen much, and reflected upon the subject even to weariness, I write down my opinion that Liberia is firmly planted and is destined to increase and prosper. This it will do though all further support from the United States be discontinued. * * * * My faith is firm in a favorable result."

Chaplain Chas. W. Thomas adds his testimony in the following extracts from "Adventures and Observations in Africa:" "Our duty as a Christian nation towards her (Liberia) is clear. Far be it from us to witness with cold-blooded indifference the struggles of those who have gone out from us with barbarism and ignorance. If Liberia is a weak and myopic child, it is not ours to look calmly upon her attempts to walk alone, guessing cruelly as to the chances of her making a safe journey, but it is ours by kind words to encourage her heart and to lead her by the hand until age shall bring strength to her feet and clearness to her vision."

Perhaps upon the Navy list we have no purer and nobler character than that of the late Rear Admiral A. H. Foote. Foote wielded the sword and the pen of the philanthropist, the Christian, and the patriot. How much the lessons he learned while on the Coast of Africa in command of the brig "Perry," among the iniquities of the slave-trade and the struggles of the Liberian colonists, had to do with the excellence of his character, may be traced in the history of his life. He says: "Civilization with its peace, intelligence with its high aims, was rooted in Africa. The living energy of republicanism was there, Christianity in various influential forms was among the people. Education was advancing and institutions for public good coming into operation. Native hereditary enmities and factions were yielding perceptibly in all directions to the gentle efficacy of Christian example. All this constituted a great result."

The Christian virtues of Admiral Foote are the property of the country, his professional qualities are the inheritance of the Navy—these will be remembered as long as we have a Country to defend or a Navy to defend it.

The concurrent testimony of these distinguished officers and thoughtful men, embracing the period from the foundation of the colony to the time of our civil war, express not only the hope but the belief that Liberia, poor and weak as she is, yet

possesses many of the elements of national wealth and strength, and proves beyond cavil the progress and the permanence of that Republic.

During the war, and while our own nationality was in peril, the Navy had but little time to spare for the interests of Liberia. The battle for the freedom of the black man was being fought upon a grander scale than within her narrow limits. After that victory had been gained our ships began once more to visit the African Coast, though at rare intervals.

In 1873 it became my duty and my pleasure to visit the Coast of Africa, after an interval of twenty-five years. A quarter of a century had passed, leaving its furrows upon my face, as it does upon the face of every son of Adam, but the interest I had felt in that lone lorn colony was as fresh as ever. It was therefore with unmixed satisfaction that I landed again at Cape Mesurado, and in an instant recalled the familiar streets and many of the faces that used to greet me in Monrovia years ago.

I do not propose to go into the history of Liberia; that is to be found in every cyclopedia—those who run may read it. My own personal impressions will be of more interest to you; these have vitality which comes of contact, a freshness not to be found in the musty pages of a book however well written. Personal experience compared with history is the original compared with the photograph.

Cape Mesurado juts out into the sea, a promontory of gentle height, covered with the verdure which the tropics only can produce. The surf roars at its base and the water of the Mesurado river breaks over the bar by its side—the canoe of the native glides through the surf over this bar and lands you with wonderful safety at Monrovia, which lies just behind the cape by the side of the river.

In the growth of a new nation, in its consolidation and crystallization, *time* forms no just measure of *progress*. Not to go back, to stem the adverse tide, to wait, is absolutely to advance. To be where you were, after years of struggles against obstacles almost insurmountable, is a point gained, and a success accomplished.

Monrovia presented the same sunny streets and shaded houses, the same evidences of comfort and of the absence of want, that it did twenty-five years before; no great mark of improvement, no sad evidences of decay. In the meanwhile, however, more activity on the wharves, more canoes laden with produce coming down the river, steamships stopping eight times a month landing and receiving cargo, more sugar mills, coffee trees growing where the forests undisturbed had waved before—all this, and more, indicated life, business, commercial and agricultural prosperity.

I thought to myself as I walked again through the streets, "Monrovia is a *fixed fact*." No reflux tide can wash her into the sea. She may advance more rapidly, she may stand still. But every event, whether rapid, slow, or stationary in her course, Liberia is there to *stay*. An island in the ocean of barbarism, "a little cloud out of the sea like a man's hand," yet full of portent to Africa, a herald of the coming of that army of civilization which by an inexorable law exterminates where it cannot convert.

But a great change manifested itself in the temper and tone of the people. Years ago I saw indicated everywhere that innate consciousness of inferiority, that deprecating humility which came of their birth—emigrants from the slave cabins in our own country—that absence of independent thought, that shrinking humility which feared to give an opinion; these came from the remembrance of that grand old thing, now of the past—the *master*. With warm affections toward their home, as they called America, favors easily remembered and wrongs as easily forgotten, they welcomed us and bore with us as we tacitly claimed that superiority which comes of being born white men.

Now a change has taken place, a new generation had come and a regeneration. We were welcomed with hospitality devoid of servility, and with kindness devoid of fear. They acknowledged gratefully the protection which the American flag affords them, not more for the fact than as a token of remembrance from the mother country.

President Roberts is an epitome of Liberian history. He stands pre-eminently the guiding genius of Liberia through all her struggles. That there is none equal to him in point of ability, combined with wisdom and linked to virtue; that he is superior to all in these respects, to every other Liberian, is no more an argument for the average inferiority of the colored race than the proud pre-eminence of George Washington is an argument for the inferiority of the American branch of the white race. The history of nations is written in the lives of individuals. President Roberts has shaped the destiny of his country, and as much as any other man living has contributed to the moral and physical good of the human race.

I dined at President Roberts' table with the members of his Cabinet, Ex-President Warner, and the Haytien Consul, Mr. Yates. Most of them were new men to me. They exhibited a general knowledge of passing events which, from their isolated condition, would have surprised me, had I not in previous experience observed that men forced to read what others daily saw were generally more accurate in their knowledge and more critical in their deductions. The Cabinet of Mr.

Roberts seemed to me respectable men, quite up to the average of men, whether white or black.

Without disparagement to others, I wish to make a brief mention of a pleasant visit to the house of a private citizen. This house was presided over by a lady whose refined and elegant manners would have attracted attention and admiration in any drawing-room. In her conversation she exhibited a brilliancy which was really remarkable, and an intelligence quite as surprising. She was Liberian born, but spoke of America with the love she had inherited.

Along the streets and by-ways of Monrovia are to be seen the ordinary variety of human beings, young and old, rich and poor, sick and well. You note the absence of grogshops and the presence of churches. Like pilgrims as they are, or were, the prevailing and controlling sentiment of the community is a religious one. To land upon a foreign shore, to cut one's self off from kith and kin, to plunge into a wilderness, needs faith absolute, vital, in the personality of God and in Divine protection. Add to this the emotional character of the negro and you have the ordinary Liberian; law-abiding and, from his nature and race, indolent, timid, willing to be helped, loath to help himself. I do not mean to compare this colonist with the great domineering, self-asserting, self-dependent Anglo-Saxon, who bullies and conquers and rules wherever he emigrates, but I do mean to say that Liberia and its inhabitants will compare, and favorably, too, with the towns and the people scattered over Central and South America and Mexico, settled by the Spaniard, the Italian, and the Frenchman. Go where you will in these countries you see the same evidences of indolence, the same apparent lack of progress, yet these people *are* prospering in their way, gradually but surely reaching a higher plane, and so, I contend, are the Liberians. Remember the Liberians were *poor* even to abject poverty, they had received no inheritance but the badge of their servitude, they were ignorant—the law in this free country of ours had taken care to keep them so—painfully ignorant, not only of the common principles of law by which they were to construct a government, but of the common principles of life by which they were to live.

God measures people for Himself. He is patient because He is Eternal. Fifty years in the life of a nation born under such adverse circumstances, struggling under poverty and obliquity—predicted a failure by the prophets of caste, checked and thwarted by the priests and politicians of conservatism, unaided, uncheered, born in a wilderness, surrounded by barbarism in by barbarism while just emerging from barbarism itself—fifty years in the life of such a nation is but a moment of time

in the Providence of God. Let us then endeavor in our imperfect way to imitate God's patience and wait while we hope and pray.

The Krooman, whose tribes are scattered for eighty miles along the Liberian Coast, is the Bedouin of the African sea. He is the sailor-man and the boat-man for every ship that comes and sails down the Coast. His skill in landing through the surf and passing over bars in his frail canoe is something wonderful. His canoe and himself are one and the same thing; together they glide over the swell of the ocean *with speed and safety, now hidden, now seen*. If capsized he soon rights his boat, rolls in again and paddles away. He is a bird upon the water and a fish in the sea. Always willing and obedient, he is honest and trustworthy. He wants his wages when his contract is up, when he returns to his tribe and invests in another wife. Wives are his treasures; they are the support of his old age. He speaks a little English, of which he is very proud. Some ship-master gives him a fantastic name, as "Draw Bucket" or "Plug of Tobacco," to which he clings as his badge of honor, and his merits are duly recorded in his "book," which he receives from his employer and carries around his neck, each succeeding master increasing the wealth of his recommendation. His mother is his great object of reverence; he never ventures to dispute her authority. In this respect he never "comes of age."

If Monrovia, the capital, had not largely increased in wealth and population during these twenty-five years, Liberia had extended her boundaries league by league, each additional possession encroaching upon or destroying some well-known haunt of the slave trader, until for six hundred miles of the adjacent Coast not a slave factory could be found or a slaver get a cargo. In the very nature of things slavery was abhorrent in Liberia. It could not exist within or near her borders. It disappeared by virtue of the expelling force which exists in the power of light and civilization. These two things could not be at the same time in the same place. By this moral alliance with the Powers of the world—this silent partnership, which, in the end, banished the trade in human beings from the entire Coast of Western Africa; this passive victory over the greatest sin of modern times—by this deed alone she has earned her title to the possession of her territory, and her friends and the friends of humanity have met with more than their reward.

An author says, in 1853: "The fact stands acknowledged before the world that Great Britain, after the expenditure of more than one hundred millions of dollars, has failed in suppressing the slave trade on one mile of Coast beyond the limit of her colonies, while Liberia has swept it from nearly four

hundred miles of Coast where it existed in its chief strength, liberated 80,000 slaves, and bound by treaties 200,000 natives never to engage in the traffic in their brethren."

Liberia, geographically considered, is situated upon the West Coast of Africa, between the latitudes $4^{\circ}20'$ and $7^{\circ}20'$ north. It extends from the British Colony of Sierra Leone, on the northwest, to the Pedro River, on the southeast, a distance of 600 miles along the Coast, the interior boundary varying from 10 to 40 miles from the seaboard, an area of 9,700 square miles, every mile of which has been *purchased* from the original proprietors. No war of conquest marks this gradual enlargement of territory or mars the record of the consequent progress. In 1873, the period of my last visit, Monrovia, the capital, had about 13,000 inhabitants. The total number of Americo-Liberians in the Republic at that time was estimated at 20,000, and 700,000 aborigines. The Americans are settled in sixteen towns, all of which have the characteristics of Monrovia, and are situated in propinquity to the sea. Millsburg, which is twenty miles up the St. Paul's River, is an agricultural settlement.

The most important of the native tribes is the Mandingo, which occupies nearly the whole of the eastern frontier of Liberia. These people are Mahomedans, and their influence extends into the interior of the Continent as far as Soudan. Travelers in Africa agree upon the fact that Mahomedanism is spreading over that land with marvelous strides. I ask your attention to this religious phenomenon in connection with the prospects of Liberia as a Christian community. If you believe that Christianity is to be the religion of the future in Africa, essential not only to her salvation but to her temporal welfare, then I beg you to consider Liberia as an important bulwark against the encroachment of the followers of the Prophet, and as a point from whence to start Christian propagandism into the heart of Africa. Most of the foreign settlements on the Coast are simply trading ports, and the duty of Christianizing the country is lost sight of in the pursuit of gain. Liberia, on the other hand, is a Christian community, established as such. Upon it and upon its friends devolves this positive mission, preaching the Gospel to the heathen. It is our duty to assist her in this mission by every means in our power. Liberia is the initial point for American effort in the Christianization of Africa. The tendency of all the African tribes is to approach the sea; most of the tribal wars are made on this account. To reach the "heach," as they call it, to open trade with the white man is the great object of their ambition. To occupy the "heach," therefore, to present there the bold front of Christianity, is to set back the tide of Mahomedanism and to bring within the peaceful influence of Christianity the pagan when, after his struggles, he reaches the sea.

Among the other tribes living in the Liberian territory is the Grebo. This tribe occupies the land in the immediate vicinity of Cape Palmas and is the one now threatening that portion of the Republic with a war of extermination.

I mean no disrespect to the people of Great Britain when I say that the British trader on the Coast of Africa is among the most grasping and unscrupulous of men. He has succeeded the Frenchman, the Spaniard, and the Portuguese, those reckless factors in the prosecution of the slave trade, and substituted a trade in rum, tobacco, and gunpowder, a trade not quite so baneful in its immediate results, but as pernicious as it dares to be in the logic of events. These articles the native is eager to buy and the trader anxious to sell. Year by year the British Government, yielding to the demand of the British trader, has increased its possessions upon the Coast either by acquisition from the native Kings, or by purchase from foreign Powers, until it owns 1,500 miles of the African shore. Liberia is now bounded on its northern and southern limits by British territory, but the trader, not content with this, stealing as it were in the rear of Liberian settlements with his contraband products, is enticing the willing native to trade in violation of the laws of the Republic, and inducing him to believe that if the poor and defenseless Liberian settler can be driven from his home, the trader can sell his goods without restriction and at half the price; hence this war which is now trying the courage and the resources of the Liberians.

These two tribes, the Mandingos and Grebos, both of them intelligent and aggressive, the one crusaders in the name of Mahomet, and the other warriors in the cause of greed and gain, form the most important elements in the internal economy of the Republic. The destiny of Liberia depends on the conquest of these two opposing forces. Will she? Will she? She must meet and conquer morally and physically these antagonistic ideas or see herself swept into the sea; but I have faith that she will conquer in the name of God and with the aid of America. We know that God will not fail them; let us see to it that America does not fold her arms and turn upon these struggling people the cold shoulder of indifference.

The other tribes that come under the jurisdiction of the Government of Liberia are the Veys, the Pessehs, the Barlines, and the Bassas. The Veys are amongst the most intelligent, and thirty years ago made an alphabet for themselves. Mahomedanism is rapidly spreading among them. None of these have any special significance. They constitute, however, the material nearest at hand for the missionary and the philanthropist.

According to my observation among the heathen, conversion

to Christianity is not the work of a moment, it is an influence gradually permeating and pervading, until a community finds itself raised to a higher plane, converted to a nobler faith. This I anticipate will, in a measurable period of time, be the result of the moral influences of the Americo-African upon the surrounding mass of barbarism. One by one its dark superstitions will disappear in the ever-increasing light, until in the brightness of mid-day, the Sun of Righteousness will cast His beneficent rays on the whole area of that broad and benighted land.

I found the climate of Liberia decidedly improved since my first visit. As the land is cleared miasmatic influences become less fatal. To the native-born Liberian it is as healthful as any tropical country. The emigrant takes his risks as any of us do who migrate from a temperate to a torrid zone. The white man has no business in Africa. "*Similia similibus curantur.*" "Like things are cured by like." To the black man, the Ethiopian, is given the mission of laboring in the vineyard until he comes to his own again. Time enters largely into this problem of regenerating Africa. But it will be done and find its reward in Eternity. Without conflicting with the theories of the savans, I take it upon myself to say that to the white and black races is given the glorious work of rehabilitating the world, each in its own latitude and in its own way.

The Government of Liberia is apparently stable and well administered. It would be an anomaly in political history to find the off-shoot of a republican country establishing for itself any other than a republican form of government; her Constitution therefore is similar to our own, containing one proviso, however, to which I wish to draw your attention.

Liberia came into existence as a nation preceded by no war; she was born of no internecine strife, but in harmony with her mission she declared herself free and independent, and was gracefully acknowledged as such by the Great Powers of the world—the mother country alone hesitating to receive as an equal her neglected child—and in an humble and lowly manner, becoming her color and condition, she peacefully and quietly took her back seat in the family of nations. I say that Liberia has a Government apparently stable. Compare it, in the twenty-eight years of its existence, with the Government of France in its throes with monarchism, pseudo republicanism, imperialism, and communism—"everything by turns and nothing long"—or with that of Spain in its dynastic revolutions. It seems to me that the people of Liberia are in the hands of a guiding Power, which carries them hither and thither, always safely, to the end that they may become the arbiters of the fate of their race, the peaceful conquerors of a new

world. I know it is the fashion to deride such pietistic notions, to sneer at such unscientific theories; but, my friends, as I grow older, as I watch the ebbing and flowing of the human tides, as I read of human destiny moulded to serve Divine ends, I feel how insignificant men are in themselves, how great they are in the hands of God. I say that the Government has in the main been well administered. The *world*, so called, *i. e.*, the greed, the superstition, the bigotry, the clannish conservatism, added to the thoughtlessness and the indifference of the world, combine to crush out these abstract notions, these impracticable ideas of the mere philanthropist, to deny the capacity of certain "inferior" races for self government, to prognosticate failures, to come in with malevolent predictions to settle the whole matter finally with complacent "I told you so."

There is no denying that Liberia has had her crisis, that she has trembled on the verge of ruin, that her rulers have made mistakes; but I contend that she has recovered from these shocks with increased stability and without the barbarism of bloodshed. Run your eye over the pages of contemporaneous history, read of the bloody executions, the fusillades in France, count the victims to the garotè in Cuba, number the exiles to Siberia, count the expatriated in New Caledonia—all in the name of order and good government—then turn to the records of our own eventful career or to the modest pages of Liberian history, and tell me which of all the Powers contain within themselves the surest foundations, the best promise of stability and permanence. Like our own, the Government of Liberia is based upon the will of the people, and although sometimes swayed from the path of wisdom by popular clamor, it, in the main, has been administered for the *good* of the people. Resting as it is upon education, secular and religious, it possesses a constantly increasing tendency toward perfect excellence and consequent permanence.

I dislike to be considered as a constant apologist, but the Republic of Liberia is on trial, and she needs the services of even so poor a pleader as myself. If we, gentlemen, have *real* faith in our own institutions, we *must* also have faith in the institutions of our little sister Republic. And in order to form an unbiased opinion we must lose sight of the question of *color*. Fortunately for the future of Liberia, the homogeneity of her population removes one of her greatest dangers. In our own country the question of *caste* is yet to be fought out, and in my opinion upon its result will depend the permanence of our own Government and the stability of our own institutions.

"For in this Union, you have set
Two kinds of men in adverse rows—
Each loathing each."

Events are rapidly shaping themselves, and at this present

moment we hardly know how swiftly we are approaching the crisis which is to determine the question of color—of equal rights to all men, without regard to color, in the administration of the Government of this country. While, therefore, we remember Liberia, let us not forget ourselves, or the day may come when she can point out to us the fatal rock upon which we split.

I do not apprehend for Liberia dangers from incapacity of her rulers or instability in her institutions. She has had her Roberts, her Benson, her Benedict, and hosts of others, good and true, and she will find their peers in the time of her need. She has her schools and her churches, and under their tuition her next generation will improve upon this as this has upon the last. She will resist the heathen and drive back the Mahomedan. The danger which I *do* apprehend for her is the danger of *absorption*.

They themselves seem to have had a half-prophetic dread of this absorption. In her earliest days Elijah Johnson, amidst the dangers of a threatened attack by the surrounding savage tribes, being offered a force of marines from a British man-of-war if he would only cede a few feet of land on which to plant a British flag, promptly refused, saying, "We want no flag-staff put up here that would cost more to get down again than it would to whip the natives." *Now this danger is at their very doors.*

A few years ago there was a rage for "internal improvements" in Liberia; \$500,000 were borrowed in London, which netted \$425,000. This sum was again reduced by paying the first two years' interest in advance, and then from the remainder was deducted the agents' commissions, until finally it reached Monrovia in gold and useless goods to the aggregate amount of \$200,000, and this residue has disappeared without an "internal improvement." To use a slang phrase, "We know how it is ourselves." From Canada to California every town and village in the country has gone through the same experience, but poor Liberia, with an income at the most of \$100,000 a year, is unable to pay either principal or interest. She lies at the mercy of her bondholders. England, with her lion's paw upon the trade of the world, would, and perhaps *will* eventually, assume the debt for the trifling consideration of possession. It is in fact a mortgage upon the integrity of Liberia. Already England occupies 1,500 miles of the Coast; already she hems in Liberia, the most coveted of all, on the north; already the British trader is encroaching upon her boundaries and stealing in behind her settlements. Slowly and surely the process of absorption will go on to its consummation as the anaconda swallows the kid. England herself is almost powerless to stay it unless we intervene.

I don't mean by intervention that cold-blooded indifferentism which measures every national emotion with the line and plummet of international law, which restrains within the bounds of obsolete diplomacy every beat of the nation's heart. I mean the warm, sympathetic intervention which will say to all the world, that, happen what may, the *United States of America will see to it that no Power on earth shall obliterate from the map of Africa the infant Republic of Liberia.*

In this centennial year, the proudest anniversary in recorded history, which proclaims in trumpet tones the triumphant fact that a government by the people and for the people is not only the best but the stablest on earth, let us extend to our own offspring the right hand of fellowship, and declare by every legitimate means we will help her forward in that career which has led us to our present proud pre-eminence. In the language of another who visited Liberia at the same time I did, and came away as deeply impressed, "We are bound to help them by all the considerations that have force with men and nations. By interest and by sympathy we are bound. By interest, because Liberia, the only American colony on the West Coast of Africa, once strong and resting under the protection of the American flag, would open to us the inexhaustible riches of Africa, and in so doing would revive the lost glories of American commerce, which, to our national shame and disgrace, has almost faded from the seas. By sympathy, because of the close parallel between their history and our own. Like us, they went forth from a land where they could no longer remain with honor, to battle for the dear sake of freedom; with poverty, with privation, with hostile savages, and with all the thousand difficulties of an unknown and barbarous land. Like us, they struggled, if not with oppression, still under neglect, and, like us, they conquered. Like us, they have declared and maintained themselves a free Republic, and if in less than thirty years of their national existence they have not accomplished all that they desired, the failure has been largely owing to our own indifference to the children whom we sent out from among us, and then left to take care of themselves. Their love for us is strong. Like most strong affections, ill-treatment only seems to augment its force. Their confidence in us, though so abused, is still unabated. Can we, in this their hour of need and danger, coldly pass by on the other side? Surely it has been want of knowledge, not want of interest, that has so long held us supine. Let us make the parallel, so strong in the past, hold good for the future. Let us strengthen the hands of Liberia, that she may be enabled to do for Africa what we have already done for America."

Fortunately, we can intervene in the cause of Liberia, if requested so to do by her Government. Article 8, of the treaty between the United States of America and Liberia, concluded at London, October 21, 1862, says:

"The United States Government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by the Government of Liberia, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Republic of Liberia in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic. Should any United States citizens suffer loss, in person or property, from violence by the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia should not be able to bring the aggressor to justice, the United States Government engages, a requisition having been first made therefor by the Liberian Government, to lend such aid as may be required. Citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Liberia are desired to abstain from all such intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants as will tend to the violation of law and a disturbance of the peace of the country."

I violate no official propriety when I inform you that in all probability a ship of war is now on her way to Liberia for the purpose of protecting American interests, and of aiding the authorities, if so requested, in the suppression of insurrection among the natives. That this intervention will be effectual not only in suppressing the natives, but indirectly in suppressing the zeal of the white traders, I have not the slightest doubt. This assistance to Liberia is of a temporary nature; what she needs and what we need is a permanent naval force on her Coast, and she has almost a right to demand it; for Liberia is our only colony, the only offshoot of the parent stem, the only American outpost on the confines of barbarism; it is our duty to protect her for the sake of our institutions and for the sake of our religion.

I therefore propose that the Government be requested to establish a line of mail steamers, to consist of the smallest class of naval vessels, half-manned and half-armed, to run monthly between any designated port in the United States and Liberia, touching on that Coast at Monrovia and Cape Palmas, and coaling each way at Porto Grande, Cape de Verde Islands. These vessels to retain the character of men-of-war, and to carry no passengers except officials of either Government.

The distance from Norfolk to Monrovia is about 4,000 miles; the quantity of coal required for each round voyage would be about 320 tons, aggregating for a monthly service about 4,000 tons per annum. These ships could perform this duty at a cost for coal of about \$50,000.

A law of Congress appropriating this amount and authorizing the President to employ the vessels on this duty would

be a great point gained for Liberia, by insuring a regular mail communication, and by having constantly on the Coast one or other of these ships of war.

It is no new thing for men-of-war to be employed in this service. England commenced her foreign postal system in this way, which, subsequently taken up by private companies, now ramifies over the globe and touches every port. The same result would follow in this case. The merchantman would follow the man-of-war, and thus the initial step would be taken in securing the trade of Liberia to our own country. I see no other way at present of inaugurating a direct trade with Liberia; for our commercial pride has fallen so low, and our capital has become so timid, that it dares not and cares not to venture upon the sea. It is in vain that we appeal to patriotism; it is in vain that we utter the truism that no nation can be truly great without an external commerce. Our merchants cross the sea, and point with complacency to the foreign flag waving over their heads, and bring back their goods in foreign bottoms, without any sense of the shame that ensues.

It would also be utilizing the Navy, which, in time of peace, could find no nobler employment. It would, indeed, be but a continuation of the aid which the Navy has heretofore given to Liberia, and a new title to its claim of guardianship.

I submit this proposition to you, gentlemen, for your consideration, and, if it meets with your approval, I suggest that you endeavor to put it into practicable shape during the present session of Congress.

The Government of the United States can give to Liberia no material aid. We cannot pay her debts nor fight her battles. We *can* throw over her the mantle of our protection. We can say that we will not see her absorbed by any European Power, nor obliterated by any savage horde; but, after all, Liberia must work out her own salvation.

“Who would be free—themselves must strike the blow.”

So I would say to Liberians: The history of your country is full of instances of heroism in conflict with savages; of suffering from scarcity of food; of endurance of the effects of climate—full, I say, of instances of heroism and self-denial on the part of your predecessors. Learn from their history to practice their virtues now.

Thirty years ago Commodore Perry cautioned the colonists against a growing timidity, a tendency to rely upon others for the defense of their lives and property. He advised them to build blockhouses as *our* forefathers did in the olden time; to become accustomed to the use of arms, to organize at every

settlement, and learn not only to repel attack but to assume the offensive, thereby instilling into the surrounding savages that wholesome fear which is the greatest safeguard.

Be brave also in the face of nature as well as in the face of the native; attack your forests, clear away the wilderness before you. Agriculture is the handmaid of commerce. You cannot have one without the other. The tiller of the soil is the nobleman of the land. From the bosom of mother earth comes the chief real wealth of the nation.

Bear the burden of your national debt cheerfully. For this purpose submit to taxation; remember that repudiation of the debt would be followed by extinction, and that your failure as a nation would throw you back into the confused heap of mistakes which the world would willingly attribute to the imbecility of your race. You *must* carry this load upon your shoulders. Consider what a load of debt this parent country of yours is carrying for the sake of your race, for the vindication of your title as Liberians—free men!

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

Lieutenant Cameron gave an account of his walk from Lake Tanganyika to the West Coast of the Continent, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held April 11. He said, according to the *Geographical Magazine* for May, that most of the country from the Tanganyika to the West Coast is one of almost unspeakable richness. There are metals, iron, copper, silver, and gold; coal also exists; vegetable products, palm-oil, cotton, nutmegs, several sorts of pepper and coffee, all growing wild. The people cultivate several other oil-producing plants, such as ground-nuts and *seni seni*. The Arabs, as far as they have come, have introduced rice, wheat, onions, and a few fruit trees, all of which seem to flourish well. The countries of Bihé and Bailunda are sufficiently high above the sea to be admirably adapted for European occupation, and would produce whatever may be grown in the south of Europe. The oranges which Señor Gonçalves had planted at Bihé, where he had been settled for over thirty years, were finer than any ever seen in Spain or Italy. He also had roses and grapes growing in luxuriance.

The main point of the discoveries I made, says Cameron, I believe to be the connection of the Tanganyika with the Congo system. The Lukuga runs out of the Tanganyika, and there is no place to which it can run but to the Luvwa, which it joins at a short distance below Lake Moero. The levels I have taken prove most conclusively that it can have nothing whatever to do with the Nile; the river at Nyangwé being between 1,400 and 1,500 feet above the sea, while Gon-

dokoro is over 1,600 feet. And also in the dry season the flow of the Lualaba is about 126,000 cubic feet per second; that of the Gan-ges, which is far larger than the Nile, being not more than 80,000 cubic feet per second in flood-time, and that of the Nile at Gondokoro, below where all the streams unite, is between 40,000 and 50,000 feet per second. Many large rivers flow into the Lualaba below Nyangwe.

There is in the centre of Africa a water-system which might be utilized for commerce. Between the large affluents of the Congo and the head-waters of the Zambesi, a canal of between twenty and thirty miles across a level, sandy plain would join the two systems and the river Chambezi, which may be accepted as the head stream of the Congo, ought to be navigable to within two hundred miles of the north of Lake Nyassa.

The New York Herald published additional letters from Mr. Henry M. Stanley, dated on Victoria Nyanza, July 29 of last year, upon which the following observations are founded:

'From Mr. Stanley's researches on that great divide, as we may call it, lying between the Lakes Albert and Victoria, it is itself a country of many beautiful lakes and lofty mountains, fertile valleys and plains, inhabited by warlike tribes of savages, through whose dominions there is no passage to the intruding stranger except at the head of a powerful army. In the drainage of this divide tributary to the Victoria Lake, and in the Kagera river, which is a chain of lakes, Mr. Stanley thinks he has discovered the true parent of the Victoria Nile, from the comparatively heavy volume of the stream. We adhere, however, to his first opinion, that in the Shimeeyu, which, rising below the fourth degree of south latitude, after a course of over four hundred miles northward, is discharged into the Victoria Lake, we have the real head stream of the Nile.

The most interesting to the ethnologist of all the discoveries of Mr. Stanley is the pale-faced race of evidently aboriginal Africans, inhabiting the temperate climate of the elevated slopes of the great mountain Gambaragara. Our courageous explorer says that he has seen some half a dozen of these people; that they are a handsome race, and some of the women are singularly beautiful; that their hair is kinky, but inclined to brown in color; that they have regular features and thin lips; but that "their noses, though well shaped, are thick at the point." Usongoro, a country bordering on Lake Albert, Mr. Stanley describes from a report "as a very land of wonders," with its salt lakes, its hills of rock salt, its plains encrusted with salt and alkali, its large dogs of extraordinary ferocity, "and a race of such long-legged natives that ordinary mortals regard them with surprise and awe."

Colonel Gordon reports that M. Gessi made the circumnavigation of the Albert Nyanza in nine days, and found it to be one hundred and forty miles long and fifty broad. Its western shore is formed by mountains descending abruptly to the water. The southern portion

is shallow, and skirted with forests and marshes. On the north the lake has two outlets—one called the White Nile, and the other a river flowing northwest. Colonel Gordon says that the White Nile splits into two branches immediately after issuing from the Albert Nyanza, the eastern one being the river already known. The other, after flowing some distance to the northwest, unites itself for a time with one of the five southern tributaries of the Gazelle Lake, (in lat. 9° north,) and thus rejoins the White Nile. The navigation of the latter river is interrupted by the Fola Rapids, which prevent any steamer from passing from Khartoum to the Albert Nyanza; but the new Nile-arm is said to be entirely free from rapids. This discovery, if verified in all respects, is of immense importance.

LIBERIA AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Liberia is a Republic on the West Coast of Africa, between latitude 4° 40' and 7° 20' north, extending from the Sherbro river, near the south boundary of the British colony of Sierra Leone, to the Pedro river on the southeast, a distance of nearly six hundred miles. The area is estimated at 24,000 square miles, or a little more than half that of Pennsylvania, and has all been acquired by purchase. In 1873 the area over which the Republic actually exercised political jurisdiction was estimated at 9,700 square miles. The population is estimated at about 720,000, of whom 19,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remainder aboriginal inhabitants. The capital and largest town is Monrovia, a seaport on Cape Mesurado, with about 13,000 inhabitants.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.—Cape Mesurado was bought for the American Colonization Society, December 15, 1821, by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, U. S. N., and Dr. Eli Ayres, acting as agents of the Society. The Society subsequently bought six hundred miles of the West African Coast, and the boundaries of the Republic have been gradually extended interiorwards by purchases from the native tribes. In 1839 the several settlements made by American Colonization Societies were united as a commonwealth, and in 1847 this union, which while under the rule of the Society did not represent a nation and was not recognized as such, gave place, at the desire of the settlers and with the consent of the Colonization Society, to the present Republic of Liberia, the government of which is entirely in the hands of colored men, some of them native Africans and the others the descendants of American-born negroes. The government is so similar to that of the United States that it requires no description.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is that common to regions near the equator. The temperature varies but little during the year, seldom rising higher than 99°, nor often falling below 68°. June is the coolest and January the warmest month. The seasons are

spring and summer, or the wet and the dry, the former beginning with June and ending with October. During the wet season the rains are not incessant, and in the dry season there are occasional showers of rain. Vegetation is not interrupted in its growth, and while some of the products are in blossom others are coming to maturity. The soil of Liberia is exceedingly fertile, and all kinds of vegetables may be grown there. The most important of the native trees are the palm, mahogany, hickory, teak, ebony, rosewood, and boxwood, camwood and other dye woods. The acacia, which yields gum arabic, and the copal tree are found there. The most valuable tree is the nut-bearing palm, from which palm oil is made. Coffee grows wild and is also much cultivated. Sugar and cotton are also easily produced. Fruits are numerous and fine and excellent, and farinacious roots are cultivated. There are large deposits of rich iron ore, which the natives reduce and from which they make tools and war implements, and it is said that copper and other ores exist in the interior.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.—The Liberians have established a regular system of education, with common schools, graded as in this country, high schools and a College. Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church had established in 1872, 26 churches, with 2,239 members. The Protestant Episcopal Church had in 1871, 9 churches, 1 chapel, with 453 communicants. There are also 10 Baptist and several Presbyterian Churches. Among the native tribes Mohammedanism is making rapid progress, but the missionaries from Liberia are making advances in their efforts to convert some of the interior tribes to Christianity.

The exhibit made by Liberia, through Edward S. Morris & Co., is concentrated in Agricultural Hall, near the central part of the eastern front.

COFFEE.—The exhibit made of coffee includes the berry in the hull as it is found growing wild, and as cultivated; the machinery for "sizing" the coffee, or separating one size from another; the machine for hulling it; also the roasted coffee put up in pound packages for family use. The berries of Liberian coffee are much larger than those from South America, and they are said to be of excellent flavor. Even the wild berries are nearly double the size of coffee usually exposed for sale. The unhulled dry coffee berry is dark, almost black, about the size of a large hazel nut, and contains two grains of coffee. In connection with the coffee exhibit, the machinery for sizing and hulling it is shown at work. The unhulled berries are at first passed into a revolving cylinder, which is nothing more than a wire sieve of various sized meshes. The berries, passing from the smaller meshes to the larger, drop through into drawers under the cylinder, where they reach large enough meshes to admit their passage. They are then carried into a machine for hulling the berries, and thence to a fan for cleaning the grains of the hull. The former hulls at the rate of a bushel a minute, the latter cleans the berries at the rate of a

bushel every two minutes. The grains of coffee are then passed to another sizing machine, and having been again graded, the coffee is ready for export. All of the above work is now done in Liberia with machinery like that which is exhibited.

PALM OIL AND PRODUCTS.—Palm oil was at one time almost the only article of export from Liberia, and it is still of first importance. Small pictures show the palm tree bearing bunches of fruit which are so heavy that sometimes two men are required to carry them. The natives ascend the trees and gather the bunches of fruit, and in the morning extract the oil and use it in the manufacture of palm oil soap, which, as it comes from Liberia is said to be perfectly free from perfume, coloring substance, resin, or any fatty substance other than the oil itself. After the oil has been extracted from the fruit, stones are left which are broken, the kernel taken out and ground to meal, and from this meal, when put under hydraulic pressure, nut oil is extracted. It is rancid from the first, but is used in England for making shaving soap, and in France for table oil, after it has been perfumed.

OTHER PRODUCTS.—Camwood, a valuable dye, is exhibited in large sticks. It is of a deep red color, and is very valuable. Ivory tusks, from those of a baby elephant to a pair six feet in length, are exhibited. They are weather-stained, and do not show to advantage. In a small case are samples of sugar, ground arrow-root, which is said to be second in quality only to that grown in Bermuda; cocoa, from which chocolate is made, a bean about the size of an almond, and covered with a light red hull; it is said to be better than that grown in South America. African ginger, also exhibited, is extremely hot. Native woods of fine grain and susceptible of a high polish are shown. They are not named, but appear to be specimens of baywood, rosewood, &c.

NATIVE IRON.—Several samples of iron ore are shown, which are said to contain from 80 to 90 per cent. of metallic iron. Some small bars are exhibited, which are said to have been hammered out of the ore without previously smelting it. The natives use stones to pound the metal with. Knives with wooden handles, swords with skin scabbards, and hunting javelins are made from this ore in the same way. The javelin is about four feet and a half long, formed at one end like a bayonet and at the other something like a half moon. With this the native can bring down the largest game. He seizes it in the middle and throws it like a spear, and transfixes his game. One of the swords has some Mohammedan characters stamped upon it.

OTHER NATIVE MANUFACTURES.—Quite an interesting collection has been made of the products of native ingenuity. There is on exhibition a native African canoe or "dug-out," which, though fifteen feet long, does not weigh over fifty pounds. It was made by hollowing out a log with implements of their own manufacture; they will not use American axes or other implements, preferring their own rude tools. In rowing these boats they are very expert. The oar is a broad short paddle, with a feather on each end. When a vessel

arrives off the Coast and comes to anchor, boatmen to the number of fifty or more, each in his canoe, starts with his bag of coffee or oth : merchandise, and a hot race takes place, each striving first to lay his hand on the vessel. He that reaches it first has the sole right to trade with the strangers until he has sold out. This right is religiously respected. So fierce is the contest that many fall fainting in their canoes at the conclusion of the race.

A lady's reticule, made of goat skin, is a very convenient satchel, and is swung across the shoulder with a half dozen leather braids the size of a whip-lash. It is very light, and is tanned with the hair on.

Two war-horns made of native ivory or small tusks of the elephant are shown. The tusk is hollowed out and a hole made in the side near the small end, into which the warrior blows. The tone produced is a deep, mellow, loud sound, which can be heard for a great distance. The tusk is ornamented with devices of animals, &c.

The natives weave upon a loom which probably is the smallest used by any nation. The loom and shuttle on exhibition weigh but one pound and fourteen ounces. The cloth is woven in widths about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and the strips are then sewed together. Robes for wearing purposes are dyed with indigo and camwood and embroidered with Mohammedan characters.

An African officer's hat is constructed of skins with the hair on, and appears like the shako of a drum major. The egg of an ostrich is exhibited which is tastefully ornamented with pictures of vessels under full sail. The beak of a sword-fish on exhibition is a large specimen of that destructive weapon.

The African mail system is illustrated by two mail bags, one of which will hold one letter and the other perhaps two letters. The bag is an envelope with a lappel, made of raw hide, from which the hair is removed. This slides into another envelope closed at the top, and the whole is worn around the neck of the runner who carries it. When great speed is required, the runners are relieved once in a couple of miles, the bag being transferred to the neck of each successive runner.

The gre-gree is a charm which is believed to insure the wearer against death or accident. It consists of a square package of paper closely written with Mohammedan characters, compactly folded, and tied with numerous folds. The larger the package the more costly and efficacious it is.

Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, was appointed Resident Commissioner for Liberia when the Government accepted the invitation to be represented at the Centennial Exhibition, but the Government afterwards decided not to send exhibits, and the display now made is that of the firm of E. S. Morris & Co. The space occupied is 1,536 square feet.—*The Public Ledger.*

A PLAN FOR AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

BY GEN. J. W. PHELPS.

Next to the power derived from organization and wealth, if not indeed before it, is that which comes from adhering to a simple, well-understood plan of operations. The American Colonization Society ought to adopt an effective plan, and then pursue it with constancy. If individual and desultory efforts are not directed into one unvarying channel, they become dissipated, and are lost; whereas, by means of a plan rigidly observed, they might all be utilized for the attainment of the end proposed.

For my own part, I have no doubt whatever that the plan which the Colonization Society ought to adhere to is, in general outlines, as follows: 1st. To have the interior uplands of Liberia explored, surveyed, and laid off into townships and quarter sections, so that every immigrant may know where to find his lot before leaving America. 2d. To have a good wagon road constructed from the rapids on St. Paul's river to the interior. 3d. To favor educated colored clergymen of the United States going, together with their flocks, on to these new lands, the clergymen to carry on their own farms, and to receive allowances from the Missionary Boards of the United States for preaching on Sundays.

By this plan the basis of the Colonization Society would be religious and agricultural, and not commercial; and such a basis is the most proper one for the great object of Christianizing the whole African continent, which should ever be held steadily in view as the chief object of colonizing Liberia. Operating from this basis, through the agency of educated preachers, followed by their parishioners, nothing could resist the movement. There is no obstacle in the wilds of Africa, however formidable, but would have to yield and give way before the irresistible advance of such a power.

All that is now needed is, that this power should be set in motion, and receive all the aid and facilities that the enlightenment of the age is capable of furnishing. This plan is already in operation to some extent; but it needs all the assistance and careful attention that the missionary spirit of the United States can give it. Much apathy and neglect, much misdirection of missionary funds from following old habits, must be overcome before the plan can receive a proper application of means for its execution.

The plan is now struggling in an embryo condition. To show how

it works at present, I may relate what I witnessed one cold, raw day of January, 1876, at one of the docks in New York harbor. A colored clergyman from North Carolina, followed by a small but faithful flock of twelve persons, had arrived there to take passage on the bark *Liberia* for Monrovia. They were soon joined by another clergyman with a less number of followers from Louisiana. This little flock, or band of heroes, made heroic through Christian faith, had left their homes against the wishes of neighbors, both black and white, and, under the influence of a deep religious purpose, were stemming an adverse current of prejudice, interest, and false policy, worse than a northern winter itself. There was no road through the jungle for them when they should arrive in Africa, no railroad with sleeping cars to the interior, no lot surveyed and ready to receive them. Would it not be better to encourage the high devotional spirit of these clergymen and their flocks by helping them on to lots of land in the healthy interior, where the clergyman could set the example of tilling the soil with his own hands, preaching the word of God to his flock on Sunday? Would it not be better to sustain such a missionary with our missionary money than to be spending it on the Hindostanese subjects of wealthy England? Would it not be well to divert American sentiment, religious and political, from some of its old ruts in which it is now running, and give the fertilizing current a more judicious direction?

It is estimated that the American people have been paying, before the war, and still are paying after its close, half a million of dollars a year for religious instruction given to British subjects, when we need all that money for the instruction of our own African subjects, to fit them for missionary service among the hundred millions of benighted beings who inhabit the continent of Africa. Although the results of the war have given us free access to four millions of negroes in our own country, who have the first claims on our attention and who certainly need all the funds that we have to bestow, yet we go on sending money and missionaries to other regions of the globe, just as if nothing had happened to call for them here.

The Colonization Society is now at the expense of maintaining the emigrants for a period, under certain circumstances, after their arrival in Liberia—an expense which might be in a measure avoided by forwarding them at once to their designation in the interior, where the country is as healthy as it is in the Gulf States.

LIBERIAN ANNIVERSARY AND PROGRESS.

BY REV. THOMAS S. MALCOM.

It is an interesting fact that the two Republics—the United States of America and Liberia—celebrated their political birthdays in July. The older celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and the younger its twenty-ninth. Americans may well feel a special interest in the African Republic. It was founded by men of eminent piety and distinguished philanthropy. Robert Finley, Samuel J. Mills, Archibald Alexander, Samuel A. Crozer, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, F. S. Key, William Meade, Bushrod Washington, and many others, without reference to political opinions or religious differences, united in one common work of faith and labor of love. God blessed their undertaking, and in July, 1847, only twenty-seven years from the landing of the first company, the Republic of Liberia took its place among the nations of the earth.

Let any one look at the map of Africa, and the admirable location of Liberia will be readily seen. Its position, in reference to reaching the millions of Central Africa, is unsurpassed. Situated between the fourth and seventh degrees of latitude north of the equator, it fronts the Atlantic Ocean for six hundred miles. From Liberia to Abyssinia, directly across the widest part of Africa, the distance is four thousand miles, or one thousand miles more than from New York to San Francisco. This vast region teems with human beings. Large rivers invite commerce. Elevated land and valuable agricultural and mineral resources promise health and wealth.

During the past year an honorable treaty of peace has been made between Liberia and the warlike Greboes, near Cape Palmas. By this treaty it was agreed that "perpetual peace shall exist." The natives acknowledged the supremacy of the Government of Liberia, and promised hereafter to submit to the laws. The Liberian Government guaranteed the natives "equal rights," and recommended the natives to become citizens of the Republic. The Cavalla river is navigable for eighty miles, or about half the distance from the Ocean to the great Niger river.

A new era now opens before the young Republic of Liberia. At least 200,000 or 300,000 natives can be reached. The natives ask for schools, and desire to learn the English language. The vast expense of time and money occasioned by translating the Bible and other

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Again the American Colonization Society is deprived of two venerable and estimable Vice-Presidents whose names have been on its rolls for many years. The first is the Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, one of the purest and most highly valued citizens of Kentucky, who passed away at his residence in Bowling Green, August 23, aged 86 years; and the other is the Rev. EDMUND S. JAMES, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, who died in New York, September 18, in the 70th year of his age. The Christian character of Bishop James was unusually symmetrical and beautiful, and his life was as the path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day. Both men proved that their sense of the importance of African Colonization steadily deepened unto the end. May our Heavenly Father fill their places here with others equally devoted and faithful!

HON. HENRY W. DENNIS.

Many of our readers will share our sorrow in the death of this intelligent and useful citizen of Liberia, which took place at Monrovia, on the evening of the 11th of June. He was the General Agent of the American Colonization Society in that Republic during the last twenty-four years, a position which he adorned throughout by a degree of personal purity and official integrity which could not be surpassed.

Mr. Henry Dennis, the father of the deceased, who was emancipated with a view to removal to Africa, emigrated with his wife and eight children from Somerset County, Maryland, in the ship Lafayette, dispatched by the American Colonization Society, December 9, 1832, and settled at Caldwell, on the St. Paul's River. In 1834, he with three sons and two daughters, accompanied Dr. James Hall to aid in founding the settlement at Cape Palmas.

Hon. Henry W. Dennis was educated in the Methodist Mission Schools in Liberia, and when about the age of sixteen, was virtually adopted into the family of James B. McGill, Esq., a merchant of Monrovia, well known for his amiability, probity, and business talents. Here he so profited by his opportunities that he soon took rank among the prominent business men of the colony in the native and foreign trade.

In 1852, Mr. Dennis being still in the service of Mr. McGill, was recommended by George W. S. Hall, Esq.* of Baltimore, for the Agency of the American Colonization Society at Monrovia. He had been an assistant for a time to Mr. Hall on the Liberian Coast, and therein so proved capacity and merit that, on Mr. Hall being requested to name a person for the office just mentioned, Mr. Dennis was thought of immediately as the one available man best fitted for the position. He was promptly appointed; and the records and correspondence of the Society show how honestly and efficiently he performed his duty to the last. Those who are familiar with the details of the agency can alone realize that it was no sinecure. It was his duty to receive the immigrants and supply their wants and look after their interests during the first six months after landing, and take care of the property of the Society in Liberia. It is due to his memory to say that his efforts have given entire satisfaction, while the immigrants have found no just cause of complaint.

In 1863, Mr. Dennis was appointed Treasurer of the Liberia Mission of the Methodist E. Church. The Secretaries at the Mission rooms in New York as well as those of the Colonization Society have been pleased with his clear business-like accounts, and with the manner in which he managed his responsible trust; constantly evincing thoughtful, judicious, and conscientious regard for the interests of all concerned. Mr. Dennis was long an active communicant of the Methodist E. Church at Monrovia, intimately acquainted with the history of the mission work and zealously concerned for its success. He had been elected a lay member of the General Conference which met at Baltimore last May, but ill health prevented his attendance.

In early life, Mr. Dennis married the daughter of an old settler, Miss Georgiana Johnson, a lady remarkable for intelligence, piety, and energy of character, specially fitted to make her husband's home-life attractive. They had ten children born to them, nine of whom, all boys, with their mother, survive him.

Very intimate relations existed for many years between the late President Roberts and Mr. Dennis. The latter, younger by many years than the former, was literally brought up "at the feet" of that "Father of the Republic," and was ever Mr. Roberts' ardent admirer

* We are indebted to this enlightened friend of Africa, for many of the facts in this brief sketch.

and latterly his chosen friend and efficient supporter. Though Mr. Dennis served faithfully and with credit in the Legislature of his adopted country, his crowning labors were performed while Secretary of the Treasury, during the last two terms of President Roberts. Coming into the Executive chair again after the unfortunate administration of Mr. Roye, with a depleted treasury and a large foreign debt, President Roberts could have committed the fiscal concerns of the Government to no abler, safer, or purer man than Hon. Henry W. Dennis.

Later, in consequence of the failing health and absence in Europe of President Roberts, other public duties than those connected with the Treasury devolved upon Mr. Dennis; and it was this continued labor and anxiety which broke him down and caused an earlier death than his accustomed vigor had led his friends to expect. He was about fifty-two years of age when he died.

Mr. Dennis is described as "a mulatto in complexion, rather tall, fine figure, nicely dressed, an accomplished business man, and a Christian gentleman." He may be regarded as a striking illustration of the capability of his race when relieved from influences that oppress them here, to establish and maintain an intelligent Government, and as one of many to whom colonizationists are indebted for the vindication of the wisdom which has established on the Coast of Africa a people and a nation.

ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a stated meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held September 1, the following Minute was unanimously adopted—

The Executive Committee records its high appreciation of the faithful services of the late Hon. Henry W. Dennis, for the last twenty-four years Agent of the Society at Monrovia, and expresses its sympathy with the family circle bereaved by his departure, and its profound respect for his memory.

CITIES OF REFUGE.—The missions on the West Coast of Africa have succeeded in greatly repressing the cruelty of the natives, and in uprooting some of the worst features of heathenism. An English Baptist Missionary writes that within seven months seven persons who were condemned to drink poison on the occasion of the death of some influential natives, fled to their station on the Cameroon river as to a city of refuge.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held at the rooms of the President, Hon. G. Washington Warren, No. 54 Devonshire Street, Boston, May 31, 1876. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected. The collections in Massachusetts for the cause are continued in the hands of the American Colonization Society.

MISS HENRIETTA PARKER, born a slave in Georgia, but who has resided in Connecticut since she was freed by her master in 1830, died at New Britain, Connecticut, on the twenty-sixth of January last, leaving an estate of two thousand two hundred dollars and ninety-four cents, which had been saved out of her earnings. In her last will and testament she bequeathed two hundred dollars to the American Sunday-School Union, which she directed should be expended in organizing Sunday-schools among the freedmen in the State of Georgia, and in furnishing Bibles and Testaments for the use of the same. Miss Parker also bequeathed one hundred dollars to the American Bible Society, and constituted it her residuary legatee. We learn from the *Bible Record* that in this capacity the Bible Society has received from this source four hundred and forty-nine dollars additional, or a total of \$549.69.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of July, 1876.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$125.80)		Bridport—Hon. Paris Fletcher, \$10; Coll Cong. Ch., 5.65.....	
<i>Keene</i> —Charles Faulkner to complete Life Membership, \$10; Rev. W. O. White, Miss L. Boyer, ea. \$5; Dr. Twitchell, \$2; J. J. Allen. George Tilden, Dr. Stratton, William Dinsmore, L. B. Page, Rev. J. A. Leach, Cash, ea. \$1.....	\$29 00		15 65
<i>Winchester</i> —W. H. Guernsey, W. Abbott, Rev. H. Harmon, ea. \$1.....	3 00	(NEW YORK. \$109.90)	
<i>Franklin</i> —Hon. George W. Nesmith, R. S. Douglass, ea. \$2; Rev. Mr. Fielding, \$1.50; E. H. Sturdevant, \$1; Coll. Christian Church, \$5.35; Coll. M. E. Church, \$4.45.....	16 30	<i>Buffalo</i> —M. H. Birge, \$10; G. R. Wil- son, John Wilkeson, Mrs. G. C. White, William H. Greene, M. S. Hawley, Mrs. H. R. Seymour, William M. Knight, ea. \$5; S. S. Guthrie, Alex. Meldrum, ea. \$2; C. M. Horton, \$1; \$30 of which to constitute Rev. DAVID R. FRAZER a Life Member of the American Colonization Society.....	50 00
<i>Concord</i> —Hon. O. Stearns, \$10; Mrs. Gen. Davis, George A. Pillsbury, ea. \$5; S. B. Page, \$3; C. F. Stuart, Mrs. N. G. Upham, Dr. Carter, Rev. Dr. Bouton, Henry McFarland, W. P. Ford, ea. \$1.....	29 00	<i>Batavia</i> —Hon. John Fisher, Mrs. A. D. Lord, ea. \$5; C. H. Turner, Tracy Pardee, H. U. Howard, Mrs. H. T. Tarbox, A. P. Hodges, A. H. Chase, M. H. Peck, ea. \$2; Mrs. Dr. Tozier, L. C. McIntyre, C. F. Pendill, E. L. Kenyon, L. R. Bailey, Rev. T. B. McLeod, ea. \$1; to constitute Rev. THOMAS B. McLEOD a Life Member of the Am. Colonization Society.....	30 00
<i>Pertmouth</i> —Mrs. Dr. Burroughs, Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, Cash, ea. \$10; C. E. Meyers, Misses Parrott, T. S. Tredick, ea. \$5; Cash by Deacon K., \$1; Rev. Alfred Elwyn, \$2.50.....	48 50	<i>Port Henry</i> —M. P. Smith, \$10; Mrs. Gookin, J. D. Atwell, A. Sewell, ea. \$2.....	16 00
VERMONT. (\$41 65)		<i>Essex</i> Mrs. Harmon Noble, \$5; Coll. Presbyterian Church, at Boquette, \$4.45; Collection Union Meeting, \$3.45; Hon. S. P. Haven, \$1.....	13 90
<i>Orwell</i> —Mrs. Asa Young, Miss Luvisa Root, ea. \$10; Mrs. Ellen Young, \$5; R. F. White, \$1.....	26 00		

OHIO. (\$10.00)	
Glendale—Miss Mary Vance.....	10 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$12.00)	
Vermont, \$5; Massachusetts, \$7.....	12 00

RECAPITULATION.	
Donations	287 35
African Repository.....	12 00
Rents of Colonization Building.....	191 08
Total Receipts in July.....	\$490 43

During the month of August, 1876.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$185 00)	
Lowell—"Lowell,".....	175 00
North Brookfield—Thomas Snell.....	10 00

NEW YORK. (\$30.93)	
Charlotte—Coll. in M. E. Church....	5 93
Rochester—Alex. M. Lindsay.....	5 00
Rome—Edward Huntington.....	4 00
Penn Yan—W. L. Douglas, \$3; E. W. Mills, J. S. Sheppard, Mrs. N. R. Long, ea. \$2 50; John Lown, \$2; Daniel J. Haines, \$1, towards the Life	

Membership of their Pastor, Rev. D. H. PALMER.....	
Flushing—Cash.....	13 50
	2 50

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.50.)	
Massachusetts, \$5 Louisiana, \$1; Michigan 50 ct.....	6 50

RECAPITULATION.	
Donations	215 93
African Repository.....	6 50
Rents of Colonization Building.....	195 08
Total Receipts in August.....	\$417 51

During the month of September, 1876.

MAINE. (\$15.00)	
Auburn—J. R. Learned, Mrs. S. Pickard, Mrs. Thomas Little, Judge Morrill, ea. \$2; John Simpson, \$1.....	9 00
Skowhegan—Mrs. L. Weston, S. Coburn, Cash, ea. \$2.....	6 00

VERMONT. (\$108.58)	
St. Johnsbury—Thaddeus Fairbanks, S. C. Chubb, ea. \$10; William P. Fairbanks, Mrs. Horace Fairbanks, Hon. L. P. Poland, W. W. Thayer, Hon. C. F. Dana, ea. \$5; Rev. E. T. Fairbanks, C. C. Bingham, ea. \$3; C. M. Stone, \$2; F. C. Bingham, Dr. J. L. Perkins, S. W. Hall, D. A. Clifford, ea. \$1.....	57 00
Well's River—George Leslie, \$2; A. W. Jones, \$1.....	3 00
Winnski—Col. Cong. Church, \$4.06; A. J. Stephens, \$2; J. Upham, 50c.....	6 56
Fairfax—Col. Meth. Church, \$9; Col. Bapt. Church, \$6.25.....	15 52
Swanton—Add'l—George Barney, \$5; Mrs. H. A. Brayton, W. H. Blake, ea. \$2 Miss H. N. Stone, 50c.....	9 50
Newbury—Hon. Edward Hale, Mrs. F. Keyes, \$5 D. Watkins, \$2 Edward Bailey, P. M. Ladd, W. A. Shedd, H. W. Bailey F. C. Keyes, ea. \$1.....	17 00

CONNECTICUT. (\$105.30)	
Hartford—Thomas Smith.....	20 00
Litchfield—Mrs. Lucy Beach.....	20 00
Enfield—Luke Watson, \$5; Cash, \$10	15 00
Waterbury—Mrs. John P. Elton, \$10; Mrs. T. S. Buell, \$5; Miss Susan	

Bronson, \$5.10; C. J. Carrington, Mrs. Scovill, R. J. L. Clark, D. D., ea. \$2; Cash, \$1.....	27 30
Birmingham—E. N. Shelton, George W. Shelton, Joseph Arnold, ea. \$5; Robert N. Bassett, \$3; W. S. Brown, Mrs. N. B. Sanford, ea. \$2; C. E. Clark, \$1.....	23 00

NEW YORK. (\$100.00)	
Kingston—Members of Reformed Church.....	100 00

NEW JERSEY. (\$55.00)	
Princeton—Collected by Miss Noyes, local Agent.....	45 00
Orange—George J. Ferry.....	10 00

MARYLAND. (\$20.00)	
Carroll County—"An old friend, to send emigrants".....	20 00

CANADA. (\$34.00)	
Neutreal—Hon. Robert Dunn, A. A. Ayer, ea. \$10 H. A. Nelson, a friend, ea. \$5; J. Wood & Son, D. F. Irish, ea. \$2.....	34 00

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$1 00.)	
Ohio.....	1 00

RECAPITULATION.	
Donations.....	437 88
African Repository.....	1 00
Rents of Colonization Building.....	210 09
Total Receipts in September.....	\$648 97

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LIII. WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1877.

No. 1.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Another year has rolled around, during which there have been many and marked changes and occurrences in the political as well as in the natural world; and in conformity with a provision of our Constitution, I am here to lay the condition of our Republic before you, who have been elected by the people to represent their interests, to legislate for the advancement and prosperity of our political institutions, and to devise ways and means for the most effectually establishing a firm and sure basis of national progress and greatness.

On this, as on all occasions, we have manifold reason for offering to the Almighty and beneficent ruler of the universe, our unfeigned thanks and gratitude for the continued mercies and goodness which He has not ceased to manifest and bestow upon us, either as individuals or as a nation. Notwithstanding, since your last session the churlish knot of all-aborred war has been unknit among us, and the angel of death has with unsparing hand cut down in our midst valuable and useful citizens, yet even these events may be some of the mysterious workings of an all-wise Providence for the salvation of the country; and in the abundance of the harvests which has attended the labors of the agriculturalist, and in the success experienced generally by those engaged in commercial, mechanical, or other pursuits, we cannot fail to acknowledge the goodness of God.

OBITUARY.—It becomes my melancholy duty to inform you of the death of Hon. Jacob D. Preston, Senator from Grand Bassa county, who after a lingering illness departed this life in the early part of the year. He filled several positions in our Government, and his services to the public are well known to you. At the time of his death there were two years of his term remaining to be served, and accordingly I ordered a special election to be held in that county on the 26th of October last, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

* Peculiar interest attaches to this paper from the fact that it was probably the last official production of its esteemed and venerable author.

Among those who have also passed off the stage of action this year, I might mention Hon. D. F. Smith, who for many years served his country as a legislator—first in the House and then in the Senate,—and in the Judiciary had won the reputation of having no superior as a judge, either in ability or integrity. He was Superintendent of Grand Bassa county at his death, and had also been selected as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court, under the act passed at your last session. Hon. H. E. Fuller, Treasurer of the Republic, a position filled by him for the last three years with satisfaction and probity. Hon. H. W. Moulton, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Maryland county. He was killed during the hostilities in that county, thus leaving vacant a place in which he had served for several years. Hon. A. Washington, Ex Senator from Montserrat county, who by his industry, rectitude and straight-forwardness, had so commended himself to the favor and appreciation of his countrymen as to have been returned several times to represent their interest as a member of one or the other of your houses. His term was finished at your last session.

ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.—Those of you who were present at the late session of the Legislature may have observed the impaired state of my health at that time, and my increasing feebleness. Finding myself gradually becoming more infirm, I was impressed that a visit from home would so far resuscitate my strength and restore my health as to enable me to fill the remaining portion of my term of office with greater satisfaction both to my fellow-citizens and to myself. I therefore, on the twenty-seventh of June, left here in one of the mail steamers, reaching England in due time, where I remained until last month, when I took passage for home and arrived here on the 30th of the same. While I have not fully realized a restoration to health, and do not find myself improved in this respect as I would like, yet I have every reason to believe that but for the change of climate and other concomitants I should not have the honor of being in your presence. And I would here beg to offer my absence as an excuse for any deficiency in this document as to fullness of details of such occurrences of the year as should be brought to your attention. For most of the information herein contained I am indebted to the Vice President—who conducted the affairs of state during my absence, and has since my return furnished me with a summary of the doings of Government while he was thus acting, which I perceive is already in print,—and to the other officers of Government who assisted him.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Nothing has transpired within the year to impair the friendly relations existing between this and other nations:—these, so far as we are aware, are as satisfactory and favorable as when last reported to you, and no occasion has been permitted to pass unimproved that has offered for the enhancement and strengthening of them.

DIFFICULTIES IN MARYLAND COUNTY.—Unfortunately our relations

with the aborigines of the country do not present so pleasing and favorable an aspect. On the contrary, there perhaps has been no period in our national existence when these have assumed a more precarious and unsettled state. The restless disposition of this class of our population becoming apparent, especially in the county of Maryland, I empowered the Hon. J. S. Payne, on the 26th of June last, as a Special Commissioner to proceed thither, inquire into, and adjust the difficulties existing between the natives and the settlers, to discover the causes of the disloyal feelings entertained by the natives, as evinced in their assuming, in Dec'r, 1873, in a conference of the chiefs and headmen of the various tribes of the G'deboes within our jurisdiction, the right and power to make a treaty forming themselves into a kingdom within and yet free and distinct from the Government of Liberia. Mr. Payne entered upon his duties in the following month with an assiduity, devotion, and earnestness deserving of better success and more felicitous results. On his arrival at Cape Palmas invitations were extended to the chieftains of the several tribes to meet him; but only one of them, Weah of the Cape Palmas tribe, with an unusually small number of his principal men, complied with the request and attended the interviews which were appointed.

After the hearing of the complaints as presented by the settlers and natives against each other, the Commissioner prepared conclusions on each point submitted—conclusions that commend themselves for their equity and impartiality—but before these were made known to the chieftains of the Cape Palmas G'deboes, a hostile intention was manifested by an armed force being ambushed in Park woods—the highway of the settlements—for the avowed purpose of fighting the Americo-Liberians.

Chief Weah, when questioned by the Commissioner respecting this warlike demonstration, attributed it to a report that the Government had sent information to the interior natives, inviting them down, that the Government was going to fight the Cape Palmas tribe. This report was, apparently to Weah's own satisfaction, proven to be false by the chiefs of the tribes to whom it was said the message had been sent; and confessing his wrong in thus hastily placing himself in such a hostile attitude, he promised to disarm his men.

"This promise," the Commissioner states, "was not kept, for the day following (12th of August) his people began deliberately to fire upon the settlements from the Hoffman Mission Station, about which they paraded defiantly and repeatedly." On the land matter, which seemed to be the chief question and the real cause of the dissatisfaction, the Commissioner's conclusions were:—"It must be understood that the domain of the country is the Government's. That it acquires and holds it for the *people*. The *people* of Liberia are Americo-Liberians and the Aboriginal-Liberians. There can be allowed no molestation to parties who hold lands by virtue of Government grants or sale. The Americo-Liberians having such lands will be protected in their

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right. The Aboriginal-Liberians when they apply for and draw the two thousand acres appropriated by Act of the Legislature will be protected in their right to the same. Public land is accessible to both classes of the population alike for farming purposes and cutting timber. When the Aboriginal-Liberians select public lands before the assignment of the two thousand acres, the chief should give information of the locality to the Superintendent. The Land Commissioner shall not dispose of such lands nor any of their town sites while the former is being cultivated."

Though the conclusions thus arrived at were so equitable and just, yet they were unsatisfactory to the natives. They deny ever having sold the land; they ignore the right of Liberia to that part of her domain; the amounts paid by the Maryland State Colonization Society for the purchase of the territory, they claim were paid them for landing the immigrants and building their huts. Their chief aim is to repossess themselves of the land, the right over which has become vested in the Liberian Government by regular deeds of cession given at first to the aforementioned Society during and between the years 1834 and 1856, and on the annexation of that county to the Republic in 1857, transferred to this Government: to which right the title acquired by conquest can in several instances be added.

The more effectually to accomplish their object of dismembering the Republic, the Half Cavalla, River Cavalla, Graway, Cape Palmas, Rocktown, Middletown, and Fishtown tribes, together with such others as they could get to join them, combined into a so-called Kingdom under the leadership, it is painful to say, of those of their numbers who had received the advantages of an education—the graduates, scholars and native employees of the Protestant Episcopal Mission.

And here I would remark that while there may be, and apparently are reasons for imputing to some of the instructors of those scholars the credit of having instilled and encouraged in them doctrines and sentiments pernicious and detrimental to the interest of the Republic, yet no blame can be attributed to the mission itself, for on learning of the combination referred to, the Secretary of the Foreign Committee of said mission issued a circular under date of December 20, 1874, to those in their employ, in which, after referring to the account of a conference held at Cape Palmas in December, 1873, at which the G'deboes tribes united themselves by treaty into one kingdom, the following statements are made:

"This matter is one with which the Committee have, of course, no right to meddle except in so far as it relates to those who are connected in some capacity with the mission work which the Committee are prosecuting within the limits of Liberia. As far as such persons are concerned, the Committee feel that they have a duty to perform. The Committee know no government within the limits of Liberia other than the Liberian Government. It is under the protection of that Government that the missionary work is carried on; and every-

thing conspires to make the Committee most anxious that nothing shall interfere with the growth and prosperity of said Government. This view must control the Committee in all their operations in Liberia; and in this view it is expected that all persons employed by them will agree. It is with no little concern that the Committee observe in the account published in the *West African Record*, before referred to, the names of persons employed by the Foreign Committee. Therefore it is that the Committee desires me to send to you, in their name, this letter of caution."

This cautionary letter, however, did not have its desired effect, nor was the movement regarded as of sufficient importance, so far as I am informed by the immediate representatives of that county, as to cause them to bring it to the attention of the Legislature. The representations and recommendations up to and since the beginning of the present year to the Executive were such as to create the impression that a commission composed of one or more well-known citizens could adjust and settle the differences.

The combination, however, in the meanwhile seemed to have been led on by the hope of receiving the fostering care and protection of Her Britannic Majesty's Government—an impression created and strengthened, doubtless, by the same class of unprincipled foreign traders to whom on more than one occasion we have been in no small degree indebted for the calamities of war with our native population. A disposition to assist and encourage these insurgents, even after hostilities have fairly begun, has been too plainly manifested; and in this respect I might allude especially to some of the commanders of the steamers belonging to both the African Steamship and the British and African Steam Navigation companies. These would not only land at the places thus in rebellion such of the insurgents as were brought from further down the Coast, but also such contrabands of war as arms and ammunition; and in some instances, taking advantage of our want of facilities to forcibly prevent such wanton outrages and disregard of our laws, would make it specially convenient to stop at other than ports of entry to land such parties and things, so as not to encounter even a show of opposition to a species of transactions so unfriendly and illicit.

I am loath to believe that the conduct of the commanders of the steamers who have thus acted in a manner that cannot be too strongly denounced, can have the countenance of their respective companies; and I am sure it can never receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government, or of the British public, of whom the traders who visit our Coast are in many instances no fair and just index.

This combination has entered into a correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, but I am unable to inform you definitely of the nature thereof, as the Commissioner could not induce the Chiefs to exhibit said correspondence. We learn, however, that their overtures to that Government were not favorably entertained.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Again the American Colonization Society is deprived of two venerable and estimable Vice-Presidents whose names have been on its rolls for many years. The first is the Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, one of the purest and most highly valued citizens of Kentucky, who passed away at his residence in Bowling Green, August 23, aged 86 years; and the other is the Rev. EDMUND S. JAMES, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, who died in New York, September 18, in the 70th year of his age. The Christian character of Bishop James was unusually symmetrical and beautiful, and his life was as the path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day. Both men proved that their sense of the importance of African Colonization steadily deepened unto the end. May our Heavenly Father fill their places here with others equally devoted and faithful!

HON. HENRY W. DENNIS.

Many of our readers will share our sorrow in the death of this intelligent and useful citizen of Liberia, which took place at Monrovia, on the evening of the 11th of June. He was the General Agent of the American Colonization Society in that Republic during the last twenty-four years, a position which he adorned throughout by a degree of personal purity and official integrity which could not be surpassed.

Mr. Henry Dennis, the father of the deceased, who was emancipated with a view to removal to Africa, emigrated with his wife and eight children from Somerset County, Maryland, in the ship Lafayette, dispatched by the American Colonization Society, December 9, 1832, and settled at Caldwell, on the St. Paul's River. In 1834, he with three sons and two daughters, accompanied Dr. James Hall to aid in founding the settlement at Cape Palmas.

Hon. Henry W. Dennis was educated in the Methodist Mission Schools in Liberia, and when about the age of sixteen, was virtually adopted into the family of James B. McGill, Esq., a merchant of Monrovia, well known for his amiability, probity, and business talents. Here he so profited by his opportunities that he soon took rank among the prominent business men of the colony in the native and foreign trade.

In 1852, Mr. Dennis being still in the service of Mr. McGill, was recommended by George W. S. Hall, Esq.* of Baltimore, for the Agency of the American Colonization Society at Monrovia. He had been an assistant for a time to Mr. Hall on the Liberian Coast, and therein so proved capacity and merit that, on Mr. Hall being requested to name a person for the office just mentioned, Mr. Dennis was thought of immediately as the one available man best fitted for the position. He was promptly appointed; and the records and correspondence of the Society show how honestly and efficiently he performed his duty to the last. Those who are familiar with the details of the agency can alone realize that it was no sinecure. It was his duty to receive the immigrants and supply their wants and look after their interests during the first six months after landing, and take care of the property of the Society in Liberia. It is due to his memory to say that his efforts have given entire satisfaction, while the immigrants have found no just cause of complaint.

In 1863, Mr. Dennis was appointed Treasurer of the Liberia Mission of the Methodist E. Church. The Secretaries at the Mission rooms in New York as well as those of the Colonization Society have been pleased with his clear business-like accounts, and with the manner in which he managed his responsible trust; constantly evincing thoughtful, judicious, and conscientious regard for the interests of all concerned. Mr. Dennis was long an active communicant of the Methodist E. Church at Monrovia, intimately acquainted with the history of the mission work and zealously concerned for its success. He had been elected a lay member of the General Conference which met at Baltimore last May, but ill health prevented his attendance.

In early life, Mr. Dennis married the daughter of an old settler, Miss Georgiana Johnson, a lady remarkable for intelligence, piety, and energy of character, specially fitted to make her husband's home-life attractive. They had ten children born to them, nine of whom, all boys, with their mother, survive him.

Very intimate relations existed for many years between the late President Roberts and Mr. Dennis. The latter, younger by many years than the former, was literally brought up "at the feet" of that "Father of the Republic," and was ever Mr. Roberts' ardent admirer

* We are indebted to this enlightened friend of Africa, for many of the facts in this brief sketch.

ted with with respect to the default in the payment of the interest, &c., by the council of Foreign Bondholders, who write—"The council have learned with regret that the Legislature at its late session made no provision for the payment of the interest and sinking fund. They, however, sincerely trust that both in the interests of the bondholders and of the Republic of Liberia herself, some steps will at once be taken by the Legislature to provide the necessary funds for the service of the foreign debt, as the continued default is most injurious to the credit of the Republic." Applications have also been received from individual bondholders urging upon the Government the payment of the overdue interest. I can only again invite your attention to a subject of such vital importance to the public credit and character, and respectfully submit if it is not worthy of your earnest efforts and energies as legislators. In a few days the "general bungling of the present Government" will cease to be an excuse for the apparent indifference and non-action on this subject of the legislators of the people. And it is to be sincerely hoped that there will be a full realization of all the grand changes for the benefit of our common country so earnestly and anxiously anticipated at the termination of the present administration.

EDUCATION.—There is a wide scope for improvement in the educational interests of the country. At present the public schools present in many instances very farcical appearances from the inability of those having these under their control to get competent teachers for the small salary paid. While we are aware that at this time the Government can make no large outlay in any one direction, yet there are public expenses which might with great propriety and advantage to the country be curtailed in favor of the educational department.

It is to be exceedingly regretted that the citizens generally do not more fully evince some of the essential conditions of a permanent government, viz., a willingness and ability to do what is necessary for its preservation, and to discharge the functions which it imposes on them. They seem to ignore their duty to contribute to the support of Government by the payment of those taxes that are levied upon them from time to time; to entertain the opinion that such a political anomaly could exist as a government maintaining the institutions of the country, promptly meeting and canceling the current expenses of a national organization, while the people who constitute that government were not bound and should not be required faithfully and equally as promptly to contribute to these ends by the payment of their legal dues. Thus it is that aside from the revenue arising from the customs, a sufficient amount is not realized from other sources to support even the class of schools now existing.

A proper dissemination of knowledge may awaken the masses to this obligation, and I would remark that it would at least show the further interest of the Government in this respect if the suggestion offered by Ex-Secretary Dennis in his report in 1873 to support six

lads taken from the several counties as students in Liberia College, were adopted.

MILITARY.—Late events clearly demonstrate the necessity of some measures being adopted to improve the military department, a subject to which on more than one occasion I have directed your attention.

RETRENCHMENT.—The subject of retrenchment has been so often presented to you that I deem it unnecessary to add anything on this head.

CONCLUSION.—And now, gentlemen, in conclusion I have only to impress upon you the present condition of affairs so loudly demanding the most patriotic actions and best energies of the country, and to assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measure tending to the improvement thereof. And may we be guided in the proper discharge of our duties by Him who rules both men and nations.

J. J. ROBERTS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

MONROVIA, *December 17th, 1875.*

LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Our recent advices from Liberia are very full, embracing the minutes of the Conference held in Monrovia, beginning January 13; Daniel Ware presiding, and J. H. Deputie, Secretary. The report on the state of the work says:

“During the year nothing has occurred to change the general features of our work, except that produced by the rebellion in Maryland county, by which our mission station in that county has materially suffered. No general or extensive revivals resulting in the conversion of many souls have blessed our field. But the Lord has blessed the churches in gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and we indulge the hope that some at least of the messengers of Christ have received fresh anointing, while the membership have been quickened to holier living.”

Of Mount Olive, our most prominent station among the natives, the committee say:

“If we are interested in the evangelization of the heathen here, let the Liberian Annual Conference show it. About four miles from Mount Olive there is a point called Galilee. No Christian can stand upon the top of Mount Galilee and cast his eyes over millions of acres of land, and thousands of souls, without a feeling of heart and resolution of reconsecration to the work of a Christian missionary. Providence is here, as in other parts of our work, pulling down the barriers in the way of civilization and Christianity.”

On extending the work, they say:

“If it required thirty-two thousand dollars some thirty years ago to

keep up healthy mission operation in Liberia, what can eight thousand five hundred dollars do in 1876, especially when we take into consideration that it has not been until our day that the doctrine of supporting, as regards the mission fields, was taught; since which we have one self-supporting church, the effects of this teaching, within the last sixteen years. We say that this matter of self-support formed a very small part of the teaching of former days. Are we responsible? Should the living energies of this youthful membership of this Liberia Annual Conference be cramped? Should their desire to rank heads and shoulders with other missionaries of the age be crushed for the want of confidence in our ability to do, ere we are tried? Should we be suffered to hear the thunders about our ears and in our hearts to extend, our hearts beating in unison, and we not permitted to go or to extend our borders? If the Church and the Board means that we shall extend, may the great Head of the Church give them the hearts and the means, and the men to act; so vigorous prosecution of the work committed to us may be our motto."

The Conference reports one hundred probationers, two thousand one hundred and fifteen members, forty-four local preachers, thirty-three churches valued at seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars, six parsonages valued at six thousand and seventy-five dollars, thirty-eight Sunday-schools, two hundred and forty-nine officers and teachers, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one scholars, and thirty-three dollars raised for missions.—*Missionary Advocate*.

PROPOSED MISSION AT CAPE MOUNT.

The Spirit of Missions, organ of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, thus announces the intended founding of a station in Liberia:

The attention of our readers is specially called to the article which follows. The subject of it is one of more than ordinary interest in its relation to missionary work among the natives of Africa. Plans for such work are being matured by the Foreign Committee. While our brethren of the Church of England are entering upon such grand and noble enterprises from the East of Africa, we earnestly hope that our Church will make a beginning at least of a similar work from the West.

About forty miles northwest of Monrovia, the Capital of Liberia, there juts out into the sea a bold promontory fifteen hundred feet high, known as Cape Mount or Grand Cape Mount. It is a termination of a mountain range or plateau which extends far inland, and which forms a pleasant and extensively used highway to the interior.

Bishop Payne, in his Report to the Board of Missions at its session

in October, 1870, wrote: "A mission establishment on the top of this mountain would have all the advantages of elevation that Bohlen station has eighty miles interior, with the further very great blessing of a constant fresh sea-breeze."

Upon the slope of the mount and in the country adjacent to it is the Vey tribe. The Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., visited this tribe, and in his *Western Africa, its History, Condition, and Prospects*, thus writes:

"The Veys have recently invented an alphabet for writing their own language, and are enjoying the blessings of a written system, for which they are entirely indebted to their own ingenuity and enterprise. This is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable achievements of this or any other age, and is itself enough to silence forever the cavils and sneers of those who think so contemptuously of the intellectual endowments of the African race. The characters used in this system are all new, and were invented by the people themselves within the last twenty years. They have continued to labor at it, and have brought it to a state of sufficient perfection for all practical purposes."

Dr. Wilson then states that metallic types have been cast in London with which several little books have been printed for the use of the people, and he regrets that there are no Christian schools and Christian missionaries in a field which is so inviting, and which has been opened up in so remarkable a manner. He says the Veys occupy all the country along the seaboard from Gallinas to Cape Mount. It is not known how numerous they are, but they probably do not exceed fifty or one hundred thousand. In stature they are about the ordinary height, of slender but graceful figures, with dark complexions, but large and well-formed heads.

By means of the highway to the interior from Cape Mount the Veys hold constant intercourse with the Congoes, Bonzies, Mandingoes, and other influential tribes, and Mr. Anderson, a Liberian explorer, states that the Vey language serves as a medium of communication with several of these interior tribes.

Great indeed are the advantages of Cape Mount for the present headquarters of a Mission to one of the most interesting of African tribes, and subsequently for a base of more extensive operations in the interior, and no wonder that Bishop Payne and others who have visited it strongly advocated its occupation. In the report already referred to the Bishop wrote: "For this interesting region I earnestly urge the erection of a new Missionary Jurisdiction, to be called The Missionary Jurisdiction of Cape Mount and parts adjacent."

CHANGE OF POLICY IN THE EPISCOPAL MISSION.

During the last year, and especially within the last six or eight months, the question of the need of a change of policy in: he conduct

of the work in Africa has urged itself with far more than ordinary force upon the attention of the Committee.

The prime object of the mission, viz, *the giving of the Gospel to the heathen*, asserted anew its claims. While at Cape Palmas and in parts immediately adjacent the mission has accomplished results of vast importance to the further prosecution of the work among the natives, in the stations along the Coast above Cape Palmas, even including Monrovia itself, comparatively little has been done in this direction. This fact indicated the importance of a change.

Furthermore, past experience has shown that the climate at the Coast stations is most unfavorable to the white man, and as his services, in the judgment of the Committee, cannot yet be dispensed with, it is regarded by the Committee as exceedingly important to establish, as soon as may be, Mission stations on the highlands, where it is thought a far better climate may be found, and where the opportunity for efforts devoted to the heathen will be greatly augmented.

This whole subject was referred in February last to the Sub-Committee on Africa for consideration and report. By them was recommended a discontinuance at the close of the year of the stations on the Coast above Cape Palmas, in Sinoe, Bassa, and Montserrado counties; and with reference to a more concentrated effort among the natives, and that, too, where it is hoped there will be found the advantages of a better climate, the report of the sub-committee was as follows:

"This subject has from time to time enlisted the deepest interest in the hearts of the members of the Foreign Committee. Especially was this the case in the years 1870-'71, upon the report of Bishop Payne, made in the former year to the Board of Missions, and upon facts presented soon after in letters from Africa, which facts were published in *The Spirit of Missions* and subsequently in pamphlet form in the spring of 1871. A copy of that pamphlet, entitled 'Remarkable Condition of the West African Field,' has, within the last few days, been sent to each member of the Committee, and none, the sub-committee think, can fail to be struck with the earnest call which the facts therein presented seem to address to the Church to carry forward the work in the direction thus indicated.

"The sub-committee recommend that two points on the Liberian Coast be selected as *points d'appui* for the missionary operations proposed; that one of these be Cape Mount, which an examination of the map will show to be remarkably well situated for reaching interesting portions of the field. Bishop Payne, in his report to the Board of Missions (1870) above referred to, says: 'Cape Mount presents by far the most eligible position for the proposed mission. Here is the most northerly of the Liberian settlements lying around the base of a mountain rising out of the ocean to the height of fifteen hundred feet. A mission establishment on the top of this mountain would have all the advantages of elevation that Bohlen Station has eighty miles in-

terior, with the further very great blessing of a constant fresh sea breeze.'

"The Vey tribe, inhabiting the country immediately around Cape Mount, is the most intelligent by far of any on the West Coast. It was this people who, some fifteen years ago, invented a syllabic alphabet. They hold constant intercourse with the Mandingoes and other Mohammedan tribes far in the interior, and those intelligent neighbors are fast converting them to their false faith.

"The second point on the Coast which the sub-committee recommend as a base of operations is Cape Palmas, embracing a sufficient line of Coast above the Cape as the character and condition of the Coast tribes in that region shall seem to require, and extending east to the Cavalla river.

The mission there (*i. e.*, Cape Palmas District) has been so far successful as to gather in a goodly number of the natives, one hundred and forty-one of whom are reported as communicants and two in orders, and among the natives in that region there is, it is said, great respect for the Church, which has given to them all that they know concerning Christianity.

"The sub-committee have already mentioned certain considerations of importance which led them to conclude that Cape Palmas was a point to be retained and made the base of operations towards the interior, and its importance in this respect is seen moreover in its probable fitness for reaching portions of that vast and inviting field among the Barline and other tribes, of which the pamphlet sent to the members of the Committee gives such interesting accounts. There is the added consideration that Cape Palmas, and parts immediately adjacent, have been the chief seat of the mission hitherto; here has been the largest measure of success, and within it lies the dust of many who labored and suffered and died there for this holy cause. It is for the Church the most sacred spot in all the Continent of Africa.

"The sub-committee thus indicate what seems to them to be the proper course to be pursued in the further conduct of the mission. If the plan suggested be adopted, there must of necessity follow the study and adjustment of details, the presentation of the subject to the Church at large, and the faithful endeavor to obtain the men and the means needed for this great enterprise."

The Foreign Committee unanimously adopted the foregoing report of the sub-committee on Africa.

It is proposed to proceed, as soon as circumstances will permit, in the establishment of a Mission station at Cape Mount, giving to it the form of an Associate Mission, with suitable buildings for the accommodation of the mission family. From that point, which will be regarded as the common home of the missionaries, and probably the residence of the bishop, the laborers will go forth to do their appointed work, extending the bounds of their operations as God shall prosper them.—*Annual Report, October, 1876.*

MISSION WORK AT GABOON AND CORISCO.

The last Annual Report of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions thus speaks of the work of the Gaboon and Corisco Mission, on the West Coast of Africa, near the equator:

The various departments of work have been conducted with fidelity and with much encouragement. To the churches a goodly number of communicants have been added, viz: In Gaboon 24, of whom 16 were received on profession of their faith, making 90 in all; in Corisco, 12 on profession, making 79; and in Benita, 12 on profession, making 74. The moneys contributed by these churches were, respectively, \$236, \$59, and \$32, which must be regarded as liberal gifts, in view of the very small pecuniary means of most of the donors. In the schools are reported 35 boys and 52 girls in Gaboon, all boarding scholars, except 10 boys and 12 girls; in Corisco, 30 boys and 22 girls, all boarding scholars, and 22 women in an industrial class; and in Benita, 15 boys and 17 girls, all boarding scholars, and 30 women taught, besides a class of six young men receiving instruction to fit them for usefulness, three of whom hope to become ministers of the gospel. These returns show that an important educational work is in progress.

The work of the native brethren at Mbangwe and Nengenge has been conducted with some encouragement, though the "wars" or petty conflicts of native towns that so often occur have hindered the labors of the licentiate preacher at the latter station. At the former, Mr. Ibia is endeavoring to foster habits of industry among his people, as well as to give them the gospel. He spent a part of the year at Benita, and still visits that station, supplying the lack of service of a foreign minister. While there he received several persons to the communion. Africa seems to be opening to the light. From various quarters, chiefly from the Eastern Coast, important movements are made to establish missionary stations inland. Similar movements, if not on so large a scale, should be made from the Western Coast. It is the hope of such interiorward influence that gives chief interest to the missions of the Board, both in Liberia and in the Gaboon and Corisco regions—a hope long deferred—but soon to be fulfilled, as the Church may now believe.

THE VOICE OF GOD ABOUT AFRICA.

"No thoughtful person in these days can have failed to notice by what a singular concurrence of forces various causes have conspired to rivet the attention of civilized men upon Africa. I know not from how many quarters the interest has been aroused and fed. First of all we have it in consequence of the ever-memorable work of patient,

heroic explorers, with Prince Livingstone at their head. There are political causes that have brought Africa much into the foreground. You have had war on the east and war on the west. Swift, short wars, thrusting like rapiers into the side of the continent; and if we regret their dire necessity, we may yet at least be thankful that England has been enabled, in connection with those two wars in Abyssinia and Ashantee, to show that when she has achieved the purpose for which the sword was drawn, she can put it again into the scabbard, and go home with her work accomplished. Then we have had the slave trade, and slave circulars issued and withdrawn, and issued again; then the purchase of the Suez canal; then our interference with Egyptian finance; then we have had grand engineering proposals, and I wish them Godspeed. There is one that seems very feasible, that of joining the two rivers, the Congo and the Zambesi, with a suitable canal. Then there is a grander proposal than that—a proposal to fertilize the great desert heart of Africa northward, and turn the Sahara into a new African Eden, by bringing in the superfluous water of the great Atlantic ocean. But then, last and best, comes a thought of missionary work.—*Address of Rev. Dr. Edmund.*

COMMANDER CAMERON ON TRADE WITH AFRICA.

A crowded audience assembled in Social Science Congress Hall, Liverpool, at noon of October 4th, to hear an address from Commander Cameron, R. N., the distinguished traveller, on "Trade with Central Africa." Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., presided, and briefly introduced the speaker. Commander Cameron said that the trade of Central Africa is now virtually confined to two things—ivory and slaves; and, owing to the difficulties of transit, the whole of the ivory is carried to the Coast by porters. Owing to this the Arab traders and others were compelled to buy slaves to carry their goods. Central Africa was naturally capable of becoming one of the greatest producing countries in the world, and, as such a producer, of taking a large quantity of the manufactured article in return for the raw material. At present the Arab traders from the east had penetrated about half way across the continent till they were met by the Portuguese traders on the west. The cost of carriage of ivory to the Coast was now so great as to absorb nearly all the profits, although a hundred dollars' worth of ivory could be bought in the interior for a pound weight of beads. The mineral resources of Central Africa were very great, including coal in large quantities, iron, copper, gold and silver. The oil palm existed over the entire continent to the height of 2,600 feet above the sea; and nutmeg trees grew wild. He had walked for 200 and 300 yards at a time through nutmeg groves, the ground being literally covered with the nuts, all

going to waste. At present nobody knew their value; they sought only for ivory, and thought of nothing else.

In order to develop trade in these rich districts, one thing was essential—proper means of communication must be established. There were already three great water highways—the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambesi. Of these the most important is the Congo, by far the largest river in Africa. Its mouth does not now belong to any civilized country, like the Nile or Zambesi; and whilst the journey by the Congo to the heart of Africa would be only 500 to 600 miles, the like journey by the Nile would be 3,000 or 4,000 miles, and on the route they would everywhere find the Egyptian traders in conflict with the natives. In fact, no expedition could now make its way into Africa from the north by means of the Nile except by means of armed force. From the Congo to the head-waters of the Zambesi a canal of twenty to thirty miles in length across a level country would connect the two systems and provide an uninterrupted water communication across the entire continent. By means of the northern affluents of the Congo they would afford easy water carriage to the Coast from other extensive districts. The mouth of the Congo had no bar, and was not difficult of approach. There were some rocks in the stream, but such as steam navigation would easily deal with. At one place there were cataracts, but a portage of about thirty miles would enable travellers to reach the upper waters of the Congo. The Lualaba, which nobody, he thought, now doubted was the upper Congo, was a splendid stream. At one place he measured it, and found it 1,080 yards across, with an average depth of one fathom, but with three channels of over three fathoms' depth; and as this was the dry season, it was clear that the stream was navigable all the year round. By sending out steamers to be taken to pieces at the rapids, and put together again above them, they could force their way right into the continent, and get access to Lake Tanganyika. Of course human portage could not compete with steam carriage; goods would be brought to the Coast cheaply, and thus one great blow would be struck at the slave trade. Already on Lake Nyassa the Scotch missionaries had a steamer, and if they could only get steam on the Tanganyika, they would get command of the whole of that splendid water to its southern extremity.

The King of the Belgians had been talking of getting up an international scheme for exploring and civilizing Africa. His idea was to form stations right across the continent, and so form a great trunk road; and as the continent at that part was only 1,600 to 1,700 miles across, it was quite possible to establish such a line of communication. Commander Cameron advocated the establishment of a great company which should be upon the model of the East India Company, because no capitalists would risk their money unless protected from the inroads of others who would otherwise reap the benefits of their first labors and expenses. He described the climate of the highlands of Central and Lower Africa as being very healthy, and similar to that of Southern

Europe. . The opening out of the whole region, which was accessible in several ways in addition to the water highways described, was most desirable in the interests of the whole world. The true way in which it could be done was to give a charter to some great company, a condition being that they should do their utmost at first to abolish the traffic in slaves, and hereafter, as the people became more educated and civilized, to do away with domestic slavery.—*The African Times*.

THE OIL RESOURCES OF AFRICA.

For miles along the West Coast of Africa, extending between Cape Blanco and St Paul de Loando, are vast forests of palms, the oily fruit of which has for centuries rotted unused upon the ground. The palm forests back of the Coast line, between Cape Palmas and Elmina, are said to be practically inexhaustible; and so also, in the neighborhood of Fernando Po, immense tracts are covered with the trees. The total export of the palm oil to England exceeds, it is said, 50,000 tuns, or a value of \$10,000,000 per annum; but this represents an exceedingly small commerce compared to what might be the case were the enormous resources fully or even moderately utilized.

The fruit from which the oil is obtained grows in the form of a large cone, about the size of a man's hat. It is covered with long spines which protect the nuts, the latter being about the size of a large olive, and of a deep golden color. The palm-tree forests, in the midst of which most of the factories exist, are said to be very picturesque. The trees, which tower to an enormous height, are as thick as it is possible for them to be, forming in some places large and impassable clumps, and in others, opening in wide and tortuous vistas. The trunks are often covered at the lower part with tufts of lovely fern, the emerald green of whose long fronds, as they droop gracefully to the earth, forms a beautiful contrast to the sombre brown of the trunks which they ornament. In the open spots in the forests, the factories, mere collections of huts, are built. In Dahomey, the nuts, when gathered, are thrown into a trough formed by making off a small area about six feet square, beating down the earth to form a floor, and inclosing it in a wall about eighteen inches high. Into this receptacle the husks are thrown, to be trodden under foot by women until the husks and the oil, which exude together, form a kind of putty. The mass is then thrown into vessels of hot water, when the oil rises to the top and is skimmed off. In Fernando Po, it is the practice to let the nuts rest in heaps until almost putrefied; hammering with stones follows, and then simmering of the pulp in a kettle, after which the women squeeze out the oil with their hands. The men do not engage in the manufacture, their labor ending with climbing of the trees and shaking down of the fruit. It will be observed

that the outside of the nut only enters into the process. The kernel separately yields a so-called black oil, and forms the staple of a trade with England, where the hard portion is subjected to the action of powerful crushing machines.

Oil from the palm nut is, however, by no means the only fatty product to be obtained from rank African vegetation. No one has ever estimated the vast resources of this description which abound in the countries bordering on the river Niger; and it is only in the shape of experimental and comparatively small exports that we get a glimpse at them. From Senegambia and Guinea come Touloncuma oil, used by the natives for anointing their bodies, and for burning in lamps, and Galam oil, a natural vegetable butter very much used in Africa for preparing food. The castor-oil plant grows wild with great luxuriance in Senegambia; and throughout West Africa there is an immense yield of pea or ground nuts, which already has given rise to a large commerce. In the northern part of the continent, and especially Algeria, there are enough olive trees to supply, if fully developed, the demand of all Europe. The province of Kabyle is an enormous olive-tree forest. The cocoanut palm grows in immense forests in Zanzibar, where its fruit is exported to France and England for making stearine for candles. The *trichilia capitata* on the Zambesi, produces small black seeds, which contain a large quantity of solid fat. The "forna" nut of Central Africa yields an excellent oil for culinary purposes, and is cultivated by the natives. A tree discovered by Dr. Kirk on Lake Nyassa also gives a rich oil, which even the natives have not utilized.

There is no doubt but that, in the gradual progression of commercial colonies for the development of the resources we have indicated, the most rapid means for opening up the interior of Africa will be found. Such expeditions as those of Stanley and other isolated explorers, though they may add to our knowledge of other resources, do nothing toward their utilization, but rather only show us how great is the task which civilization sooner or later must accomplish, in overcoming the natural obstacles of a neglected continent.—*Scientific American*.

LIBERIA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

What the people of Liberia have done in the way of establishing and developing commercial relations with the outside world is shown in the well-arranged exhibit of natural products displayed in Agricultural Hall.

The agricultural resources of the Republic are very rich. The soil is fertile, the forests contain abundant woods suitable for building; rich deposits of iron are found through the country; the sea and rivers yield a constant supply of fish, while in the forests are ivory-producing or fur-bearing animals.

The most important product of the country is coffee, and it is held that nowhere else throughout the entire world does the berry attain to such perfection as here. Next to coffee, palm oil is the most important article of export, both in a crude form and as manufactured into soap. Sugar and cotton, while not very prominent at present, seem destined to be important factors in the sum of Liberia's eventual success. Excellent sugar, and cotton of tough, smooth fibre, are among the exhibits. Iron ore is shown, of rich quality, some of it smelted by the crude process in use among the natives. Of ivory a handsome display is made, the tusks ranging upwards from a couple of feet long to a pair more than eight feet in length. Arrow-root, indigo, and native gums are also exhibited, together with camwood, bastard-mahogany, and various hard woods suitable for cabinet making. Arrow-root, indigo, and gums are, to a small extent, exported.

An interesting exhibit is made of articles of native production. The most civilized of these is a loom—very primitive in form, yet showing a certain amount of nicety of finish—upon which is woven a coarse but strong cotton cloth. There are also fish-nets of grass, some nicely plaited mats, and a few pieces of neat basket-work. The most striking of the native works is a dug-out canoe, some fifteen feet long, which strongly resembles those in use among the Indians of Puget's Sound. In iron weapons considerable skill is manifested. The largest is a well-made heavy spear, some four feet long, wrapped about the center with antelope skin. There is a broad, flat sword, rather clumsy, but capable of efficient execution; a short dagger, slightly curved, the haft and the sheath of leather, and an extremely wicked-looking knife, a cross between a Malay creese and a butcher's cleaver.

The oddest articles exhibited in the native group are small leather pouches, about four by six inches square, which we are given to understand are mail bags. Who writes the letters they are intended to convey is not mentioned. Taken as a whole, the Liberian exhibit is a gratifying and encouraging proof of what intelligent negroes can accomplish in the way of self-government and self-support.—*National Baptist*.

From The (London) African Times.

THE LIBERIAN COFFEE TREE.

CAPE COAST, September 16, 1876.

SIR: I was attracted by an advertisement occupying a column of the *Times* in the month of June last, setting forth the description of what at first appeared to be a new kind of coffee, termed "*Coffea Liberica*," and from the account given of it I suspected it was nothing more or less than the Liberian coffee tree, having visited Liberia some

twenty-six years ago and taken notice of the *tree* and the large size and light color of the bean. At that time a parcel was shipped to Philadelphia, where it was pronounced to be equal to the finest Rio, and fetched two cents a pound more than that quality.

My doubts were cleared up on perusing the accompanying article in the Trade Journal of August 1, which may interest your readers, and will inform them where they can easily and quickly procure plants of this highly-prized "*Coffea Liberica*."

A gentleman of distinction at Winnebah, who takes a great interest in the welfare of his country, was about to send to England for some plants, but I told him what my impression was regarding the "*Coffea Liberica*," which has turned out to be correct, and he will now be enabled to get as many as he pleases from Liberia to stock his domains on the banks of the Ayensue.

I may add, by way of encouragement, that in a conversation I had recently with a missionary gentleman who has been nearly forty years on this part of the Coast, he remarked that at one season he obtained as much as thirty-four pounds of coffee from a single Liberian coffee tree.

LIBERIAN COFFEE.—A new species of the coffee shrub, *Coffea Liberica*, to which attention has recently been drawn, should certainly have an interest for all who are connected with coffee culture. It used to be supposed that of the known species but one, the *Coffea Arabica*, possessed valuable properties, and it is this plant which yields those immense quantities of coffee which are required for the world's consumption. But it is not likely that it will continue long to monopolize the exclusive attention of planters, for the Liberian kind possesses recommendations which cannot fail to induce its extensive cultivation, sooner or later. It is stated to be much more prolific than the Arabian variety, and Mr. Cruwell, a gentleman who went out to Liberia some short time ago with the express object of investigating its claims to the notice of coffee growers, made the important statement that an estate of twenty or thirty acres well looked after would yield as much coffee as one of two or three hundred acres planted with *Coffea Arabica*. The beans yielded are, it seems, about double the size of those obtained from the latter variety, and in point of flavor they are said to be greatly superior. We know as a fact that those small supplies of the new coffee that have reached the American market have realized prices greatly in excess of those usually paid, and this is the best evidence of its superior quality that could be offered. Up to the present time no opportunity has been afforded the coffee trade in this country of judging of the new growth, but it may be anticipated that Liberian coffee will before long be placed on the English market. Its culture is yet in its infancy; but once the prejudice which more or less always attaches to new introductions has been overcome, the cultivation will grow apace. Already the *Coffea Liberica* has taken root in the greatest coffee garden of the world, Ceylon. Owing to its compara-

tively hardy constitution, the Liberian coffee shrub will thrive where cultivation of the Arabian kind would not succeed, and it is not too much to expect that it will be naturalized in some of our colonies, and add considerably to their material prosperity. For, immense as is the present production of coffee throughout the world, it is not adequate to the demand, as is attested by the rise in price which has of late been witnessed. There is undoubtedly abundant room for the profitable extension of coffee cultivation, and it will be interesting to watch the results which must follow the introduction of a plant so full of promise as the *Coffea Liberia* appears to be.

AN OLD RESIDENT AND WELL-WISHER TO AFRICA.

AFRICAN DESTINY.

Neutrality is out of the question. We must say yea or nay. There is a great deal of twaddle about this matter of God's fatherhood and man's brotherhood. We all know that to deny these is to deny the Christian faith. But what has that to do with we negroes being content that our white brothers should have all the excellence and all the power; and we sustain the relation to them of servants in particular, and slaves in general? The very fact that we are the white man's brother should urge us to contest with him for our rightful share of the inheritance. Who ever heard of a younger or an older brother surrendering the parental estate without a murmur? Nor should we. To do so, and then apologize for it by throwing up the hat when some numbskull talks the "man and brother," is simply to call things by the wrong name—to call shiftlessness magnanimity.

Now what we negroes ought to do is to have a hand in the matter of possessing Africa. To stand by and see other people possess it is simply to exhibit our want of the pluck that is *peculiar to the common family*. We should strengthen Liberia, not by any wholesale exodus, but by men of business going thither and engaging in the cultivation of coffee and cotton. Let no mention now be made of acclimatization. White men think of this only when they meditate going as missionaries. When it comes to business it is never mentioned. Nor should we mention it. Life is as secure in Liberia as it is in America. The ratio of deaths there is by no means as great as it was among the first Christian settlers of America; and if it were twice as great, for the sake of possessing ourselves of a rightful share of the common patrimony, we should be willing to do and dare. God has no special smiles for those of His children who do nothing. His word is "subdue the world and possess it;" and we should be willing to at least attempt it for the sake of getting our share. To content ourselves with crumbs is alike dishonorable to us and to our family.—*Christian Recorder*.

CHRISTIAN HEROES IN AFRICA.

Modern Africa has its record of the heroic struggles of Christian missionaries. Their apostolic labors and successes have been chronicled in Heaven though often unheralded on earth. Men of highest culture and deepest consecration have gone thither from all Christian lands—from England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland and America. They have toiled and triumphed, whether living or dying, and, while many have fallen, the success of their labors is attested in the founding of many Christian churches and schools and in a promising civilization begun in different parts of the continent.

Portions of Africa are as healthy as America, but over the larger part malaria reigns unchecked, and joins hand in hand with heathen barbarism in disputing every inch of ground with the missionary of the Cross. Western Africa is the special home of this malarial foe, yet even here, while some have died, others have labored with success for many years. Of forty-nine missionaries sent thither by the American Missionary Association, sixteen have died in the field and thirteen returned within a year on account of ill health; but, on the other hand, one of its missionaries has remained twenty-four years, one nineteen, and two others seventeen years, with occasional respite of return to America; and one remained twelve consecutive years and two others five.

But still the refrain comes to us of Africa's deadly climate. When the Christian martyrs sunk in death at the stake or in the arena of blood it was but the signal for the bolder avowal of Christ and a fresh marshalling of those ready to peril their lives for His sake. In the heroic martyr age the thought was not of the fagot or of the fang of the wild beast, but that the world must be conquered by the Cross. And now in this case Africa must be won to the Saviour. *It will be won.* The danger must be met. The climate must be braved. There can be no delay till commerce or civilization has drained these swamps or cleared the jungle. Christianity must take the lead, and, as the co-worker with civilization, must bring religion, health, and the new life to Africa.—*American Missionary.*

FACTS FOR LOVERS OF FREEDOM.

The slave trade is now being carried on at an annual cost of at least 500,000 African lives—70,000 reaching the Coast and the remainder massacred.

There are five routes by which slaves are taken from Central Africa: 1, through the Sahara Desert to Tunis and Morocco; 2, down the Nile, *via* Khartoum, into Egypt; 3, down the Nile, turning off before reaching Khartoum, for the seaports on the Red Sea; 4, direct to the Zanzibar Coast, for Zanzibar, Pemba, &c.; 5, two routes

from Lake N'yassa to the Mozambique Coast, for Madagascar and the North.

The treaties with Zanzibar do not really prevent the traffic as the Seyid has no power to enforce these treaties. The English cruisers capture only a fraction of the dhows engaged by the Arabs in the slave trade. It has now become necessary to seek directly, by all justifiable means, to abolish *slavery* in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Tunis, Morocco, Cuba, and Brazil.—*Illustrated Missionary News.*

LIBERIA-MOCHA COFFEE.

Liberia coffee is rapidly growing in demand, especially in Europe, where it has been longer and is better known than in this country. A leading African merchant in Liverpool says that he has received applications for Liberia seed coffee from various parts of the world, including Ceylon, Natal, Barbadoes, and Arizona. The gentleman alluded to, Mr. James Irvine, offered a few months ago a prize of £20 and a silver medal to the Liberian planter who should send him a ton of the best Liberian coffee, the quality to be decided upon by two competent judges in Liverpool. Mr. M. T. Decoursey, of the St. Paul's river, is adjudged the successful competitor, and Mr. Irvine has already sent him the £20, and is having the medal, in solid silver and exquisite workmanship, now prepared. The medal will have on one side the Liberian and English flags across each other, with the motto above, from Proverbs, xxviii: 19, "He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread." On the other side the following: "Prize won by M. T. Decoursey, Esq., Monrovia, for the best growth of Liberia Coffee during the season of 1876. Presented by James Irvine, Esq., Liverpool." This will no doubt stimulate the interest now being felt in Liberia in the growth and cultivation of coffee. By agriculture, not commerce, is Africa to be elevated. It is believed that a mine of wealth lies, not at all concealed, in the culture of coffee in Liberia, and beautiful homes may be enjoyed on coffee plantations in that prosperous Republic.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

Twenty-seven emigrants from New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Columbia, S. C., embarked on the "Jasper," which went to sea from New York on Wednesday, November 1, direct for Monrovia. They were sent by the American Colonization Society, and

are those who, by their industry, intelligence, and honorable conduct, had won the respect of their fellow-citizens. Of the adults fourteen were communicants of the Methodist E. Church, and two each of the Baptist and Episcopal Churches. The males were chiefly farmers, with one carpenter. Since the close of the war the Society has given passage to more than three thousand persons.

Among the cabin passengers by the "Jasper" were Bishop Gilbert Haven, who is under appointment of the Methodist E. Church, to preside at the Liberia Annual Conference in January; Mr. W. J. Haven, nephew and Secretary of the Bishop; Rev. J. T. Gracey, formerly a missionary in India, who takes the voyage for the benefit of his health; Rev. David A. Day and wife, returning to the Lutheran Mission on the Saint Paul's river, and Mr. W. H. Litchfield, of Philadelphia, who goes to engage in mercantile affairs in Liberia. Also, Hon. Thomas G. Fuller, a citizen of that Republic.

The *New York Herald* says: "The colored emigrants were chiefly from South Carolina and of both sexes. They wore homespun clothes and appeared a hardy, healthy set of people. They seemed to be rather glad at leaving this land of liberty and equal rights, and no doubt their minds pictured a future of glowing and perennial happiness on Afric's sunny strand. Bishop Haven was in fine spirits. He spoke enthusiastically of the destiny of the colored race—of the day when, in educated numbers, they would return to their natal soil and redeem a great continent from sterility and barbarism. He dwelt fondly on the prospect he hoped to see arise of great fleets leaving the ports of America laden with intelligent and Christian negroes carrying the torch of civilization and religion into the haunts of superstition, vice, and heathenism."

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will be held in Metropolitan Methodist E. Church, Washington City, on Tuesday, January 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M., when addresses may be expected from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, and William H. Allen, LL.D., President of Girard College.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS will meet the same day at 12 o'clock M. at the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

BY BARQUE JASPER, FROM NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1876.

From Columbia, S. C., for Arthington.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	Allen Brisbane.....	28	Farmer.	Methodist.
2	Sarah Brisbane.....	23	.....	Methodist.
3	Betsy Brisbane.....	6		
4	Maria Brisbane.....	3		
5	Arabella F. Brisbane.....	1		
6	Eli Brisbane.....	49	Farmer.	Methodist.
7	Maria Brisbane.....	45	.....	Methodist.
8	Eli Brisbane, jr.....	22	Farmer.	Methodist.
9	Caroline Brisbane.....	15		
10	Abram Brisbane.....	11		
11	Jennie Brisbane.....	8		
12	Jennie Chestnut.....	50	.....	Methodist.
13	Della Chestnut.....	20	.....	Methodist.
14	Sarah Chestnut.....	2		
15	Jackson Caldwell.....	30	Farmer.	Methodist.
16	Betsy Caldwell.....	40	.....	Methodist.
17	James Wilson.....	22	Farmer.	Methodist.
18	Simon Martin.....	24	Farmer.	Methodist.
19	Samuel Dooley.....	21	Farmer.	Methodist.

From New Orleans, La., for Monrovia.

20	John H. Dorsey	43	Carpenter.	Episcopal.
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From New York City, for Monrovia.

21	James G. Williams.....	50	Farmer.	Episcopal.
22	Charles Scott	39	Laborer.	Baptist.
23	Mrs. H. K. Farrow	40	.....	Baptist.

From Philadelphia, Pa., for Cape Palmas.

24	Maria Dent.....	58	.....	Methodist.
25	Catharine Dent.....	26	.....	Methodist.
26	Francis F. Dent.....	23	Farmer.	
27	James Dent.....	21	Farmer.	

NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,125 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE PIONEERS OF LIBERIA.

BY HON. HENRY W. JOHNSON.

Ex-Attorney-General of Liberia.

Boldly came that self-sacrificing band,
 A love for freedom led them ;
 A desire to rear in their fatherland
 A home—this nobly urged them.
 And they launched forth on the billowy wave,
 Fierce storms and tempests braving,*
 They had no fear of the raging sea,
 For they felt that God was with them :
 They felt that He their guide would be,
 Their aid in the work before them ;
 And boldly they came, up the rocky strand
 Where ocean's dark waters were laving.

Amid the gloomy wilds of Afric's land,
 With the canopy of Heaven above them,
 On their bended knees, did this pious band
 Give thanks to God who had brought them
 Through the dangers of the briny deep,
 And their haven in safety reaching ; †
 God heard their prayers, for He gave ear ;
 In their arduous task He blessed them ;
 When hopes seemed fled, He then was near,
 His aid was ever with them ;
 And they persevered in their noble work—
 The heathen around them teaching.

They toiled on, this courageous band,
 Though many trials beset them ;
 They faltered not, when called to stand
 And meet the foe before them.
 Their task begun, they worked with a will,
 A home for their children rearing ;
 The forest fell, the gloom disappeared,
 And nature smiled around them.
 A home they had, to them endeared

* The ship *Elizabet*, the "Mayflower" of Liberia, sailed from New York February 6, 1820, with eighty-six emigrants. Commodore C. Vanderbilt, who then rowed a boat between New York and Staten Island, cut the ice which detained the vessel, and thus enabled the ship to proceed to sea.

† The first settlement on Sherbro Island was not satisfactory ; but the beautiful location on Cape Montserrado, where Monrovia now stands, was obtained by treaty December 15, 1821, and the American flag raised there April 15, 1822.

By a hope for the future before them, †
 Their efforts crowned, they were willing to die,
 For they felt that the time was nearing.

They are gone, all gone, that noble band,
 But they've left their names behind them;
 And their children now enjoy the land,
 Which their labors have built for them.
 Long may we their memory keep;
 In their example ne'er grow weary;
 Like them persevere in the arduous task,
 In the work which lies before us; ‡
 And receive our reward, when called at last,
 To Him who ever rules o'er us,
 There to meet in Heaven above,
 The Pioneers of Liberia.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.—Wednesday, July 27th, at the noonday meeting in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Philadelphia, special reference was made to the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed by the people of Liberia on the 26th of July, 1847. Remarks were made by Rev. Thomas S. Malcom in regard to the religious progress of the new interior settlement of Arthington, on the St. Paul's river. Mention was also made of the remarkable opening for settlers and for missionary laborers since the recent peace among the tribes in the region of the Cavalla river. The anxiety to settle in Liberia is rapidly spreading among the freedmen in consequence of the favorable letters received from friends who have gone there. The demand for Liberia coffee, in consequence of its large berry and excellent flavor, should lead to the formation of companies to plant coffee on a large scale. It is stated on good authority that an investment of fifty thousand dollars in coffee plantations would yield a return of eight hundred thousand dollars within twelve years.

REVIVAL IN LIBERIA.—There are in progress throughout Liberia great revivals of religion. Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou, Cape Palmas, and many intermediate points are having seasons of refreshing. Sinners, old and young, civilized and half-civilized, are being converted to God. Backsliders are being reclaimed, and the heathen are becoming more and more interested about the salvation of their souls. God is with us, and that to bless.—*Letter of Rev. J. H. Deputie.*

† The people, in Convention assembled, declared themselves a "free, Sovereign, and Independent State, by the name and title of the Republic of Liberia," on July 26, 1847. The flag of the new Republic, with one star and eleven stripes, was raised August 24, 1847, with demonstrations of joy and gratitude.

‡ The territory owned by the Liberian Government extended six hundred miles, fronting the Atlantic Ocean, and the native title has been finally purchased.

VISIT OF A LIBERIA MERCHANT.—Reginald A. Sherman, Esq., a prominent merchant of Monrovia, visited Philadelphia recently. He went to Liberia from Savannah, Georgia, in 1856. The taxes on property in Liberia are only half of one per cent. on a moderate valuation. Public schools are established in each settlement. English steamships stop weekly, and returns from Europe can be obtained in six weeks after goods are shipped. Coffee, sugar, ginger, arrow-root, and palm oil are exported. The desire for passage to Liberia is spreading among the freedmen. The last company sailed on the 1st of November.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

A BETTER FEELING.—A missionary writes: "I believe that our Heavenly Father is bringing much good out of the late war at Cape Palmas. The people are more industrious. More land is being cultivated. One of the Greboes of influence told me that their wealth lay in the soil, and that they must dig it out—plant coffee trees, sugarcane, &c., export the produce, and so have money for themselves, their schools, and their churches."

MARRIAGE AT MONROVIA.—Married, on the evening of the 31st of May last, at the commodious dwelling-house of the bride's father, in Ashmun street, by the Rev. C. A. Pitman, pastor of the Methodist Church, Monrovia, Florence Irene, eldest child and only daughter of the Hon. J. T. Wiles, Secretary of the Treasury, Republic of Liberia, and Jesse Randolph, eldest son of the Hon. Henry Cooper, merchant, of Monrovia. One of the happiest gatherings of the rising Republic contributed to the felicity of this sacred union. Among the guests were President James S. Payne and wife, the Secretary of State and wife, and the Hon. C. B. Dunbar, M. D. and wife. The early part of the evening was most agreeably spent; music and song, and the manifest care, forethought, and solicitude of the host and hostess for the perfect enjoyment and gratification of their guests, rendering everything delightful. The nuptial rites being ended and followed by a sumptuous and more substantial repast than the preceding varied and delicious dainties during the evening, dancing under the graceful leading of the bride and bridegroom and bridal suite, succeeded and was continued with refreshing intervals throughout the lovely moonlight night long after the youthful bride had departed to her new-made home, and the bright morning star sparkingly pellucid in rapt serenity bespoke the approach of day.—*African Times*.

THE CONGOES.—Several years since there were nearly 5,000 Congoes rescued from slave ships by American men-of-war, who were landed at Liberia. They have been civilized, and very many have made a profession of religion. In some cases well conducted churches have been formed exclusively of Congoes. It has been suggested that some of the most promising of them should be sent as missionaries to the Congo country whence they were taken by the slavers. When it is considered that these heathen Congoes numbered one-third as many as all the Liberians, it speaks well for the missionary spirit of the Liberian churches that such good results should have so speedily followed. Liberia deserves the name of "the Missionary Republic."

LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.—At the recent anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union held in Buffalo, a committee on African Missions was appointed, consisting of Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of Chicago, Rev. J. F. Brown, D. D., of New Jersey, etc. They deprecated the abandonment of African missions and proposed cor-

respondence with the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention and with the Colored Baptist Convention to agree upon some plan by which the entire denomination in the United States may co-operate in this work.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.—Next year the Fourah Bay College at Freetown, Sierra Leone, will be half a century old. It has from the beginning been very ably conducted by the Church Missionary Society. The first pupil on its roll was Samuel Crowther, the energetic bishop of the Niger Mission. Men educated in this institution have, as pastors and teachers, been a blessing to various parts of the West Coast of Africa. This year the College has been reorganized on a wider basis, such as the advanced condition of the Sierra Leone Colony requires. Studies have been added to the course, the teaching staff has been increased, and the scale of fees has been arranged. The institution is still to furnish facilities for the training of missionary agents, but is the same to serve as a high school for the youth of the colony. For this purpose the College has been affiliated with the University of Durham, so that African students may receive their degrees without being obliged to leave their own country.

YORUBA MISSION.—During the recent visit of the Bishop of Sierra Leone several ministers were ordained and 483 candidates were confirmed at Abeokuta, the capital, where seven years' exclusion of foreign missionaries has not damped the ardor of the native church. During the Yoruba troubles many of the Abeokuta Christians fled to Ebute Meta, where a new church has now been erected and 77 persons confirmed. At Lagos, the English seaport town of the Yoruba country, the work is very flourishing. On the occasion of the Bishop's visit 301 candidates were confirmed and the three churches of the town were united under a native church committee, such as exists in several parts of Southern India and in Sierra Leone. In this way the energies of the native Christians are developed through self-direction.

THE FOULAHs.—This energetic and interesting race of North Africa have received but little attention from the Christian Church. They reside in the extensive district of Senegambia, which lies between the Gambia and Senegal rivers. The country is in the hands of the French, who call the Foulahs, Toucouleurs, because they differ so greatly amongst themselves in complexion. They have a tradition that they are descended from Phut, the son of Ham (Gen., x: 7.) They prefix the word Futa to almost every district of any extent which they have occupied.

SOUTH AFRICAN HOLYOKE.—The Free Church of Scotland supports an important school in South Africa known as the Lovedale Institution. It has 417 scholars under instruction, of whom 244 are natives. Two theological students have been licensed to preach. Good reports have been also received from the industrial school where wagon making, blacksmithing, and carpentering are carried on.

MOHAMMEDAN AGGRESSIVENESS.—Rev. Dr. Jessup writes from Beirut: "The Moslems in Constantinople are forming a society to send missionaries to Uganda and prevent King Mtesa from accepting Christianity. They have Stanley's letter, and are determined to lose no time in saving Uganda for Islam. What a lesson for us all! Some of the Constantinople Moslems have given £100, others £50, etc., etc., and made it a permanent endowment for aggressive work in Central Africa."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

During the month of October, 1876.

CONNECTICUT. (\$25.00)		
<i>New Milford</i> —Miss C. E. Boardman.....	\$25 00	
RHODE ISLAND. (\$120.00.)		
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. M. A. DeW. Rogers, Miss C. DeWolf, ea. \$50.....	100 00	
<i>Newport</i> —Miss Ellen Townsend.....	20 00	
NEW YORK. (\$60.00.)		
<i>Brooklyn</i> —Miss Margarette Dimon.....	50 00	
<i>New York City</i> —A. Kirkham.....	5 00	
<i>Penn Yan</i> —Cash.....	5 00	
NEW JERSEY. (\$135.00.)		
<i>Newark</i> —Rev. Dr. William H. Steele, Daniel Price, ea. \$50; Henry Con-		
gar, \$10.....		\$110 00
<i>Camden</i> —From a family.....		25 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$30.00.)		
<i>Philadelphia</i> —FRANCIS G. SCHULTZ, to constitute himself a Life Member.....		30 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$8.00.)		
<i>New Hampshire</i> , \$4; <i>Pennsylvania</i> , \$2; <i>North Carolina</i> , \$1; <i>California</i> , \$1....		8 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Donations.....		370 00
African Repository.....		8 00
Rents of Colonization Building.....		198 08
Total Receipts in October.....		\$576 08

During the month of November, 1876.

MAINE. (\$5,000.)		
<i>Freeport</i> —Legacy of Mrs. Sarah A. Ho- bart, by Dr. E. Wells, executor.....	\$5,000 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$10.00.)		
<i>Mount Vernon</i> —A friend.....	10 00	
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$20.00.)		
<i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies' Colonization So- ciety, Mrs. H. Sanborn, Treasurer....	20 00	
CONNECTICUT. (\$107.00.)		
<i>Bridgeport</i> —N. Wheeler, \$10; Edward Sterling, Mrs. A. Bishop, J. C. Loomis, Capt. Brooks, ea. \$5; Mrs. Ira Sher- man, \$2.....	32 00	
<i>Norwalk</i> —Rev. C. M. Selleck, \$20; William S. Lockwood, \$10; Stiles Curtis, George Kissam, ea. \$5; Asa E. Smith, William B. Lockwood, ea. \$1.....	42 00	
<i>Stamford</i> —Mrs. George Brown.....	3 00	
<i>Greenwich</i> —Miss Sarah Mead, \$20; Oliver Mead, Mrs. Augustus Mead, ea. \$5.....	30 00	
NEW YORK. (\$184.00.)		
<i>New York City</i> —Mrs. Mary L. Sheafe, James Brown, ea. \$50; Burr Wake- man, \$25; Mrs. Horace Holden, Mrs. Jona. Sturges, ea. \$10.....		145 00
<i>Yonkers</i> —Joseph Masten, \$25; J. & G. Stewart, \$10; G. P. Reeves, Mrs. C. B. Aborn, ea. \$2.....		39 00
NEW JERSEY. (\$5.00.)		
<i>Jersey City</i> —Governor Bedle.....		3 00
<i>New Brunswick</i> —H. H. Palmer.....		2 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$4.00.)		
<i>New Hampshire</i> , \$2; <i>North Carolina</i> , \$1; <i>Georgia</i> , \$1.....		4 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Donations.....		326 00
Legacy.....		5,000 00
African Repository.....		4 00
Rents of Colonization Building.....		150 08
Total Receipts in November....		\$5,480 08

During the month of December, 1876.

VERMONT. (\$2.00.)		
<i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Mrs. A. F. Kidder.....	\$2 00	
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$321.00.)		
<i>Boston</i> —P. C. Brooks, \$100; John A. Burnham, George H. Kuhn, T. Wig- glesworth, Amos A. Lawrence, ea. \$20; J. C. Braman, \$15; Edward Wheelwright, Peter Butler, H. S. Chase, Edward Lawrence, Henry Lyon, Miss A. B. Newman, ea. \$10; Rev. A. P. Chute, R. Frothingham, James Adams, George Hyde, J. F. Hunnewell, T. T. Sawyer, ea. \$5.....	285 00	
<i>Worcester</i> —David Whitcomb, \$20; Isaac Davis, H. W. Miller, Asa Walker, ea. \$5; Daniel Ward, \$1.....	36 00	
CONNECTICUT. (\$75.00.)		
<i>Stamford</i> —Charles J. Starr, \$50; Ira Bliss, \$25.....	75 00	
NEW YORK. (\$325.00.)		
<i>New York City</i> —Miss C. L. Wolfe, A. K. Ely, H. K. Corning, ea. \$100; Mrs. A. F. Jaffray, \$25.....	325 00	
NEW JERSEY. (\$20.00.)		
<i>Newark</i> —Joseph N. Tuttle, F. Walcott Jackson, ea. \$10.....		20 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$860.00.)		
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Pennsylvania Coloniza- tion Society, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, to defray expenses of emi- grants to Liberia and complete basis of representation.....		860 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.20.)		
<i>Connecticut</i> , \$2.20; <i>Pennsylvania</i> , \$1; <i>Maryland</i> , \$1; <i>Georgia</i> , \$3.....		6 20
RECAPITULATION.		
Donations.....		1603 00
African Repository.....		6 20
Rents and Interest.....		625 29
Total Receipts in December....		\$2,234 29

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LIII.

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1877.

No. 2.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 16, 1877.

The Sixtieth year of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has not passed without leaving some mournful evidences of the uncertainty of human life, and admonitions to be diligent and faithful in labor while the day lasts.

OBITUARY.

The Rt. Rev. JOHN JOHNS, D. D., of Virginia, elected in 1872, was the first Vice-President whom it has pleased God, since the last Anniversary, to promote from the lower to the higher service. He had been for many years an earnest friend of the Society, aiding it by gifts to its treasury. His life was beautiful in all the elements of manhood, friendship, and piety, and his ministry was dignified, fervent, and full of the gospel.

The name of the next Vice-President transferred from the roll of the living to the roll of the dead is that of Ex-Governor CHARLES S. OLDEN, of New Jersey, elected in 1873, who had long kept himself familiar with the Society's operations, and contributed for its promotion. He filled numerous offices of public and private trust with honor and fidelity, and his departure is regretted by many institutions of benevolence and religion which have shared in his sympathy and liberality.

Few men have evinced a deeper interest in the welfare of the Society than the Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, elected a Vice-President in 1845. A man of rare endowments, of varied and extended learning, and of clear perceptions and consistent Christian life, his memory is held in sincere affection.

Another of our gifted and godly leaders removed by death is the Rev. EDMUND S. JAMES, D. D., of New York, senior Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, elected a Vice-President in 1854. He manifested a love for this Society during his whole ministerial course which

was peculiar and strong, often aiding it by his wise counsels, and the eloquent advocacy of its principles. Perhaps he was never more happy in public address than at our Anniversary in 1872. His works do follow him, to the praise of the Master whom he served so lovingly and well.

The last Vice-President deceased during the year is the Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., of New York, elected in 1853, distinguished as a pastor, professor, and missionary Secretary, and as an orator, for a grand combination of energy and fervor with chaste simplicity. Christianity, philanthropy, and humanity, by his death, are bereft of a friend and ornament.

The Hon. JOSEPH J. ROBERTS sustained relations to this Society and to Liberia which deserve special notice. Born at Norfolk, Virginia, March 15, 1809, and accompanied by two younger brothers, afterward Bishop and Physician, he arrived in Liberia March 21, 1829. Engaging in mercantile pursuits, his characteristic good sense and industry brought him extraordinary success, with which came increasing prosperity and calls to offices of public trust until he became Lieutenant-Governor, which position he held September 3, 1841, the date of the decease of Hon. Thomas Buchanan, the last white Governor of the Colony.

This Society, appreciating the ability and services of Mr. Roberts, appointed him, January 20, 1842, to succeed Governor Buchanan, and he creditably filled that exalted station until his fellow-citizens, having declared themselves "a free, sovereign, and independent State, by the name and title of the Republic of Liberia," unanimously chose him their President, his first term of two years beginning with the organization of the Republic, January 3, 1848. He was re-elected President in 1849, 1851, and 1853, and again in 1871 and 1873, making eighteen years during which he administered the affairs of that nation.

In connection with several visits to Europe, President Roberts did valuable service for Liberia in securing the recognition of her nationality by foreign Powers, in opening the way for the negotiation of treaties of amity and commerce, and in obtaining, as presents from the English and French Governments, two vessels of war for the Coast service, and uniforms and arms for the militia of the Republic.

Mr. Roberts was appointed by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, July 26, 1856, President of Liberia College, and August 8, 1861, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, which positions he held at the time of his death at Monrovia, February 24.

Before leaving for Africa Mr. Roberts united with the Methodist E. Church—a union which was continued and illustrated through life. He was class-leader, Sunday-school teacher, and local preacher, meeting the duties of each according to the demand and opportunity. The influence of his life will be continued to the latest generation.

The Hon. HENRY W. DENNIS, who died at Monrovia June 11, was the Agent in Liberia of this Society from 1852, in the discharge of the duties of which he exhibited thoughtful, judicious, and conscientious regard for the interests of all concerned, and remarkable ability, combined with purity and integrity. Taken by his parents, in 1833, from Snow Hill, Somerset county, Maryland, when about five years of age, he was educated in Liberia, and early took prominent rank in the domestic and foreign trade. In 1863 he was appointed Treasurer of the African Mission of the Methodist E. Church of the United States. He was three times elected a member of the House of Representatives of Liberia, one term of which he was elevated to the Speakership; and from 1872-'74 he was Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic. Strong in the faith of immortality, he passed from the busy scenes of earth to the enjoyment of unending rest in Heaven.

President Roberts and Mr. Dennis may be regarded as striking illustrations of the capability of their race to establish and maintain an intelligent Government, and as two of many others who might be named to whom colonizationists are indebted for the vindication of the wisdom which has established on the Coast of Africa a people and a nation

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1876 have been —

Donations.....	\$5,799.95
Legacy.....	5,000.00
Other sources, including \$3,710 from investments realized.....	6,871.39

Making the resources..... \$17,671.34

The disbursements during the same period have been—

Passage and settlement of emigrants.....	\$5,142.73
Education in Liberia.....	1,050.00
Other purposes, including \$3,000 loan returned, and \$267.56 treasury overdrawn, December 31, 1875.....	9,984.02

\$16,176.75

Balance in bank December 31, 1876 1,494.59

\$17,671.34

Some falling off in the current receipts was to be expected, owing to the universal depression of business affairs, and salaries and other expenses of the Society have been largely reduced. The friends of African Colonization should see that this downward tendency in their donations be made to give place to an increase. In no previous year were there more urgent motives or wider openings for advance. All things demand and favor an enlargement; all things are ready for it, except this one—the lack of means.

EMIGRATION.

The barque "Liberia," mentioned in the last Report as having sailed with twenty-one emigrants on board, arrived out February 21; all well. Her company is stated to have safely passed through their acclimation, and but one death, that of a child aged thirteen months, to have taken place. Rev. Andrew Cartwright and Rev. Charles W. Bryant promptly joined the Liberia Annual Conference, and have been actively engaged in the labors of their sacred office. The former writes: "I am sorry that I did not come here as soon as I was emancipated;" and the latter declares "Liberia to be the best country in the world."

Twenty-seven emigrants were sent by the Society in the barque "Jasper," which went to sea from New York, November 1, of whom nineteen were from near Columbia, S. C., one from New Orleans, four from Philadelphia, and three from New York. They comprised persons of both sexes and of various ages, and were those who, by their industry, intelligence, and honorable conduct and dealings, had won the respect of their fellow-citizens. Most of them were farmers. Eighteen reported themselves as communicants in Evangelical churches. Nineteen are to settle at Arthington, four in Montserrado county, and four at Cape Palmas.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the last fifty-six years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be three thousand one hundred and thirty-seven, and a total from the beginning of fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-five, exclusive of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-seven persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Spontaneous applications have been received during the year, repre-

senting thousands of worthy colored people anxious to emigrate to Liberia. The motives actuating them seem to be to at once better their condition and that of their families, and to secure free homesteads, social elevation, and large advantages for wealth, with the grandest opportunities of Christian usefulness.

The following are specimens of numerous letters:.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *January 29, 1876.*

Some colored men here who have long been interested in Liberia and have labored for its mission work, desire to emigrate thither. One having passed his meridian says his age may prevent his doing all he desires, but he thinks he will be the David, while his son will be the Solomon to build the Temple.

MOBILE, ALA., *February 22, 1876.*

I am requested to inquire if you would let a company of twenty-five men go to Liberia? If so, they will arrange to leave their families until they can settle themselves in Africa. As far as I can learn, they are industrious mechanics and laborers, and men of some genius and enterprise.

CHICAGO, ILL., *February 9, 1876.*

I have thought and preached about Liberia for the last six years, and now myself and wife have come to the conclusion that we will go there, God being our helper. We have no children. I am pastor of Providence Baptist Church of this city, and my people are a loving people, over a hundred strong. All of this does not take away the desire to preach in Africa, which I am *resolved* to do. Please let me know when the next ship will start for Liberia, and all other necessary information.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *February 2, 1876.*

The colored people are becoming very much interested about going to Liberia. I am anxious to go where, with my children, I can be free among my own people. I am a farmer and blacksmith, and belong to the colored Methodist E. Church, in which I am a minister. I feel like I ought to preach to my race in Africa, and help to raise them from darkness and degradation.

TOOMSUBA, MISS., *August 19, 1876.*

I have over one hundred families desiring passage to Liberia. There are five Baptist and two Methodist preachers in the number. We have growing crops, but provisions are so high and cotton is so low in

price that we fear we shall not make anything beyond enough to pay our debts. We would like to know what arrangements can be made to get to the ship and when we ought to start. We feel that our interests are with the people of Liberia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September, 7, 1876.

I am requested to inform you of a company now forming in this State to emigrate to Liberia, and to ask you for information with regard to the probabilities of going the present year, &c. The company proposes to consist of about four hundred, say one hundred and fifty males between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, and a like number of females, the balance in children of from fifteen down. They are said to be generally sober, industrious people, some mechanics but mostly farmers, many of them members of the Methodist E. Church, a few preachers among them, and some qualified to teach primary schools.

Missionary Societies have been formed during the year in several institutions in the South for the instruction of colored youth, having Africa in view as the field of their efforts.

The "Missionary Record," edited by Rev. R. H. Cain, D. D., and issued at Charleston by the "Publishing Association of the South Carolina Annual Conference of the African Methodist E. Church," says:

"We are receiving communications from various persons and from all sections of the country on the subject of emigration to Africa. Thousands of colored people in South Carolina would leave if the means of transportation were furnished them. In Abbeville, Laurens, Oconee, Pickens, Newberry, Lexington, Marlboro, Georgetown, Colleton, Barnwell, Aiken, and Edgefield, and among many hundreds in Charleston and Beaufort counties, there are movements to organize for removal to Liberia, where several thousand Americans are struggling manfully to establish a national civilization which shall reflect honor upon the whole race. The Negro has a destiny to work out and must have a fair field. Africa is the land which God has reserved for them, and there they are to develop themselves and their national character. There the American emigrant will find a Republic established and in full working order, with twenty-five acres of rich land guaranteed to each family. There our young men will have every advantage and encouragement, and mechanics, farmers, busi-

ness men, and enterprising persons can reap the reward of their industry."

The great question before the Society is, what is to be done with these and similar appeals? Shall these people be helped to the possession of the Continent of Africa, their birthright and their land of promise? The feelings and hopes of Liberia regarding immigration are thus presented in a communication from President Payne, dated Executive Mansion, Monrovia, *September 7*:

"It is the ardent desire of the Government and all Liberians that emigration may continue increasingly to go on from the United States. We see in this the best hopes of the colored people and the strengthening of the Christian government which the efforts of American philanthropy have founded on this Continent. For, notwithstanding the peaceable disposition of our native brethren, and the growing inclination to identification in government, even among the recently rebellious but now friendly and contented Greboes, all of us feel that the civilized and Christian communities are too feeble to permeate the pagan populations as they should be. Were it in our power we would have ship after ship in your harbors to carry the willing to the land of their forefathers."

LIBERIA.

The condition of Liberia continues to improve, and the exports of coffee, sugar, and other products to increase. It is stated in the last Annual Message of President Roberts that "In the abundance of the harvests which has attended the labors of the agriculturists, and in the success experienced by those engaged in commercial and other pursuits, we cannot fail to acknowledge the goodness of God."

Rev. J. B. Pinney, now in Liberia, writes from Monrovia, *December 6*, as follows:

"I have in three weeks of my stay here been able to visit Arthington and Brewerville, as well as several points on the St. Paul's river, and also down the Junk to Little Bassa. On the whole, I am quite agreeably surprised to see so general and extensive attention to coffee culture, and, despite the late war, general hopefulness. The gathering of the coffee crop is now commencing, and will be larger than any preceding. In some instances I have seen the trees literally with limbs resting on the ground from their heavy load of clustering berries. Rev. Mr. Priest, from Sinou County, came up yesterday in fine health

and spirits. At his communion last Sabbath he received twenty-one communicants—nineteen on examination. He says the soil in Sinou produces much larger crops than the land in this region. He has many coffee trees yielding nine pounds at a crop."

Rev. James Spriggs Payne was inaugurated President of Liberia, at Monrovia, January 3, and Rev. Charles H. Harmon was then sworn in as Vice-President.

By appointment of the President, Thursday, November 2, was observed throughout the Republic as "Thanksgiving Day." The rector of St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, thus writes of its observance by his people: "There was a fine congregation. The sacred edifice was tastefully decorated with some of our choicest flowers and fruits. Before the bell commenced ringing several persons carried in a variety of fruits and vegetables as a thank offering; many of these were arranged about the church railing with imposing effect, reminding all of the occasion of the service. There were seen, interspersed among flowers and pretty vines, oranges, bananas, watermelons, papaws, green corn, oca, bread fruit, cassava, &c. Besides these, a collection in cash was taken for the poor."

PEACE AND UNION.

With sincere gratification and thankfulness the Society records the fact that the war between the Liberians and natives at Cape Palmas, which threatened to be widespread and disastrous, has been quite limited, and not only has peace been made, but causes of offense have been removed.

Two or three additional attacks have been made by the Greboes on exposed Liberian settlements, but they were successfully repulsed without serious loss of life.

The United States steamer "Alaska," which was mentioned in the last Report as having been ordered from the Mediterranean to the West Coast of Africa, arrived at Monrovia February 3, and, taking on board the President and Vice-President of Liberia, left there on the 12th and cast anchor off Cape Palmas on the 18th.

A council of the King and chiefs of the Greboes was convened and held at the Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas, commencing February 26; and "after careful and impartial discussions for the space of four days," terms of peace and union were agreed upon, and a treaty was accordingly signed March 1.

The treaty stipulates: First. That perpetual peace shall exist. Second. The Greboes acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of Liberia and agree to submit to its laws. Third. They promise to surrender all artillery, whether captured or purchased. Fourth. They bind themselves to withdraw from any connection with the Grebo reunited Kingdom in a political point of view. Fifth. They acknowledge the Liberia Government owns all the land, holding it alike for the Americo-Liberians and for the native Liberians. Sixth. They renew their allegiance to the Liberia Government. Seventh. The Liberia Government guarantees equal rights, and recommends the natives to become citizens. Eighth. It agrees that the natives shall have the same privileges to the use of the lands as the Americo-Liberians. Ninth. All Liberians, native and Americo-Liberians, shall have the same rights in foreign and domestic trade; and Tenth. A full and complete amnesty is granted for all past political offenses growing out of or resulting from the war which is settled by this treaty, except the liability to which the Liberia Government may be held by foreign nations for depredations committed upon foreign commerce.

Four years ago the Greboes, reputed to be the most numerous and intelligent tribe within the jurisdiction of Liberia, united their eight branches, which had hitherto been at variance, under one King, and are now said to have from eight to ten thousand fighting men. It has been ascertained that the leaders believed that England would render them assistance in their war upon the Republic; but the Foreign Office promptly impressed them with the utter groundlessness of such expectations.

Much praise is due to Capt. A. A. Semmes, of the "Alaska," for his considerate, impartial, and able efforts in bringing about a return of peace and union, without resort to force. Liberia has thus been mainly saved from what promised to be a devastating conflict through the instrumentality of the Government of the United States. It is to be hoped that in future her men-of-war will more frequently visit the ports of the daughter Republic, and afford the protection so essential to its progress and prosperity.

EDUCATION.

The attendance at the two schools at Arthington and one at Brewerville, supported from the "Graham Fund" in charge of this Society,

is reported by the teachers to be regular and the scholars to be making satisfactory advances in their studies.

The James Hall School at Cape Palmas, incorporated by the Legislature and supported from the income of funds set apart for that purpose by the Maryland State Colonization Society, has commenced operations.

“Thirty-two pupils of fair average ability” are stated to be in the Preparatory Department of Liberia College.

But few, if any, of the Colleges in the United States were founded under circumstances similar to those which have hampered the progress of Liberia College. Generally speaking, they have grown out of common schools and academies, and were the natural result of those preparatory institutions, which not only fitted subjects for the College, but created and fostered in the people a love for education and a sympathy with the higher agencies for promoting it.

In Liberia, however, the College was established without antecedent or precedent, unless the Alexander High School, which furnished two of the Professors, and the Monrovia Academy be taken as a sort of antecedent or precursor. But on the establishment of the College these institutions were suspended, and there were none for either preparing subjects for the College or for recommending it to the population. The College had therefore to force its way into a state of society entirely unprepared for it, and among a people who felt that they had all along done very well without it, and but little time or thought has been given to make it efficient or successful. Liberia College was never more needed than now, the Alexander High School, recently reopened, being the only educational institution of the class between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle. The College receives no income whatever from students, and it occupies a field where very few are able to contribute to its support.

There is a great need of teachers in Liberia, and the College or a school of high grade ought to be established and efficiently maintained for their training, to which might be added a home for girls, where a number might be taught the habits and duties of a good home life whilst they are being fitted for teachers.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The continent of Africa is longer and broader and contains more square miles than the United States. Its population is estimated at

from one to two hundred millions. It has been found to be generally fertile, interspersed with hills, prairies, and dense forests, but nowhere with mountains corresponding to the great rocky chain of this country. It is generally well-watered, the fact of which is proved by the rivers Senegal, Gambia, Niger, and Congo, on the West Coast, with the Zambesi, on the East, while the Nile, with its numerous branches, carries the rains of vast regions of the interior into the Mediterranean. Inland are several lakes, the Victoria, Albert, Tchad, and others of less note. The inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, with small numbers in manufactures of a rude nature. About half of the people are pagans of ignorant and superstitious character, while the other half are Mohammedans, who are gradually converting the continent. The products are all of the grains known, with cotton, sugar, coffee, palm oil, and other tropical articles. Gold, iron, and dye-woods are also produced.

Africa is a rich country, producing many very valuable commodities which are coveted in Europe and America, while manufactures of nearly all kinds are needed among the inhabitants, which might be exchanged to the mutual advantage of both, the products to increase and the manufactures to be consumed in vast and constantly increasing ratio as the population becomes civilized. To accomplish this, intercommunication by means of railroads are necessary. Perhaps there is no region where trade could be made more advantageous to the United States than Western Africa. Railroads would be powerful agencies of commerce and colonization, and if built by this country the continent will also in time become Anglicized and speak the English language.

It seems wise that Congress should authorize a vessel of war, with a suitable engineer corps, to proceed to Liberia to survey one or more routes from the Coast eastward beyond the Kong Mountains, and to report the best and most practicable route for the commencement of an African Continental Railroad, together with the general features of the country, its population, wants, and commercial capabilities. Perhaps this could all be done in the moderate weather of a single season. The cost of these surveys would be trifling, especially as the man-of-war is under the same expense in active service, and the engineers are not fully employed in peace times. The precedents for these surveys are the several surveys of the Isthmus of Darien for a ship-canal, made on foreign soil, while railroads are certainly more practical than canals,

and this survey would be in a Republic founded by Americans and strengthened by American philanthropy and benevolence.

The report of surveys being favorable and the railroad commenced, a line of four medium-size screw-steamers might be put on to run between Philadelphia or New York, laden with manufactures for the African trade and railroad material, and touch at Norfolk or Charleston to take colored railroad laborers and emigrants, and thence proceed to Monrovia, under steam or favorable winds, in about twenty days. On return trips, these vessels would generally find cargoes of sugar, coffee, palm oil, peanuts, camwood, and other African products. And doubtless, to encourage the enterprise and extend American commerce, a small subsidy would be granted by Congress to carry the mails, which now go by two British lines of steamers from Liverpool.

With the commencement and gradual progress of the proposed railroad into the interior, and the establishment of a screw-steamship line, to be gradually increased to weekly departures from both shores, this regular, speedy, and cheap mode of emigration would doubtless convey to Liberia a large number of colored emigrants the first year, to increase from year to year. The number would be small, compared with the exodus from Ireland, which, from a population of eight millions, sent two, three, and even four hundred thousand annually to America and elsewhere. Estimating the colored population of the United States at four and a half millions, and of the West Indies and South America at eight millions, it is likely that hundreds of thousands of them would prefer to remove to the old homes of their ancestors in Africa.

The cotton, sugar, coffee, and tobacco alone which would be raised by these emigrants and the natives brought under their influence might be expected to make the enterprise self-supporting, while the penetration of the vast interior with the railroad would give a traffic in African products, and perhaps the discovery of rich gold, diamonds, silver, copper, lead, coal, and salt mines; these, together with the manufactures required by millions of people, wanting almost everything, would probably make the road one of the best-paying freight lines in the world.

Its effect in opening and elevating Africa, and in the destruction of the miserable and degrading slavery of half its inhabitants, with the cruel and destructive wars caused thereby, could scarcely be estimated. It would rapidly and enormously increase its population, agriculture,

manufactures, and education, and in a short time destroy its degrading and destructive superstition by the diffusion of intelligence and a pure faith. And when the road is completed from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean across the entire continent, it will then furnish the shortest, cheapest, quickest, and best route from the Atlantic Coasts of North and South America to and from India, China, and Australia.

As a colonizer and a civilizer of Africa, the United States have vastly superior advantages to all other Powers, which have no colored men for colonizing the tropical regions, where whites are not adapted to the climate. The United States have millions of the very people best suited to the country, of the same race and color, civilized and even enlightened, and who have repeatedly shown their willingness to emigrate in great numbers, if they were furnished the means and facilities: The proposed railroad and steamship line will do this, and if carried out, American influence and trade in Africa will surpass all other nations.

Not to be behind worldly enterprise, missionary Societies would gladly avail themselves of so grand an opening to enter the interior with their missions, and Christian settlements, towns, and cities would quickly appear in all that region. During the past eighteen months the people of Great Britain have given, in large and special gifts, about \$150,000 in gold, for planting and sustaining missions in the lake portion of Central Africa. Similar liberality, if not on a larger scale, might be expected in the United States.

So would the way be rapidly prepared for Africa to have her part in the fulfillment of the words of ancient prophecy: "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting or destruction within thy borders, but thou shalt call thy walls salvation and thy gates praise."

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Letters from Monrovia mention the arrival there, December 16, of the barque "Jasper," from New York, and that the emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, temporarily domiciled in the Tracy Receptacle in that city, were cheerfully preparing to go upon the land selected by them. A writer, under date of Monrovia, December 22, remarks: "All Liberia is here, because the Methodist Conference is; the Senate and House of Representatives are in session; the Presbyterian Presbytery is holding its annual meeting; the biggest will case ever known in the Republic is being tried in the courts; and some native chiefs are also here on business with the Government."

Treasurer's Report.

[April,

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonisation Society, in the year 1876.

[illegible]

We, Committee on Accounts, have collated the items of foregoing account with the vouchers, and find them to correspond therewith.

J. W. CHICKERING, } Committee.
JOHN B. KERR. }

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1877.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION
SOCIETY.WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1877.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, in the chair.

Rev. John P. Newman, D.D., Pastor of the Church, led in prayer.

The Sixtieth Annual Report of the Society was presented, and portions of it were read by Mr. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary.

The Society was addressed by President Latrobe.

An address by Prof. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., unable to deliver it in person by reason of "duties, peculiarly pressing," was read by Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Chair announced the receipt of an address prepared by Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., of Louisville, Kentucky, who being prevented from attendance, his address would be published by the Society.

Brief impromptu addresses were delivered by Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York, and Rev. John P. Newman, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

The Society then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow, in the Colonization Building.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1877.*

The American Colonization Society met at the appointed time; and in the absence of the President, caused by professional duties, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., senior Vice President in attendance, was chosen to preside.

The Minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Rev. Drs. William H. Steele, George W. Samson, and John W. Chickering, were appointed a Committee to nominate a President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. P. Parker, it was

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., and Rev. John P. Newman, D. D., for their able ad-

addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for our archives. Also, to Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., and Prof. Alexander T. McGill, D.D., for their able and timely addresses which, providentially unable to be present, were kindly furnished for the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Steele, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a Report, recommending, mainly, the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Rev. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., of Rhode Island; Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., of New York, and Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., of Pennsylvania, as additional Vice Presidents of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee's report be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated, viz:

PRESIDENT.

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky. | 1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., New York. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1877. Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1877.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, called the Board to order; and at his request Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary; and the unprinted portions of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and, on motion, the minutes were approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker and Rev. Drs. Appleton and Prime were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who retired and subsequently reported the following-named Delegates appointed by Auxiliary Societies for the year 1877:

MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Abner Kingman, Esq.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Almon Merwin, Esq.,* Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley, Cordial Storrs, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

The following members were reported to be in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, President James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., a Vice President of the Society, be invited to sit with the Board as a corresponding member.

* Not present.

The President appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D., Cordial Storrs, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr, Abner Kingman, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1876, with certificate of audit; also, a statement of receipts by States during the year, and list of property now owned by the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual Statements and papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

Rev. Dr. Schenck presented and read the following resolution, certified to have been unanimously adopted at the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society held on Tuesday, January 9, 1877, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, viz:

“Resolved, That it be proposed by this Society to the Parent Society that Article Second of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be amended so as read: the objects of this Society shall be to aid the colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.”

Rev. Dr. Appleton proposed that Article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society be amended by changing the word "five" to three.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries of the Society for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Steele, Prime, and Appleton were appointed the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1877.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed time, and in the absence of President Latrobe, by reason of professional engagements, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., was chosen to preside: and at his request prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The notice of proposed amendment of Article Second of the Constitution of the Society, submitted yesterday from the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was taken up, and the question being raised as to whether action thereon at this meeting is required, the Chair ruled, and his decision stood as the sense of the Board, that the notice given by the Auxiliary was sufficient, and it remains only for the Board to adopt the recommendation by a two-thirds vote at its next annual meeting to secure the amendment of the Constitution.

The proposition to change the word "five" to "three" in Article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society, submitted yesterday, was called up and discussed, and on leave being given, it was withdrawn.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Emigration beg leave respectfully to report, that it appears from the records of the Society that the total number of emigrants settled in Liberia under our auspices during the last sixty years has now reached the aggregate sum of 15,125. As the increase of this population by births is supposed to have repaired or more than repaired its decrease by deaths, it is safe to estimate the present Americano-Liberian population at about 15,000 souls.

With a diminution in the current number of our yearly emigrants, caused by a decline in the pecuniary resources of the Society, your Committee respectfully recommend to the Board that the Executive Committee be directed, in the selection of future emigrants, to have paramount regard to the religious, moral, and intellectual qualifications of those who shall be accepted as the beneficiaries of the Society's bounty. Since, with our present income, we cannot hope to add materially to the *number* of the Liberian population, it would seem the imperative dictate of a wise and practical economy that we should seek, as far as possible, to reinvigorate the social forces of the Liberian Republic by pouring into it the Christianizing and civilizing currents which can alone give stability to its national life and win for it the presage of a sound and steady growth.

It is the peculiar distinction and the crowning glory of the American Colonization Society, considered simply as a missionary enterprise, that it has planted on a heathen soil the Christian religion, the Christian home, and the Christian State, as mutual auxiliaries and supports. The forces which are mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strongholds are not carnal, but spiritual; and the efficacy of these forces will depend in largest measure on their intensity—on that leavening power by virtue of which they increase in strength while enlarging the area of their influence.

It is a matter of congratulation and of thanksgiving that African colonization, under our auspices, has not been attended by any of those disasters which for a time blighted the earliest essays of European colonization in the New World. The growth of the Liberian Republic has been steady, if gradual. Though large additions, drawn from the colored population of our country, will doubtless be made in future years to the present inhabitants of that Commonwealth, it would seem most prudent, in the present state and stage of our operations, to inquire how we can best promote the growth in Liberia of a strong and sturdy Christian civilization, which shall strengthen itself while working aggressively on the powers of darkness in the African continent.

The history of European colonization in America is little more than a history of successive failures so long as that colonization was stimulated only by love of adventure, by the restless desire of change, or by the quest for gold; but a permanent lodgment was secured for the best elements of a new civilization as soon as colonies were formed here by men who believed that they had something in their hearts that was worth living for, and for which they could live better in America than in Europe. If the salt of the Mayflower has not yet lost its savor in New England, and if the traditions of Jamestown have left an ineffaceable trace on the history of Virginia, it is because the early colonists of both New England and Virginia carried something in their heads, as well as in their hearts, which was more precious and more potent than anything they carried in their hands. The lesson should not be lost on us in laboring for the Christianization and enlightenment of Africa.

Rev. Mr. Plumley, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved:

The Committee on Auxiliaries respectfully report that Auxiliaries of more or less vitality exist in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New

York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Some of these Auxiliaries have held meetings during the past year, and have appointed Delegates to the Parent Society. It is hoped that the state of affairs will render new Auxiliaries expedient.

Hon. Mr. Parker, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the documents referred to them calling for action at this time.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read a Report; pending the consideration of which the appointed hour arrived for the meeting of the Society, whereupon the Board took a recess for thirty minutes; at the expiration of which time it was again called to order, Rev. Dr. Prime in the chair.

The Board resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Agencies, and it was accepted and approved:

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report that at the present time they have no special recommendations to offer to the consideration of the Board of Directors, but they again express their concurrence in the resolution adopted two years since at the annual meeting of the Board, viz: "We earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and claims of the Society and to obtain more enlarged means of carrying it on;" except that we recommend that the practice of employing agents for the collection of moneys on the percentage principle be abandoned by the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Education respectfully report that the specially valuable statements of the Annual Report as to education in Liberia and the efforts of the Executive Committee for its improvement indicate an important feature which is to characterize the work of colonization. They call attention to three vital questions: *First*. What is the real and permanent boon which America owes to her children of African descent, and which it can confer; is it material wealth, the elective franchise, or education? *Second*. How can this Society aid in conferring this greatest boon, dependent as they are on the exertion of a mere moral influence in promoting the efficiency of the Government common schools, of the Missionary high schools, and of the independent College? *Third*. What modification of the mission of the Colonization Society has come about, now that it is no longer to colonize emancipated slaves or ocean recaptives, in reference to whom educational preparation for colonization could not be regarded, but it is to colonize colored American citizens who will go to Africa from their own conviction that they have a mission there?

The study of historic precedents and of their special application to the work of this Society can alone furnish a safe guide in replying to this question. The history of all Europe and of the world conspires in the suggestion of these three principles for the

guidance of this Society: *First.* The substantial boon conferred on nations has been, not increased wealth nor political independence, but improved culture. *Second.* This culture has been derived from the double influence of outside education brought in, and the sustaining and advancing development of self-education. *Third.* The only truly moulding and lasting education has been that prompted, not by material interest, but by religious conviction.

Roman culture, as her historians, poets, and statesmen agree, did not permeate the nation under her kings when her intercourse with the seats of more ancient civilization was only commercial, nor yet when the young Republic sent to Athens for a code of laws; but when Greece was "captured" and her libraries, art collections, and scholars were brought "into Larium"—up to that era still "rustic." So the civilization of the Roman Empire was brought into Western Europe by cultured Romans, became self-sustained in the Saxon development under Alfred and Charlemagne, and it culminated after the Norman introduction of improved customs and laws, and of advanced art and literature. The most important fact developed in all this history is that traced by Cicero as to Grecian and Roman culture, and by Guizot in the civilization of Western Europe; that it was *not* material interest, industrial, commercial, or political, but it was religious conviction in the moral teachers of ancient Greece and Rome and in the Christian educators of medieval and modern France, Germany, and England which gave vitality, efficiency, and permanence to educational effort. In his exhaustive study of American systems of education, which aided Guizot in bringing order out of chaos in modern French revolutionary systems, this feature is presented in a light which ought to be most instructive to leaders in educational enterprises that have had an experience of scarcely a decade instead of centuries to guide them.

The application of these historic precedents to Africa is *direct*, because it is a part of common history; and it is *indirectly* to be a guide to this Society. Herodotus gives an account of an Egyptian colony, sent in the days of the Hebrew judges into Ethiopia, now Abyssinia. He tells how its developing power gave to a line of Ethiopian kings an ascendancy in Egypt whose influence Bunsen traced; the secret source of which development David, the second king of Israel, already saw when he wrote, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God;" and of whose commercial importance his son Solomon availed himself. Later Greek writers, as Strabo and Diodorus, describe the wider influence of Greek colonization in Africa; whose explorers found the headwaters of the Nile just where they are now fixed, whose intercourse incorporated Greek words into the tongues of Central Africa now noticed by philologists, and whose readers of the Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures, prepared in Egypt, are exemplified in the treasurer of the Queen of Ethiopia in the days of Jesus Christ. By a similar outside imported influence Arabian Mohammedanism now permeates and rules Central Africa. The question is not at all, then, whether the people of Central Africa are susceptible of an instructed civilization and of a religious culture; but whether, after the efficiency of Egyptian idolatry, of Hebrew prophecy, of Grecian philosophy, and of Mohammedan deism have been successively tested, the Gospel of Christ and Christian philanthropy is to confess its inadequacy.

The application of this principle to our colored people, and to the mission of this Society on their behalf, is manifest. The emancipated descendants of African ances-

tors among us have, after two centuries of toil in enriching us, received no property remuneration in lands, implements, or money; for nobody has supposed it to be their need. The gift of the ballot is generally admitted to have been at least a political experiment, questionable in its issue. The boon of education has been a treasure indeed; and it is not the State nor the nation, but Christian associations that have furnished it. The question now, as to the value of this only real boon is, *where* it is to be used. Perhaps the lamented Rev. Mr. Hill, a returned Liberian, was right when to his fellow-countrymen in this city, just after the war, he exclaimed, "Brethren, be assured, the education which the white people are now giving you is the borrowed jewel of your former masters, to be your treasure in the land of promise over the sea." It is manifestly the duty of this Society to keep in close intercourse with these centers where the enthusiasm of superior education is preparing the true civilizers of Africa.

Again, since in Liberia the spirit of culture must become self-sustaining, if its value is perpetuated, the school facilities of that country must be studied by this Society, and all the moral influence in their power be exerted to promote their success. The history of republics and of Christian missions conspires to impress the importance of this suggestion, developed so ably by Montesquieu under Louis XIV of France. If a nation and people are to be ruled by force, a few thoroughly-trained youth, selected from the people and educated apart from them, are the best agents to control their fellow-countrymen whose ignorance is perpetuated for the sake of this control. No republic, however, as Montesquieu showed, can stand, unless all the people are trained to self-sustained and self-developed mental and moral culture. On this principle the American States have relied for their own stable success under free institutions, and the Republic of Liberia is framed after the American model.

There are, as the report indicates, three classes of schools in Liberia, whose interests, as the statement of the Executive Committee, as well as the Report of the Society, fully show, have been specially considered. These include, *first*, the Government schools for primary education; *second*, five higher schools, two of which are under the supervision of Mission Societies and three of the Executive Committee; and *third*, the College, both controlled and maintained outside of Liberia. The Trustees of the College have fixed a worthy ideal; introducing the study of Arabic as the learned language of Africa, and appointing able professors. The College has failed of large success, first, from its isolated location, but second, and mainly, because its trustees, its professors, and its pupils are isolated from the support and the control, and hence from the sympathies of the Liberian people. The aspirations and faith of its late President, the first President also of the Republic, will give it hope so long as the name of Roberts is revered. The Mission and other high schools are taking a new and advanced character because of the decline of the College. All these facts, to which the historic precedents cited are to be applied, lead your Committee to propose, for the adoption of this Board, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That while this Society has growing importance, because it is the only agency for direct colonization in Liberia, the interests of education are becoming an essential part of its work.

Resolved, That the importance to Liberia and Africa of educated colonists calls new attention to the effort to foster the spirit of emigration in educated colored youth.

Resolved, That the effort to give unity to the several educational institutions of Liberia should still be the effort of this Society.

Mr. Storrs, from the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved:

We, Committee on Accounts, have collated the items of the Treasurer's Account with the vouchers, and find them to correspond therewith.

Rev. Mr. Plumley and Mr. Storrs were appointed additional members of the Special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the whole subject of the financial condition of the Society be referred to a Committee of seven, of which Rev. Dr. Prime shall be Chairman.

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet on the Tuesday before the second Thursday in May, at the City of New York.

Rev. Dr. Prime, Dr. Lindsly, Rev. Dr. Steele, Dr. Mason, Judge Warren, and Rev. Drs. Woolsey and E. W. Appleton constitute the Committee.

Rev. Drs. Samson and Orcutt and Rev. Mr. Plumley were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the adjourned meeting of the Board, in May, in New York.

Rev. Dr. Steele, Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries, reported, recommending the re-election of the following:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from Life Directors Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., December 27; Rev. John Maclean, D. D., January 1; Edward Coles, Esq., January 3; and James Hall, M. D., January 6; and from the following Delegates, ap-

pointed by Auxiliary Societies: Hon. G. Washington Warren, January 15; Almon Merwin, Esq., January 13; Rev. David Inglis, D. D., January 10; Theodore L. Mason, M. D., January 11; and Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., January 16; also from Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., a Vice President of the Society, January 13.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Plumley, and then on motion, adjourned.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. S. IRENÆUS PRIME.*

The President called upon the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York, to make a few remarks. In compliance with this request he said:

If these galleries were crowded with an eager and applauding assembly, and the platform was brilliant with the galaxy of illustrious men who had formerly graced these anniversaries, there would be no lack of speakers ready to lend their eloquence in behalf of this cause. But at this time there seems to be a prevalent impression that the work of this Society has been accomplished, and it may now pass into history. Well, sir, if it were to sink through this floor to-night, and never live in the future, it has done a work to make it immortal, and to entitle it to the gratitude and respect of the human race. It was born of the purest philanthropy, and never had a pulse of life that did not beat with love for God and man. It has planted on the Coast of Africa a colony, a Republic, a civilized and Christian State that will stand to the end of time as a light-house on the shore, attracting thither successive companies of colored men seeking the land of their fathers, and throwing also far into the interior of that dark continent the glorious light of civilizing Christianity, so that this Society, though it were dead, would speak to two worlds and tell them that Liberia is the home for the aspiring Christian African. We love the old Society for what it has done, and for what it can do; and in the time of its depression, when few come up to its annual feasts, though thousands of colored people are asking its aid to enable them to emigrate to the land they long for, we will stand by it, pray for it, work for it; and, Mr. President, as on this sixtieth Anniversary you have eloquently recited the names and deeds of its

* At the Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, January 16, 1877.

founders, so it may be possible that sixty years hence, on the hundred and twentieth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, your name, and that of Peter Parker, and others who now stand faithful and true in this blessed cause, will be held in grateful remembrance.

AFRICAN GEOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

The following correspondence was read at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, January 16th, 1877, and, on the suggestion of Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D D., was directed to be published.

Letter from the Belgian Minister.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH HOUSE, MAINE, August 21, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. LATROBE: I have just received a telegram from Brussels, by which the King directs me to invite you to assist at the African Geographical Conference which his Majesty personally has convened there for the 11th of September next. I have spoken to you already on the subject, and I wrote to the King afterwards. As I told you, a few prominent persons interested in African matters have been invited by his Majesty to come and stay in Brussels as his guests during the conference. I send you extracts from the letter I received from the King to give you a more complete idea of the conference and its special object. I can assure you it will give the King very great pleasure to see you there as his guest, and I hope you will be able to go. Your "Colonization Society" must be much interested in the subject, and might be made a strong basis of operations, at any rate a point of much interest for the conference. Pray send me a line and tell me what you decide. "*Le temps presse.*" I shall be here until the end of the month, and then back to Newport, if not sooner.

I am, my dear Mr. Latrobe, yours, very truly,

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

INVITATION OF KING LEOPOLD.

[*Extracts—Translation.*]

"In nearly every country the liveliest interest is taken in the geographical discoveries made in Central Africa.

"Numerous expeditions fostered by private subscriptions, proving the desire to arrive at important results, have been undertaken and are in progress in Africa. The English, Americans, Germans, Italians, and French have taken part, in different ways, in this generous movement in the interests of civilization and Christianity—to abolish the slave trade, to disperse the ignorance still prevailing in regard to this part of the world, to become acquainted with its resources, which would seem to be immense, and, in a word, to pour upon it the treasures of civilization. Such is the purpose of a modern crusade, worthy of the age. Until now everything that has been done in this direction has been without concert, and it would seem to be wise and desirable that those who have the same object in view should confer together, agree upon a base of opera-

tions, determine upon the regions to be explored, so as to avoid, as far as possible, going over the same ground twice.

"On the 11th of September, 1876, there will assemble at Brussels the presidents of the principal Geographical Societies of Europe and others who, by their travels, their studies, their philanthropic sentiments and their spirit of charity, have been the most identified with the efforts already made to introduce civilization into Africa.

"The meeting will consist of some twenty persons who have accepted my invitation, forming a congress, the object of which will be to discuss the present condition of Africa, the results already obtained, and those which remain to be accomplished. The propriety of establishing a central and international committee to explain to the public the definite object in view, and to provide the means of carrying it out, appealing to the philanthropic sentiments and the liberality already so abundantly manifested.

"I would be highly pleased to see the United States represented at the conference by one or two distinguished men. Speak to them of the proposed conference at Brussels, and say what pleasure I will have in receiving them as my guests.

"The conference at Brussels will have no political character. Interested myself in Africa, I offer the hospitality of Brussels, in hotels prepared for the purpose, to those who will take part with me in the proceedings of the 11th of September

"I know that distance does not stop Americans; I know their sympathy for the free institutions of our country; I admire on my part their great nation, and I will be happy to meet them on our neutral soil to fraternize with the geographers of Europe and to labor for the well-being of a continent that civilization ought to metamorphose."

Letter from the Belgian Minister.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH HOUSE, August 24, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. LATROBE: I am delighted to learn, through your note this morning received, that there is some chance of your going to Brussels on the invitation the King directed me to tender you. I have just heard that the President of the Geographical Society of New York, Judge Daly, who has also been invited, will *not* be able to go, on account of his judicial duties, having to hold court in September, and there being no one to take his place this would leave America unrepresented if you should not go, and the King, I know, would regret it extremely. I trust you will be able to leave. You are the *very man* for the work and for the occasion. Take all the time you may require to come to a favorable decision.

Yours, very truly,

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

Letter from President Latrobe.

MY DEAR MR. DELFOSSE: Since I wrote to you on Tuesday, asking time before I replied definitely to the invitation with which I have been honored by the King of Belgium, I have kept the mail and the telegraph busy for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible for me to accept it, consistently with professional and other engagements; but I am truly sorry to say that in the short time that would intervene between this and the 30th instant, which is the latest day at which I could sail to be in season for the proposed meeting on the 11th of September, I have found it impos-

sible. And here I might close my letter with the expression of my profound regret, were it not proper that I should ask you to convey to his Majesty the King of Belgium my deep sense of the great and most flattering compliment which he has paid me. The only object to which, for now more than half a century, I have devoted myself, outside of my profession of the law, has been Africa. I imbibed my interest in it from the distinguished gentleman with whom I studied, the late General Harper, one of the founders of the Colonization Society. I used the skill which I had acquired as a draughtsman at West Point to prepare the first map of Liberia that was ever engraved. The name of Liberia was the result of a conversation between General Harper and myself, who gave alternately names to the places which the maps presented. Aiding General Harper, I prepared the instructions which Abel Hurd carried with him when he went to Liberia at General Harper's expense, directed to journey westward until he struck the Niger, which he was to follow to the sea, solving in that manner the problem of its mouth. He died before he could carry out the plan which was at a later date pursued by the Landers with success. Vessel load after vessel load of emigrants have I superintended the embarkation of, and the settlement made by the State of Maryland at Cape Palmas was under my direction, even the preparation of the Code for its government. And thus I became, after many years of labor for Africa, the *President of the National Society*. Matters that I mention now in no spirit of egotism, but to justify your suggestion of me to his Majesty, to which I well know I am indebted for the compliment he has paid me. I mention them, too, that you may understand how strong must be the considerations that induce me to decline this most flattering invitation. I have always believed that the day would come when two races that will not intermarry must separate, *if both are free*; and I have advocated African colonization as affording a refuge for the weaker, when the alternative became apparent of emigration or extirpation; not extirpation by the sword, but by a dwindling away under the force of circumstances that neither are competent to control. With me this has been axiomatic; and fifty years' observation has confirmed the truth of the theory which made me originally a colonizationist. I have looked upon Liberia as this place of refuge. Liberia, in its turn, I have regarded as an entering place into the continent, and its people as the agents who were to produce the metamorphosis which his Majesty refers to in the admirable exposition which his letter to you contains of the motives that actuate him, and the plans he has in view. If this emigration shall never take place, so as to give America a homogeneous white population, Liberia will have fulfilled a grand destiny as the noblest missionary enterprise that the world has ever known. A white man here and there dotted over Africa can produce but little result in the way of Christianizing and civilizing it; but an influx of hundreds, of thousands, of millions even, of intelligent educated negroes, carrying with them knowledge, science, art, and religion, has been prepared, and must one day take place. Nor is this speculation only. Since the late war emancipated the negroes of the United States, the Society I represent has sent more emigrants to Liberia than in the same number of years before; and at this very moment there are six thousand applicants for a passage which the Society has no means to send. Thinking thus of Africa, and having kept myself informed of all that has been done, from Park down to Stanley, it is very painful to me that I thus lose the opportunity that will not occur

again of striking a blow in her cause; for it is the cause of Africa and its millions, and not colonization, now that Liberia is a nation among the nations, which I have at heart. The subject, my dear sir, is inexhaustible, and I have already made my letter too long. I must close it by again requesting you to convey to his Majesty, the King of Belgium, my sense of the compliment he has paid me, and to receive for yourself the assurance of my personal esteem and great regard.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 24, 1876.

His Excellency, MAURICE DELFOSSE.

Letter from the Belgian Minister.

BELGIAN LEGATION, 1714 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, November 14, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. LATROBE: I am directed to tell you the King read with much interest your remarks on Africa and Africans, (in your letter to me,) and regrets all the more for it your not having been able to go to Brussels on the invitation I communicated to you last summer. It is hoped that the Association will be more fortunate in that respect at some future day.

I enclose some documents concerning the proceedings of the late Conference in September last. They will no doubt interest you. I trust the President of the Geographical Society of New York, Chief Justice C. P. Daly, will succeed in forming a strong National committee in this country, and that you will be willing, when the opportunity arises, to lend a helping hand and your personal co-operation to that object and the work of the Association.

Yours, very truly,

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

EX-PRESIDENT CASWELL.

We record with deep emotions the death of the Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D., LL.D., which occurred at Providence, R. I., January 8, 1877. He closed a laborious life at the age of seventy-nine years, having left a record of remarkable success as an educator and in the cause of Christ. Ex-President Caswell was always an earnest friend of the American Colonization Society.

THE BRITISH-AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The *London Daily News* announces an addition to the already large and active British Naval Squadron on the West African Station, and a change in the armament, with a view to increased efficiency on river duty. Six iron gunboats, just now being built for service on the West Coast of Africa, are to be so constructed as to carry two Gatling guns each amidship, these murderous weapons to be mounted in such manner that they can be removed and taken on shore in any emergency.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

The American Colonization Society is at work in the sixty-first year of its course. That its benevolent service is imperatively called for, may reasonably be inferred from the facts presented in its late Report, given in the preceding pages.

The desire to emigrate to Liberia is more earnest and general than ever before. Rev. R. H. Cain, recently elected a member of Congress from Charleston, S. C., remarks in the newspaper which he so ably edits :

"At no time within the last six years has there been such a deep feeling manifested among the colored people to leave this country for Africa as now. All along the lines of the South Carolina Railroad, the North-Eastern Railroad, the Savannah Railroad, and in the interior of the State, the people are inquiring how shall they arrange and be ready to go to Liberia. We are in receipt of letters from various sections, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Mississippi, desiring to leave. All that is now needed is the means to aid in getting to Africa."

Another eloquent minister of the African Methodist Church, (formerly a member of the Legislature of Georgia,) lately stated it to be his opinion, that if Congress would appropriate two hundred millions of dollars for African colonization, even this amount would not be sufficient to give passage to those who would gladly go where they could have a government of their own.

As the millions of Israelites, when emancipated from the bondage of Egypt, were prepared for nationality in the land of their ancestors, so it may now be the purpose of God to bring about the establishment of a great Republic in Africa, with the Christian religion and the English language.

As black men were brought here by force, it would seem to be only an act of justice to restore, at national expense, all who desire to settle in Africa. In the meantime let Christian philanthropy aid the numerous pious applicants for passage to Liberia.

AFRICA AND AMERICA.

It costs proportionately much more to carry a few persons to Liberia than it would to carry a large number. The first hundred that came to America cost a good deal in money, and still more in sufferings and lives. But it was not a failure or a mistake.

Would forty acres and a mule give to the African any future? Would it open to him a career? But the moment he steps on Liberian soil he is a peer, an equal, a citizen, not alone in name, but in fact and in spirit.

And every man, every woman, every child that lands on the soil of Liberia is a factor in the regeneration of a continent. Even if the Pilgrim Fathers could have had forty acres and a mule at home, they did a good thing for humanity by emigrating to America. God is a great deal wiser than man. If they could have enjoyed a freedom and equality of rights in England, they would have remained there. But they found no resting place, and so they went forth; and to-day the world sees the result. If the Israelites could have been comfortable in Egypt, they would have stayed there, and the race would have been lost to history.

We believe that the solution of the problem of the future of Africa will be found

in the voluntary emigration to that continent of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of the best class of colored persons, who aspire for a future on behalf of themselves and their children, and who do not find that future in America.

LIBERIA COFFEE.

The Liberians are yearly increasing their coffee plantations. Their coffee is establishing for itself a reputation which promises to open a great source of wealth for the Republic. Compared with some other staples of tropical lands, the cultivation of coffee is an easy and also a profitable one. There need not be any fear about a good market for the produce and remunerating prices. Europe could take double the quantity of coffee that now finds its way to it; and the great coffee plantations of Ceylon and India have been visited by a species of disease which has caused great apprehensions among the planters, so much so that they are looking to Liberia for supplies of seed of the strong and productive Liberia coffee tree. Unlike the Ceylon coffee tree, which will only grow and flourish on lands of considerable elevation, the Liberian coffee tree grows and flourishes, and is equally productive, within a few hundred yards of the sea shore as in the interior of the country.

THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, which was held on the evening of January 17, for the sixtieth time, has been uninterruptedly observed in Washington City since 1816. Able and timely addresses were prepared for the occasion by President Latrobe, Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Prof. McGill, and Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime. These have been published, by request, and copies can be had at the Society's rooms, on application.

The Society has entered another year of its unobtrusive and philanthropic course—to settle deserving people of color in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train, and to spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the Continent of Africa.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

At the Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, held in Philadelphia, January 9, 1877, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be proposed by this Society to the Parent Society that Article Second of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be amended so as to read, "The objects of this Society shall be to aid the colonization of Africa by voluntary emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization."

At the Stated Meeting held February 13 it was unanimously voted that the above resolution or proposed amendment be published in the *African Repository*.

Attest :

THOMAS S. MALCOM,
Cor. Sec. Penn. Col. Society.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

During the month of January, 1877.

MAINE. (\$183.00.)			
<i>Saco</i> —Moses Lowell, E. P. Burnham, ca. \$2.....	\$4 00	Coll. Christian Church, \$3 65.....	42 65
<i>Biddeford</i> —R. M. Chapman, \$10; Mrs. O. Hobson, W. P. H., ca. \$5; Miss Lizzie Day, G. N. Weymouth, ca. \$1, 22 00		<i>Enosburg</i> —George Adams, \$3; T. P. Baker, \$2; B. H. Rice, \$1.....	6 00
<i>Kennebunk</i> —Henry C. G. Durell, \$30; Mrs. James M. Stone, Hon. J. Titcomb, ca., \$10; Mrs. W. B. Sewell, \$8; Hon. J. Dana, Cap. C. Thompson, Cap. N. L. Thompson, ca. \$5; Mrs. N. Bourne, Mrs. Tobias Lord, C. Littlefield, Mrs. Robert Smith, ca. \$2; Mrs. S. H. Bourne, Mrs. E. Hatch, Mrs. R. W. Lord, A. M. Read, ca. \$1, 85 00		<i>Milton</i> —Hon. Joseph Clark, \$10; Coll. Cong. Church, \$13.....	23 00
<i>Portland</i> —N. Cummings, J. H. McMullen, ca. \$10; Mrs. Wm. Moulton, Miss A. A. Steele, J. M. Adams, Dr. Israel T. Dana, Hon. J. Howard, Washington Ryan, Mrs. H. M. Ellingwood, J. S. Ricker, ca., \$5; S. C. Strout, D. Keazer, ca. \$2; Mrs. J. A. Balkam, G. E. B. Jackson, Mrs. H. B. Brewer, ca. \$1.....	67 00	<i>West Milton</i> —Individuals.....	5 00
<i>Bangor</i> —Dr. T. U. Coe.....	5 00	<i>Charlotte</i> —Coll. Cong. Church.....	12 70
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$36.00.)		MASSACHUSETTS. (\$21.00.)	
<i>Nashua</i> —Dr. Edward Spalding, Mrs. C. Williams, ca. \$10; G. Y. Sawyer, J. W. Bascom, ca. \$5; Hon. J. D. Otterson, \$2; B. F. Emerson, F. B. Ayer, G. W. Newell, Cash, ca. \$1.....	36 00	<i>Boston</i> —Mrs. Dr. A. C. Thomson,.....	10 00
VERMONT. (\$89.35.)		<i>Dedham</i> —Miss M. C. Burgess.....	10 00
<i>Woodstock</i> —Hon. F. Billings, \$30; James B. Jones, Mrs. S. C. Munger, F. N. Billings, ca. \$2; Dr. Williams, Dr. F. A. Jewett, Mrs. L. A. Marsh, ca. \$1;		<i>Auburndale</i> —Mrs. Sewall Harding, by J. C. Brame, Esq.....	1 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$120.00.)		NEW JERSEY. (\$174 61.)	
<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Walcott Huntington, \$20; Mrs. E. A. Russell, \$10; Mrs. Gen. Mansfield, Mrs. S. L. Whittelsey, Mrs. Sam. Russell, ca. \$5; Mrs. Dr. Woodward, Rev. A. W. Hazen, ca. \$2; Curtis Bacon, \$1.....	\$50 00	<i>Princeton</i> —Coll. First P. Church.....	17 61
<i>New Haven</i> —R. S. Fellowes, \$30; Misses Gerry, Henry White, Mrs. H. M. Robertson, Sam. Brace, ca. \$10.....	70 00	<i>New Brunswick</i> —S. Van Wickle.....	10 00
RHODE ISLAND. (\$60.00.)		<i>Orange</i> —A. Carter.....	10 00
<i>Providence</i> —Mrs. E. A. Gammell, \$25; Miss Caroline Richmond, Mrs. Phebe Whipple, ca. \$10; Miss Avis L. Harris, Charles E. Carpenter, Prof. G. I. Chase, ca. \$5.....	60 00	<i>Newark</i> —Peter Ballantine, \$10; Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., \$5; Judge Depue, \$2.....	17 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$132.00.)		<i>Trenton</i> —Samuel K. Wilson, by Rev. Dr. E. W. Appleton.....	100 00
<i>Hartford</i> —James B. Hosmer, \$25; Mrs. Eliza Wadsworth, \$20; E. B. Watkinson, S. S. Ward, Prof. W. Thompson, Dr. E. K. Hund, ca. \$5.....	\$65 00	<i>Newtown, Pa.</i> —Miss A. Ewing, through the New Jersey Colonization Society,	20 00
<i>New Haven</i> —Ex-Pres't Woolsey, N. Peck, Mrs. A. A. Anketell, Mrs. James Fellowes, ca. \$10; Dr. E. H. Bishop, Atwater Treat, Eli Whitney, John E. Earle, ca. \$5; C. B. Whittlesey, \$3; M. G. Elliott, E. R. Bowditch, ca. \$2,	67 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$8.00.)	
NEW YORK. (\$190.00.)		<i>New Hampshire</i> , \$1; Massachusetts, \$2;	
<i>New York City</i> —Mrs. Daniel Lord, \$50;		<i>New York</i> , \$1; <i>New Jersey</i> , \$2;	
		<i>North Carolina</i> , \$1; <i>Canada</i> , \$1.....	8 00
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations.....	503 96
		African Repository.....	8 00
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	201 08
		Total Receipts in January.....	\$713 04

During the month of February, 1877.

CONNECTICUT. (\$120.00.)		MASSACHUSETTS. (\$350.00.)	
<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Walcott Huntington, \$20; Mrs. E. A. Russell, \$10; Mrs. Gen. Mansfield, Mrs. S. L. Whittelsey, Mrs. Sam. Russell, ca. \$5; Mrs. Dr. Woodward, Rev. A. W. Hazen, ca. \$2; Curtis Bacon, \$1.....	\$50 00	<i>Lowell</i> —A friend.....	350 00
<i>New Haven</i> —R. S. Fellowes, \$30; Misses Gerry, Henry White, Mrs. H. M. Robertson, Sam. Brace, ca. \$10.....	70 00	VIRGINIA. (\$1.00.)	
RHODE ISLAND. (\$60.00.)		<i>Alexandria</i> —Mrs. W. M. Blackford.....	1 00
<i>Providence</i> —Mrs. E. A. Gammell, \$25; Miss Caroline Richmond, Mrs. Phebe Whipple, ca. \$10; Miss Avis L. Harris, Charles E. Carpenter, Prof. G. I. Chase, ca. \$5.....	60 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$7.00.)	
CONNECTICUT. (\$132.00.)		<i>Virginia</i> , \$1; <i>Tennessee</i> , \$6.....	7 00
<i>Hartford</i> —James B. Hosmer, \$25; Mrs. Eliza Wadsworth, \$20; E. B. Watkinson, S. S. Ward, Prof. W. Thompson, Dr. E. K. Hund, ca. \$5.....	\$65 00	RECAPITULATION.	
<i>New Haven</i> —Ex-Pres't Woolsey, N. Peck, Mrs. A. A. Anketell, Mrs. James Fellowes, ca. \$10; Dr. E. H. Bishop, Atwater Treat, Eli Whitney, John E. Earle, ca. \$5; C. B. Whittlesey, \$3; M. G. Elliott, E. R. Bowditch, ca. \$2,	67 00	Donations.....	531 00
NEW YORK. (\$190.00.)		African Repository.....	7 00
<i>New York City</i> —Mrs. Daniel Lord, \$50;		Rents and Interest.....	184 61
		Total Receipts in February.....	\$722 61

During the month of March, 1877.

CONNECTICUT. (\$132.00.)		MASSACHUSETTS. (\$350.00.)	
<i>Hartford</i> —James B. Hosmer, \$25; Mrs. Eliza Wadsworth, \$20; E. B. Watkinson, S. S. Ward, Prof. W. Thompson, Dr. E. K. Hund, ca. \$5.....	\$65 00	<i>Lowell</i> —A friend.....	350 00
<i>New Haven</i> —Ex-Pres't Woolsey, N. Peck, Mrs. A. A. Anketell, Mrs. James Fellowes, ca. \$10; Dr. E. H. Bishop, Atwater Treat, Eli Whitney, John E. Earle, ca. \$5; C. B. Whittlesey, \$3; M. G. Elliott, E. R. Bowditch, ca. \$2,	67 00	VIRGINIA. (\$1.00.)	
NEW YORK. (\$190.00.)		<i>Alexandria</i> —Mrs. W. M. Blackford.....	1 00
<i>New York City</i> —Mrs. Daniel Lord, \$50;		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$7.00.)	
		<i>Virginia</i> , \$1; <i>Tennessee</i> , \$6.....	7 00
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations.....	531 00
		African Repository.....	7 00
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	184 61
		Total Receipts in March.....	\$512 09

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LIV.

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1877.

No. 3.

THE CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.*

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the year 1853, Mr. Everett, addressing the Anniversary Meeting of that year, said:

“Sir: I believe that Africa will be civilized, and civilized by the descendants of those torn from the land. I believe it, because I will not think that this great fertile continent is to be forever left waste; I believe it, because I see no other agency competent to the task; I believe it, because I see in this agency a wonderful adaptation.”

It was no new thought that Mr. Everett uttered on this occasion; but, falling from his lips, these words had the weight due to his character as an acute observer, a profound thinker, an experienced statesman, and an accomplished orator.

It was a long, dim vista through which, with prophetic eye, he gazed when he uttered them. Since then, day to day, the prospect has been brightening, until, now, even the most incredulous may see the end that he foretold.

The standpoint which Mr. Everett occupied, however, commanded a far wider view than that which the earlier colonizationists enjoyed thirty-seven years before, in 1816. A thick darkness then rested upon their way, which it needed the eye of a strong and abiding faith to penetrate. Such was the faith of Finley, and Bushrod Washington, and Harper, and Randolph, and Clay, and Key, and Mercer, and many another, whose names have now become historical in connection with our cause.

The address of Mr. Everett in 1853 was made at the time when a new interest seemed about to be taken in Africa and things African. At that date, almost all that was known about the continent beyond

* An address delivered at the Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 16, 1877, by Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society.

its mere edges had been learned from Bruce and Park, Denham and Clapperton, Caillé, the Landers, and Barth. Bruce had sought the fountains of the Nile, which he fancied he had found in Abyssinia. Park had crossed the mountains from the head waters of the Gambia to the Niger; had visited Timbuctoo, and was murdered at Boussa when descending the river in the hope of unveiling the mystery of its mouth. Caillé had made a detour from the Rio Nunez, struck and crossed the Niger high up, and reached the ocean again in Morocco. Denham and Clapperton had made their way from Tripoli across the desert, discovered the lake Tchad, and aroused attention by the publication of their travels in 1824. Lander, going north from Badagry, on the way to the lake, was taken prisoner when he reached the Niger, and, being carried by his captors down the river to the sea, became in this way the discoverer of its mouth, or many mouths, in the delta between the great Bights of Benin and Biafra. Barth, with Richardson and Overweg, crossed the desert to Timbuctoo, and traveling widely through the Niger countries, published, in 1853, by far the most elaborate and satisfactory, if not the most entertaining account that had yet appeared of Central Africa.

Since 1853 the exploration of the continent has been far more active than it ever was before, and the public interest in Africa seems to have grown in proportion.

In the last century there were but four attempts at exploration, excluding Park, whose second and most fruitful journey was in 1805. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century there were but three, including even Caillé, whose travels did not end until 1828. In the second quarter we have but five; while for the third quarter and down to this time there have been more than twenty, counting those only whose names are well known as contributors to our knowledge of the interior of Africa.

With Mr. Everett's address, or, at all events, contemporaneous with it, may be said to have revived the spirit of African exploration.

During the period here referred to Liberia had been founded, and was growing slowly but surely, increasing, as she is still increasing, in strength, so as to become fitted some day for the destiny foretold for her—to vindicate her competency for the agency that Mr. Everett assigned to her—to prove, to use his words, "her wonderful adaptation to the work" of civilizing Africa; to do for Africa what the settlements of Plymouth and Jamestown, weaker far in their early history than Liberia has ever been, have in the end done for America; with this mighty difference, that here in America the white race has subjugated, trampled upon, and will, sooner or later, extirpate the red race that it found here, leaving it a tradition only; while the black race of Africa, "civilized," to use again the words of Mr. Everett, "by the descendants of those torn from the land," will have only reason to rejoice in the numbers that leave America to find in Africa their home.

So great a result as the orator foretold is never brought about upon the instant. Long preparation precedes it always. Circumstances often apparently antagonistic are in the end found to have been, in some unexpected way, combined to produce it. In this case, a population, estimated by late writers at 199,000,000, of whom, says the same authority, scarcely one per cent. can be set down as civilized men, and little more than ten per cent. as semi-civilized even, was to be wrought upon. The mere statement of the proportion is appalling. Measure the chances of success by all past experience. 'Look at the fields where the labors of white missionaries have been the most encouraging. Count the number of their converts and subtract it from 199,000,000. Ask the zealous and devoted men and women who, for forty years and more, have labored on the Gaboon, on the Cavalla, and elsewhere on the continent, to enumerate their communicants, and then let us judge for ourselves what impression they are at all likely to make upon this enormous mass. And yet we all agree that this work, mighty as it is, has to be done. As philanthropists merely we would wish to believe that it will be done. As Christians, blessed with prophecy and revelation, it is our duty to believe it will be done. Then comes the constantly-recurring question, but how is it to be done? And the answer is to be made in the language which has been used as the text of this address: It is to be done by "the descendants of those torn from the land;" not by one or two, or one or two hundred white missionaries scattered here and there over Africa, like the "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*" of Virgil, but by a missionary nation from across the sea, absorbing into itself, as the ages, if you please, roll on, those whom it came to teach. Towards such a result circumstances apparently antagonistic seem to have been tending.

Who could have imagined that, when Henry de Vasco of Portugal began to creep with his timid expeditions along the Western Coast of Africa, they would ever bear upon subjects like the present? Who could have foreseen that the slave trade, which then originated in the greed of the Portuguese adventurers, was to have an influence upon the civilization of Africa and the spread of the Gospel? Who could have predicted that even the horrors of the middle passage would tend in the same direction by arousing the feeling that put an end to the inhuman traffic, only, however, after there had been placed in America hundreds of thousands of Africans, whose descendants, by long contact and association with the white race, would become so imbued with its characteristics as to be able to do for Africa what that race had done for them; a result which the daily intercourse of generations on generations alone seems competent to effect.

We see all this now; and looking back from the standpoint of to-day, we can follow the sequence of events and see the combination of circumstances as distinctly as we can trace the course of a river and the tributaries from many quarters that go to swell its volume upon the map.

Nor, in connection with the agency which Liberia is to have in the

civilization of Africa, must we overlook a peculiarity of the people upon whom it is to operate and which makes it of so much importance. It is not to be forgotten that while Europe has developed, from within, the highest culture of which man here below seems to be susceptible; while Chinese civilization has existed from remote times; while India under its native princes, long ages before the day of Clive and Hastings, had its science and its art, and exhibited in its architecture such beauty as is illustrated in the Taj Mahal at Agra; while Mexico and Peru had made the advances that Cortes and Pizarro found there; while the same may be said of Japan that has been said of China—yet the native African is, to-day, what the paintings on Egyptian tombs represent him to have been when he figured in the processions that swelled the triumphs of the kings in whose reigns were built the pyramids, the temples, and the palaces whose ruins crowd the borders of the Nile.

Certainly, then, it is only a fair inference that, with but an inferior faculty of self-development, the civilization of Africa must come from without, and not from within, her borders. And where is it to come from, save from America—from the nation of missionaries here prepared for the purpose, “the descendants of those torn from the land?” This is the agency by which the work is to be done. And never were truer words spoken than when Mr. Everett said, “I see no other agency competent to the task; I see in this agency a wonderful adaptation.”

Looking forward to the remoteness of the end, it is as far off to-day as it was when Mr. Everett spoke. The twenty-four years that have elapsed may be counted as an hour only of the time that must intervene before all men shall admit that the great result has been accomplished. But the happening of it is not the less sure; and all that has yet taken place in this connection but strengthens, or ought to strengthen, our faith in it.

It is very true that when, in 1816, the American Colonization Society was formed, the vast majority of the descendants of these “torn from the land” in the United States were slaves, and that now there is not a single slave in all our wide domain; and there may be those who will argue that with all avocations, in all the walks of life, open to all; with the highest political distinction within the reach of all; there is far less motive for emigration than when color was a disqualifying badge in a thousand offensive ways. And the same persons may point to the high positions honorably filled by men who, twenty years ago, were either slaves or the descendants, more or less remotely, of slaves, as creating an inducement to remain in America more potent than any that formerly existed.

The argument on these grounds is a weak one. The closer the assimilation which contact and association for generations on generations have brought about between the two races in those characteristics which fit men to influence men in the interests of civilization, the

more capable is the Africo-American of taking upon himself the work that is yet to be performed in Africa—the wider the field opened to his ambition in a land where, free from the overshadowing competition of a different race, he may do the work which he and his are alone competent to perform. That he will perform it, all things seem to indicate in the preparations that have so long been going forward. Among these not the least important and significant are the explorations that have been extending our knowledge of the continent and its people. They have shown that in no part of the globe are the treasures of the mine, the soil, and the forest more abundant; while nowhere else has nature been more prodigal of beauty; and the journeyings of Speke, and Burton, and Grant, and Livingstone, and Schweinfurth, and Cameron, and Stanley have created an interest in Africa before unfelt: and, to-day, the return of Stanley is anticipated by thousands as letting on still more the light of day, so to speak, upon what has been the dark interior of this quarter of the globe.

It is only within a few months that one of the most intelligent and enlightened monarchs of Europe convened in Brussels a Congress of geographers, men of science, distinguished African travelers, and others, with a view to the concentration of effort in this direction, so that exploration might be carried on, not sporadically, but upon a system having especial regard to this great matter of civilization. It was with profound regret that the speaker found himself unable to accept the invitation that his office of President of the American Colonization Society, no doubt, procured for him, to be present at the meeting at Brussels on the 11th September last, as the guest of King Leopold, if for no other reason than because he lost the opportunity of expressing, and elaborating, and justifying, as he has endeavored to do this evening, the views that have been made the subject of this address.

Should it be said that the scant numbers that of late years the Society has sent to Liberia is not encouraging in this connection; the answer is, that there has been no want of applicants to go there. The Society could have sent six thousand who are on its list, had it possessed the means to send them. And if it is then said, that this very want of means is indicative of an indifference on the part of the public which is inconsistent with that increase of interest in Africa which has now been dwelt upon, it may be answered that African colonization must, as a matter of course, be independent, as regards its great ultimate results, of the means to be furnished by a philanthropic association, no matter how ample its endowment. African colonization differs in nowise from any other colonization—eastern from China to America, or western from Europe to our shores. It depends, as do all others, upon the attractions of the new home, the repulsions of the old one, or upon both combined; and when it does take place it must, like that which now takes place from Europe to America, be voluntary and self-paying, crossing the ocean over the bridge that commerce makes for it. The function of the American Colonization Society

has been to build up in Africa a nation possessing such attractions, capable of self-support, of self-government, civilized and Christian, recognized as a member of the great family of nations through honorable treaties, and having the sympathy of the whole civilized world, as well on account of its origin as for its purpose and its destiny. This the Society believes that it has accomplished; until now, as the fruit of 160 voyages, upon which no vessel has been injured by wind or wave, not one lost by shipwreck, it has received in Liberia 20,820 of the descendants of those torn from the land; an English-speaking people, whose Government is modeled after our own, and whose success has vindicated beyond all question the ability of the Africo-American to maintain in Africa an honorable nationality, capable of the amplest development in all the best qualities of civilization.

That this will have the attraction that will in the end make Liberia the mother of a great missionary nation, all things seem to promise; and the end can no more be stayed by the condition of the Society's treasury, this year or the next, than can the succession of the years themselves be affected by the sunlights or the shadows of their seasons as they roll.

There is a time for all things; a fullness of time, when all things become fit for the event that is to take place. It may be hastened or retarded, but its coming cannot be prevented. All history has shown this, and illustrations from history might be multiplied indefinitely; and were gold to be found now, as explorations already made in Liberia indicate that before long it will be, within as easy reach of Monrovia as the mines of California were within reach of the western States of the Union, or as those of Australia were within reach of the inhabitants of Melbourne, there would be no need of resorting to the treasury of the Society to meet the expenses of emigration.

Nor is Liberia to depend upon the *sacra fames auri* alone for its growth and prosperity. There are causes at work of a very different description, and which will continue to operate until the intercourse between Africa and America shall become as active as that between Europe and America, affording facilities for an emigration eastward as great as any that ever came westward to our shores.

Ingenuity has gone even beyond the demands of an increasing and ever-exacting civilization. The looms and the forges and the workshops of Europe and America produce more than the consumers of Europe and America and the other known markets of the world can pay for. All markets are glutted with their products. New markets must be found, or the whirl of the spindle, the blast of the furnace, and the ring of the anvil must cease, and those dependent upon them must suffer. When starvation marches close behind the competition that produces cheapness, starvation will catch up as soon as cheapness ceases to tempt consumption. In a word, to leave the figurative for the fact, new markets are rapidly becoming a necessity. England feels this, and with the wise forecast of her statesmanship

has for years been laboring to provide for it. Comparatively speaking, the only virgin market of the world, to-day, is Africa. America, too, has been sensible of it; and the emigrants of the Society are taken to Liberia now^a by the merchant-traders from New York; and the readiest means of communicating with Monrovia or Cape Palmas is by way of England by two lines of steamers which sail from Liverpool, continuing their voyages along the Coast as far east as the Bight of Benin.

When the territory, now Liberia, was purchased from the native kings by Commodore Stockton and Dr. Eli Ayres in 1821, nothing of all this was anticipated. There had been, as we have seen, no exploration of Africa, no spirit of exploration, no King of Belgium to concentrate and systematize such a spirit. The most profitable article of African produce was man. The most active trader along the Coast of Liberia was the slave ship. The mills of England had ample markets to which to send their manufactures. The mills of America had scarcely an existence. A steam-engine had not long ceased to be a curiosity. But look around to-day. How vast, how wondrous, how unexampled the change. Its details it were idle to particularize. Our subject is Africa; and it is in connection with Africa only that these things are referred to. Whatever their influence in other directions, their tendency unquestionably is to bring about the day when America shall in some sort pay the debt she owes to Africa in the fitness which "the descendants of those torn from the land" have acquired during their long and weary servitude—to spread over this vast continent, as a thrice-blessed garment, civilization and the gospel, fulfilling wisely and beneficently all the duties of the agency which, to recur again to the words of Mr. Everett, is alone "competent to the task."

Not single heralds now go forth
To earn Thy smiles' reward—
To preach Thy law, proclaim Thy word,
Redeemer, Saviour, Lord;
But, bursting through the thrall of years
Their fathers' home to gain,
A nation, now, exultant bears
Thy truth beyond the main.

ARABIC BIBLE ON THE NIGER.—Bishop Crowther says: "King Umoru of Nube received with joy and a thousand thanks the Arabic Bible I presented to him. He is an Arabic scholar, and could not hide his emotion from his courtiers, who joined in his admiration. He willingly granted me a place for a Mission station on the opposite side of the town of Eggan. Thus the Lord influenced the heart of this Mohammedan potentate, even when at a war camp, to grant us the desire of our hearts on behalf of a Christian Mission."

PATRIOTISM, PHILANTHROPY, AND RELIGION.*

MR. PRESIDENT: Truthfulness must be considered the only rock on which any moral reform or social combination will ever abide. After long observation I affirm that the American Colonization Society is the most truthful institution of uninspired wisdom I have known to be set up amid the passions of men and changes of time. No rock in ocean ever stood the conflict of surges at the base and tumult of storms at the summit with more simple and unchanging aspect of stability and usefulness. Truth is not simple as error is. She disdains the poverty of one idea, prefers to be complex, proceeds with a balance, and reposes with confidence only when she is many-sided in her completeness. The wreath which was laid on the cradle of this organization—*patriotism, philanthropy, and religion*—is the same as it was threescore years ago, without the fading of one leaf or flower, whilst every other society with but one of these objects in its aim has withered away. Truth is also positive in her moderation. Error is negative, and therefore easier as well as simpler, coinciding with the passions of men, and achieving success with a quicker speed than is possible for the solid and temperate and well-poised movement of the true.

Societies younger than ours, with the one idea of abolishing slavery at any cost and without delay, have triumphed already and disappeared, because their work is done. But ours may now be seen coming slowly on, with scant resources, to a ravaged field and forlorn occupation, and yet the best opportunity that ever dawned on her benevolence. No changes have changed her in the least. Slavery predominant and slavery destroyed are just the same thing to her interference—the problem of the black man remaining unsolved to her eye. We have always proposed to work with him as a freeman, and therefore gladly accept his emancipation everywhere. But what is freedom to him in the social degradation which yet remains? What is liberty worth when his own is used by others more than by himself, and that to make him a slave to his own passions? What is the bill of rights in his hand when it is reddened in a war of races or trampled with contempt, which no constitutional amendment can amend in the constitution of our nature? What is religion itself to him, the freedom with which the Son makes free, when its altars are abandoned for the polls, and its pulpits forsaken by the best culture it has, for the stump, the tribunal, and the brawl of pot-house politicians?

It must be confessed that complicated misery and fearful danger attend the glory of his manumission still, and it calls for more than one idea to heal the complication. No remedy here can advance him another step; no mechanism of party can put on him the true

* An address prepared for the Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 16, 1877, by REV. ALEXANDER T. MCGILL D. D. LL.D.

habiliment of manhood. We must send him home, when he is willing to go, and see that his home is attractive and safe, as it was not when he was torn from it and sold from bondage to bondage. We must consign him as a citizen from one Republic to another, with gain to him in the transfer of true instead of nominal "liberty, equality, and fraternity." We must do by him for his home what the navies of christendom could not do for the coast of Africa—stop the traffic in human flesh; and we must do by him what all the missionaries of christendom besides could not do for a quarter of the globe—span it with an equatorial church, redeem it from the curse of Ham, and overspread the mysteries of darkness and death on its bosom with the mysteries of "a kingdom which cannot be moved."

Such is the composite object we offered sixty years ago as a true catholicon for the African race. And who can doubt it now, or allege that it was faulty or mistaken in any one of its ingredients? We seem to be hindered at present from gathering certificates on every hand. Party faction, more than sectional faction ever did, prevents us from asking Congress, and State after State, and church after church to witness the excellence of our object and the wisdom of our way. But it is enough to recall the memorials of attestation, which all men must honor, as a verdict on the past and a trust for the future. It would be well to begin another decade with a roll-call of the original officers and members, and ask what one of those illustrious men would now, if he were living, and led by the logic of events which have intervened, regret the institution, as too slow and cumbrous and neutral, or in any one particular as not suited and true to the situation? Would Bushrod Washington, or Henry Clay, or Daniel Webster, or John Randolph, or William Thornton, or Francis S. Key, or John Mason, or Charles Marsh; would Robert Finley, or Samuel J. Mills, or William Meade; would any one of the fifty original members who sat as peers in the first council of colonization, and represented there the patriarchal wisdom of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall, say that the amazing overturn which we have witnessed in this generation has altered one syllable of the original platform on which our object was placed?

1st. "To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

2d. "To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.

3d. "To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.

4th. "To arrest and destroy the slave trade.

5th. "To afford slave owners who wish or are willing to liberate their slaves an asylum for their reception."

Only the last plank of this original has been loosened in the least by the great convulsion through which we have passed. Slave owners

no longer exist among us with wishes or willingness to be consulted and regarded. But surely the nation itself, whose fiat has broken every yoke and made the slaves its own constituency, should be willing to liberate them from every ban that is left, from the very name of "freedman," and help them to an asylum which is absolutely safe, and more and more complete in all its appointments and attractions. What means "intimidation" in the charges and counter-charges of this convulsive present? No such word has ever yet been heard at the polls of Liberia. No military muster is made, or needed, or called for there to guard the franchise of a colored citizen. There, indeed, he is his own master, free to canvass, free to change, free to vote, without one claim of antecedents on the one hand, or fear of guns upon the other. Is it not now as much as ever, and more than ever, "an asylum" for the black man?

If he prefers, after all, to make this country his home, with a view to advance the improvement of his lot and elevate his race, we are not done with him in the true objects of our colonization. We shall stand at his side to help him and rejoice. For his advancement anywhere is not only a chief aim of the Society, but a great auxiliary, both at home and abroad. The more elevated he becomes here the more fitted he is for Africa—to go himself or send others. We have never failed to choose the best for this emigration. If he be not cultured enough to know how to work, and how to vote, and how to bear office, how to teach and how to christianize in teaching, we do not elect him for the citizenship of Liberia. We would rather detain him, with all the damage his unfitness may do to ourselves, than send him over to be a burden or a pest in that community which we seek to model for the redemption of a continent. We do not forget the war of anti-slavery upon us on account of this kind of selection, and its vehement demand that colonization should wait for the best, until these could be used at home, in the work of immediate and universal abolition. And now we look to the magnanimity of the triumphant to spare the intelligence, and industry, and virtue, of which they have made so much, in order to propagate for us and Africa this glory of the race.

Twenty-six years ago, Mr. President, at the great anniversary over which Henry Clay presided, I believe, for the last time, having the President of the United States on his right, and a vast audience, composed largely of statesmen, ambassadors, and philanthropists of the highest rank before him; after almost every phase of the subject had been swept by his magnificent eloquence at the opening, and after the Rev. Dr. Fuller, then of Baltimore, had followed him with ingenious prophecy and tender pathos which continued that brilliant assembly in a trance, you were felicitous enough, under all the disadvantage of being third orator in such a succession, to hold the unflagging interest of that house with the great thought that the work of the Society is more at present with Africa than with America; to make the Colony

attractive and draw to itself, without the persuasion of agencies here, the crowd that must be always eager to make their own condition better. That thought is my gateway to another line of truth, the truth of facts, as well as principles, in your beneficent and steady working to this hour.

You began with a careful and costly experiment on the Coast to find the most healthy location for your Colony. The life of Mills himself was paid in that experiment. But you succeeded. Even Plymouth and Jamestown, for health to the Englishman, were not to be compared with Monrovia for health to the American negro. You began with a tutelage to govern the colonist, because the power of self-government in him had not then been developed or tried; and he became at once heroic in the hands of your Agency; refused to follow disheartened "tutors and governors" back to America; took the guardianship of himself into his own hands; declined the offer of British marines to protect him at the price of only a few feet to be ceded for their flagstaff, and with a band of but thirty-five fighting men repulsed the natives, led by their kings, with eight hundred in one battle, and double this number in another. Such heroes were Lott Cary and Elijah Johnson. They would buy territory for themselves and make their own Trustees of the chivalric Stockton and Ayres, who purchased Cape Mesurado for such colonists at the hazard of their own lives. We do not wonder that Ashmun and Gurley hastened in their wisdom to divide with such colonists the government of their own Commonwealth, and that the Society itself hastened to fulfil its promise from the first, to resign its own authority as soon as the freedman could stand for himself.

Nations are slow of growth, especially in the cradle of their youth. A centenary is the familiar unit with which we measure the growth of our own in its boast of unparalleled progress. But one quarter of a century—scarcely more than enough of years to bring the infancy of an individual man to the majority of manhood—was enough to bring your first handful of emigrants, who landed as guests merely at Sierra Leone and Campelar, without a foot of territory or shore to be called their own, to the dignity and independence of a Republic complete in every department of a nation's power, and acknowledged by the greatest nations of the world. And what if the subsequent advance in material greatness may not correspond with such a beginning, and the reproach of disappointed hope may have come to hinder the expansion of colonization zeal among ourselves? Does not life in all its analogies demand a quiet solidification to succeed a rapid growth? It would be impossible for a narrow Coast of six hundred miles by fifty, with a vast interior of teeming and savage people pressing on its civilization with a proportion of twenty-five to one, at the process of assimilation, to go fast without being overwhelmed. It is the slowness of safety; it is the compactness of unity; it is the balancing of maturity; in all respects the opposite of failure and decline, which must explain

the present appearance of results in Liberia. Your thought is right and true, and your promise fulfilled, that Africa is overtaking America in the power of attracting immigration. Its agriculture is improving, its commerce increasing; its education already commands the respect of Universities in Europe, and its documents of State have become the admiration of Governments over the civilized world. The romance of travel is all gathered now to the old continent which it fringes and guards and aims to redeem. The engineer is at the heels of the adventurer in this age, and he is always followed soon by trains of immigration.

The attraction to Africa of her own children will be a stream which is not to be reversed. Our great asylum in this land for all nations already suffers some reversal. The skill of industries, and even the toil of common labor, have almost crowded the voyage back to the old world of late, because of the redundancy and the mixture of races to be met in our workshops and fields. The discouragement of capital is much; oppressive legislation is more; but most of all is the jostle of nationalities—Caucasian, Ethiopian, and Mongolian—in their free fight for employment and a living, the cause of this backward turning from America. But Africa forbids by her climate all competition with her sons. There may be on the heights of her grand interior safe retreats from the fever of her Coast to attract in coming time enough of other kindreds to stimulate the development of her own myriads and make a civilization equal to the best; but the din of busy occupation, the hum of toiling millions, the rewards of tillage on her exuberant soil must be chiefly, by God's own appointment, Ethiopian.

His blessing has attended thus far the work of your hands. This might indeed be counted on, when we know it is right and true by its principles and aims; and if our depression had been a thousand times deeper than it ever was, the integrity of motive and operation would have assured us that God is with us. But see the signals of His presence and direction from the beginning. It was no sudden or accidental thought of Dr. Finley or any other agent in the first convocation. It was older than the Revolution of American Colonies in its meditation and projection, and when the time had come "all things worked together for good." Patriotism in the legislative councils of Virginia; piety in the conference of clergymen at Princeton, N. J., and missionary ardor among the students of theology at Andover, flowed together simultaneously to begin this organization. God has ennobled it in the succession of its Presidents. Washington, Carroll, Madison, and Clay have been the line of your predecessors. He has guided the selection of agents and officers of every kind without one mistake in the appointments of human wisdom. He has prospered the voyage at all times, without one shipwreck with loss of life in sixty years. Truly we may thank Him and take courage. "What hath God wrought?" We may well rely on His abiding benediction

when we feel sure that His own ark is in it, as it was in the House of Obed-edom.

The white man sent with the gospel to Africa perishes quickly and constantly, as if it were the "breach upon Uzzah" for him to attempt any more the devout but deadly adventure. And yet the living minister must go there with the great commission upon him. It is the Divine appointment. Bibles and tracts and schools are treasures of unspeakable value; but we must keep them "in earthen vessels"—men of like passions with others. "The foolishness of preaching," more than eloquence of any other sort, must be made to save men by means of sympathy between man and man. It is the colored preacher that must go, and go as a colonist, identified with the emigrating band in seeking a home, or brought up in the colony itself and educated there.

Half way back in the lapse of your anniversary time, and more than half way back to the first planting of the colony, Mr. Clay said from that chair, "What Christian is there who does not feel a deep interest in sending forth missionaries to convert the dark heathen and bring them within the pale of Christianity? But what missionaries can be so potent as those it is our purpose to transport to the shores of Africa? Africans themselves by birth, or sharing at least African blood, will not all their feelings, all their best affections induce them to seek the good of their countrymen? At this moment there are between four and five thousand colonists who have been sent to Africa under the care of this Society; there are now twenty-five places of public worship dedicated to the service of Almighty God and to the glory of the Saviour of men; and I will venture to say that they will accomplish as missionaries of the Christian religion more to disseminate its blessings than all the rest of the missionaries throughout the globe."

About the time our great patriotic statesman was talking thus, like an eloquent evangelist, Lieutenant Forbes, of the British Navy, was publishing his book on Dahomey, in which it was virtually declared that Liberia was a cheat, and that our Society was engaged in transferring to the shores of Africa American slavery under another name. The prompt denial of this, and triumphant appeal to the Constitution of the Society and the facts of history, could not hinder the American Anti-Slavery Society from siding with Forbes and maligning Clay, and insisting that our officers had evaded the issue in their emphatic refutation. Where, now, is the truth, after all that obloquy, and the victories of our assailants, and the overthrow of slavery, and the advent of freedmen to search for themselves the records of Congress, and twelve States at least, and ecclesiastical assemblies innumerable, attesting the singleness of aim with which the Society has always sought to secure the liberty and culture and salvation of the negro? Our existence itself at the Sixtieth Anniversary may answer. Persistency is triumph wherever truth is marshaled. The pointing of your finger is equal to the marching of a host, when all things are ready. Vindicated, established, and successful, beyond all precedent, among the

voluntary societies of the world, I would say to you, "stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord." But you have already listened to these words long enough, with the raging of a red sea before you, and the pillar of the cloud behind you. Your great opportunity, God's own opportunity for movement, has come, and louder than a thousand billows the voice of His Prophet is heard, saying, "go forward." What if the patriotism and the philanthropy both should yet be challenged and impugned whilst the public mind is bewildered with the problem of freedmen at our doors by the million? Those objects were feet in your progress. Take now the wings which have infolded them all along, and spread these to heaven henceforth, and let all men see the ultimate and main identity of your mission: "Another angel flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people."

Surely nothing is lost to humanity or patriotism or any other object of your manifold original by soaring in this way. It is infinitely better to be narrowed upwards than downwards, to have the expanse of a firmament that touches everything with light and life to be your margin than the vale of cold and dark infidelity, where so many other societies have descended to die. Let it be seen that the best economy of Christian Missions attaches itself to the work of Colonization, as Hopkins, and Stiles, and Mills, and Burgess, and Ashmun, and Alexander have taught us to believe, and America and Africa both are yours, and both shall pass away from the orbit of earth before the crown of your immortality shall fade.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

Most of our exchanges are discussing the African question. That continent is rapidly becoming better known to the American people than ever before. The *New York Herald* still heads the list in furnishing news of explorations and exhaustive articles upon the subject. The religious press of all denominations has also much to say, especially on the moral aspect of the present and future of that land. Bishop Haven and his traveling companion, Rev. J. T. Gracey, are filling our church papers with glowing accounts of the fruitfulness and beauty of Africa.

The colored people are not listless spectators of these movements in behalf of that country. At the session of the South Carolina Conference, in January last, Rev. J. B. Middleton made a deep impression by a lecture on the future of this race, making some plain statements in regard to the past, and holding out but little encouragement for that people in this country, and calling attention to the African question as the possible solution of the problem of the colored man's future.

Some prominent ministers of the A. M. E. Church have taken decided ground in favor of a general movement to colonize Africa, and gain a denominational foothold there. Probably they do not expect to remove that people from this country, but hope to prevail on enough persons to emigrate there to greatly strengthen the settlements on the Western Coast. This is, beyond question, a very desirable end to accomplish; nor do we see any serious difficulty in the way of such a movement. Comparatively little assistance will be needed to effect important results in this direction. Free transportation and six months' support after reaching Africa would cover most of the expense necessarily incurred.

England indicates more interest in this matter than our Government. That has shipping. We have corn and meat. If the steamship *Great Eastern* were to stop at Port Royal and offer free passage to Africa, with rations for six months, we do not doubt that it would be as easily and completely filled as was Noah's Ark, by volunteers for that land. Probably that could transport ten thousand persons at a trip; and, notwithstanding the resistance of some to such a measure, the readiness of others to go might keep, at least, that boat busy for twenty years, and if treaties of peace were formed with native tribes, in favorable and healthy locations, under the protection of the United States and England, half a million of Americans could be placed on those shores, with a hopeful future in prospect.

America was settled by colonization. In some movement of the kind, if not just that way, all countries are opened; though our land affords the best illustration of the happy fruits of colonization in all history. Among the thirteen colonies, not one has a better early record than Georgia. This State was planted by a broad, practical, Christian philanthropy in behalf of the poor and ignorant. It was the most liberal, the most free, the most pre-eminently charitable—it is not too much to say Christian—of all the colonies, in its early history. There is no reason why similar colonies should not be planted within a quarter of a century on the shores of Africa.

The greatest embarrassment that we see in such an enterprise is the condition of the people. They are just out of bondage, and are merely beginning to receive intellectual training. Twenty-five years from now they will probably have so far advanced as to become much more self-reliant, active, and intelligent—better qualified for the subjugation of Africa to Christian civilization than they are now; but at this time, if the more enterprising among them, especially those who are beginning to feel restless and discontented here, should lead in that direction, desirable companies could be formed of promising material. Those who are willing to remain in harmony with the whites, should not think of going elsewhere till well assured of being able to better their condition; nor must it be forgotten that the Government has neither the power nor disposition to remove this race by force. If any emigrate to Africa, they will do so voluntarily; but that thou-

sands will go, if offered a favorable opportunity, there is no doubt. If the movement is of man only, it will come to naught; but if it is of God, great results may be expected.—*Methodist Advocate, Atlanta, Ga.*

BISHOP HAVEN AND LIBERIA.

Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has returned from an official tour among the mission stations in Liberia. The bishop, accompanied by the Rev. J. T. Gracey, sailed from New York, for Liberia on the 1st of November last. On the 18th of December he attended the Liberia Methodist Conference in Monrovia. The President of the Republic was present and took a deep interest in the proceedings. The official returns made to the Conference showed that there were forty-four local preachers and forty-three churches, with two thousand communicants.

Cape Mount is considered by Bishop Haven one of the most important strategic points in the Conference for work among the natives. It has 500 inhabitants. A remarkable religious revival has occurred in the Monrovia district. The Rev. C. H. Harmon, who is Vice-President of the Liberian Republic, is also presiding elder of the Cape Palmas district.

Bishop Haven travelled along the whole extent of the Liberian Coast, and went into the interior as far as civilized settlements extend. He was kindly received by several of the native African kings, who came to see him, and asked him to send them teachers to teach their children the English language.

An income of \$100,000 a year is now received by the Liberia Government from tariffs. Bishop Haven thinks the political, business, social, and religious condition of Liberia is destined to improve rapidly within the next few years.

THE LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

THE session of the Liberia Conference was held at Monrovia, Dec. 18–25th, Bishop Haven presiding. On Sabbath, Bishop Haven ordained ten deacons and four elders.

The statistics are as follows: Local preachers, 44; deaths, 50; children baptized, 75; adults, 46; churches, 43; probable value, \$17,350; parsonages, 6; probable value, \$7,000; building and improving churches, \$782; indebtedness, \$30; missions from churches, \$22; from Sunday-schools, \$1; for education, \$3; Sunday-schools, 48; officers and teachers, 226; scholars, 1,831; library books, 560; raised for Sunday-schools, \$20; toward ministerial support, \$675. Says the *Northern Advocate*: "The statistical returns show the

membership to consist of seventeen hundred and fifty in full membership, and two hundred on probation, all of whom are Americo-Liberians, making a total of nineteen hundred and fifty of this class. Besides these, showing the progress of the work among the purely aboriginal or native tribes, there are four hundred and fifty members and forty-four probationers, making a total of converts from these tribes of four hundred and ninety-four."

The appointments are as follows:

MONROVIA DISTRICT.—*C. A. Pitman, P. E.* Monrovia, *C. A. Pitman*; *J. S. Payne*, supernumerary; *H. H. Whitefield*, superannuated. Robertspoint, *W. P. Kennedy, Jr.*—New Georgia and Penqua to be supplied. Ammonsville, *G. J. Hargrave*. Vey Mission, to be supplied.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT.—*D. Ware, P. E.* St. Paul's River Circuit, *A. Cartwright*. Millsburg and White Plains, *D. Ware*. Arthington, *C. W. Bryant*. Bensonville and Queah Mission, *W. F. Hagans, M. B. Bruce, T. A. Sims*.

BASSA DISTRICT.—*J. H. Deputie, P. E.* Buchanan, *J. R. Moore*. Bexley and Edina Circuit, *W. P. Kennedy, Sr.* Mount Olive, *J. H. Deputie, J. Harris, J. P. Artis*. Marshall, to be supplied. New Cess, to be supplied.

SINOE DISTRICT.—*J. C. Lowrie, P. E.* Greenville, *J. C. Lowrie*. Louisiana and Sinoe Mission, *H. W. Lucas*. Lexington, to be supplied. Butaw, to be supplied.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.—*C. H. Harmon, P. E.* Mt. Scott and Tubmantown, to be supplied. Grebo Mission, *Charles Cummings*; supernumerary, *I. F. Payne*.

REV. LOTT CARY.

Among the pioneers of Liberia, whose names deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance, were Rev. Lott Cary and Rev. Colin Teage, colored Baptist ministers, of Richmond, Va. With their wives and three others they were organized as a church of seven members, named the "Providence Baptist Church," and sailed from Norfolk, Va., to Africa, in January, 1821.

Lott Cary was born a slave, near Richmond, Va., about 1780. He was baptized by Rev. John Courtney, in 1807, and joined the First Baptist church in Richmond. He purchased, by his own labor, the freedom of himself and two children for \$850. In 1815 he formed the African Baptist Missionary Society. In 1819 he was deeply moved by the journals of Mills and Burgess in regard to Africa. He offered himself as a missionary, and was appointed by the Baptist General Convention for Foreign Missions. The year 1820 was spent in study. In January, 1821, he was ordained as a preacher, and sailed:

in a few days for Liberia. There he preached, founded schools among the natives, acted as physician, and also as Governor of the young colony. He died November 10, 1828. The interior settlement of Carysburg was named in honor of this useful pioneer of Liberia. With similar self-denial and love for souls others have continued the work of the pioneers of Liberia. "The memory of the just is blessed."

Thousands of freedmen now ask our aid to reach Liberia. They desire to leave the land where they and their fathers were bondmen, and hope there to establish a Christian Republic, thus spreading civilization and Christianity among the millions of heathen in Africa. Surely they deserve our sympathy, prayers, and material aid.

THE BLACK RACE.

Is Africa without her heraldry of science and of fame? The only probable account which can be given of the negro tribes is, that as Africa was peopled, through Egypt, by three of the descendants of Ham, they are the offspring of Cush, Misraim, and Put. They found Egypt a morass, and converted it into the most fertile country in the world. They reared its pyramids, invented its hieroglyphics, gave letters to Greece and Rome, and, through them, to us. The everlasting architecture of Africa still exists, the wonder of the world, though in ruins. Her mighty kingdoms have yet their record in history. She has poured forth her heroes on the field, given bishops to the Church, and martyrs to the fire. For negro physiognomy, as though that should shut out the light of intellect, go to your national museum—contemplate the features of the colossal head of Memnon and the statues of the divinities on which the ancient Africans impressed their own forms, and there see, in close resemblance to the negro feature, the mould of those countenances which once beheld, as the creations of their own immortal genius, the noblest and most stupendous monuments of human skill and taste and grandeur. In the imperishable porphyry and granite is the unfounded and pitiful slander publicly, and before all the world, refuted. There we see the negro under cultivation. If he now presents a different aspect, cultivation is wanting. That solves the whole case; for even now, when education has been expended upon the pure and undoubted negro, it has never been bestowed in vain. Modern times have witnessed in the persons of African negroes, generals, physicians, philosophers, poets, linguists, mathematicians, and merchants, all eminent in their attainments, energetic in enterprise, and honorable in character; and even the mission schools in the West Indies exhibit a quickness of intellect and a thirst for learning to which the schools of this country (England) do not always afford a parallel.—*Richard Watson.*

ANNEXATION OF THE DUTCH-AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

After a gallant contest it is probable the Transvaal Republic, which for nearly a year past has been waging a manly war for independence, has succumbed. The country has had trouble with its African neighbors and the British Government for many months past, although at the last accounts the situation was favorable. During the last few years the Transvaal has made much progress. President Burgers was an intelligent and progressive officer, and, only returned to his country last fall from a protracted tour of Europe, where he negotiated several treaties, obtained a loan of \$1,500,000 in Holland, and contracted with Belgian parties to build a railroad to the Coast. At that time, according to the reports, there was little or no desire for annexation, the British flag not being popular in the country—a majority of the people being of Dutch extraction, and preferring independence to an English dependence.

A little while ago the country was quietly prospering, but its mines of gold, coal, copper, and other minerals are almost inexhaustible, and it is no wonder that England desires to possess it. "The country," says one who knows, "has been compared to the land of Ophir, mentioned in the Book of Solomon, in the Scriptures. The natives are savage and numerous, but were so quiet a few months ago that Mr. W. A. B. Cameron, an American, now resident in the Transvaal, traveled through the disturbed district two months with two ladies and \$18,000 in gold, and was not molested. As an instance of the profits of the trade in arms with the natives, Mr. Riley said a chief of Seconel recently offered a cup full of diamonds to the man who would bring him the largest gun. The scenery is represented as combining the extremes of grandeur and beauty. Pasture lands and wheat-growing districts are scattered over its surface. The London *Watchman* says:

"By the annexation of the Transvaal a highway is opened through British territory to Central Africa, without encountering the pestilential swamps of Delagoa Bay, and without exposing transport animals to the deadly attacks of the tsetse fly. Surely that highway must not be monopolized by the pioneers of commerce; it is intended also for the heralds of the Cross. The colonial churches of South Africa will forget their duty and forfeit their glory if they do not send the Gospel to the regions beyond. The missionary societies of England and of other lands must be prepared to give their choicest offerings of men and of money to improve worthily such a rare and glorious opportunity. We wish the Wesleyan Missionary Society could at once increase its missionaries in the Transvaal from three to ten. The missions which have just been organized by various societies in the Central Lakes would be more likely to succeed if they could be connected by a chain of stations with the churches of the colonies. Such a link would help to secure a constant supply of native ministers."

The Transvaal Republic dates from 1848, when the Boers, Dutch farmers, to escape annexation to the British provinces of Cape Colony, crossed the Vaal in large numbers. The territory embraces about 117,000 square miles, and has a population of 50,000 white persons.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH WEST AFRICA.

A paper was read by Mr. James Irvine, African merchant, of Liverpool, before the members of the Society of Arts, on Tuesday, March 13, on "Our Commercial Relations with West Africa, and their effects upon Civilization." Vice-Admiral Ommanney occupied the chair. Mr. Irvine observed that trade with West Africa was now mainly what it had always been—one of barter; that was to say, that for every ton of palm oil purchased from a native merchant he had given him Manchester cloth, Birmingham knives or guns, salt from Cheshire, and so on, one or more of a hundred things going to each transaction, according to its size. Trade thus conducted must necessarily be of the rudest and most primitive description; and being so, its effects as a civilizing influence were comparatively weak and aimless. Not only was the trade rough as a whole, but its details were filled with the credit system and by others equally injurious. The difficulties lying in the way of improvement were numerous:—the most formidable arising from the unhealthiness of the climate, necessitating the constant employment of new and inexperienced agents. No material improvement, it was contended, could be looked for so long as the Europeans kept hugging the Coast; and until those who went to West Africa had an interest in the country beyond their own immediate wants, no permanent good could be expected from the simple, selfish interchange of commodities. Amongst the difficulties in the way of amelioration were the system of domestic slavery, and the petty wars of the country. But proofs of improvement were gradually going on. Material prosperity and well-being were visible in the multiplication of good houses, fashioned after the model of English taste, and with adaptations to suit special localities. But perhaps one of the strongest proofs of growing intelligence was to be found in the articles now required for trade. Formerly, beads and many classes of trumpery were absolutely necessary; now, although there was still a demand for these, it was not one-fourth of what it was twenty years ago, and in their place many things of real utility were sent. Undoubtedly the most powerful proof of the spread of civilization was the desire, yearly becoming more apparent, for an English education, and that not only by the chiefs for their own sons, but in instances for their slaves. It was true that the desire was prompted solely by the wish to make them better traders; but what of that? The desire was legitimate in itself, and education grew with what it fed on. It

was by no means an uncommon thing to find a chief who, in his youth, would have been called a "painted savage," not only having his children receiving the groundwork of their education at the schools of the missionaries, but at great expense sending them to England to finish. As elements in the advancement of Africa, Mr. Irvine classed free emigration, the Republic of Liberia, and the work of Christian missions. After the reading of the paper, Mr. John Jumbo (son of a native chief, who, with Charles Peppel, brother of the King of Bonny, was in command of the Bonny contingent, and went to Kumasi with Sir Garnet Wolseley, and who was stated by the Chairman to have been ten years in this country completing his education, and to be one of the rising native merchants of Bonny)—endorsed Mr. Irvine's statements. Bishop Crowther said that most of the obstacles in the way of African improvement were interposed by unprincipled merchants, who were jealous of civilization reaching the interior. The tendency of the paper was to inform commercial men and philanthropists how the way was to be opened up to the African interior, and thus be the means of spreading commerce and Christian civilization. Mr. Hutchinson, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and other gentlemen, followed, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Irvine closed the proceedings.—*The African Times*.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR AFRICA.

The King of Belgium heads a movement for the exploration and civilization of Africa. An International Association has been formed, with King Leopold as its President. The Executive Committee of the latter convened in Brussels, last February, and reported that the King of Sweden, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Weimar, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Archduke Charles of Austria, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, had accepted the invitation to become honorary members, which implies in Europe far more than a merely titular connection with the Association. It furthermore reported the formation of National Committees in Germany, under the presidency of Prince Henry VII of Reuss; in Austria, under the lead of Baron de Hoffman, minister of finance for Austria and Hungary; in the Netherlands, under the headship of Prince Henry of the Low Countries; in Spain, under the presidency of the King; in Italy, under Prince Humbert; and in France, under M. de Lesseps. In Portugal and Switzerland organizations were being effected, and a Portuguese exploring expedition, which is preparing, signified its purpose to act in concert with the International Association. An American National Committee has been formed, with Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, as President. The eagerness with which the scheme is embraced gives promise of large and favorable results.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Anti-Slavery Society disbanded when the emancipation of the colored people in the United States was accomplished. Its work was done; its mission was fulfilled; and it left four millions of freedmen to themselves, to be cared for by the churches, by the Government, and by other religious and philanthropic agencies. Has the American Colonization Society likewise accomplished its mission? Has it outgrown its usefulness? Shall it be given up? These questions will best be answered by reference to its original objects. What were they? These five:

1. "To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.
2. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.
3. To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.
4. To arrest and destroy the slave trade.
5. To afford slave owners who wish or are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception."

The last of these original objects passed away with the manumission of the slaves under the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and by the ordeal of war. The other four remain in all their importance. How far the American Colonization Society has done this work, let the remarkable history of Liberia answer to the world. Is Liberia ready to be blotted out from the list of African nations and governments? Are its schools, churches, and missions failures? Have not its free colored citizens political and social advantages which their brethren are still denied in America? Is not their government free and independent, and under the protecting power of friendly nations? Are not Christian civilization, sound morals, and true religion planted and spreading there? Has it not arrested and destroyed the slave trade on its whole length of Coast of six hundred miles, and in the interior as far as its power extends over the native tribes and infamous slave dealers?

But all these things are only in their early stages of development. It is about sixty years since the Society began its career, and but thirty years since the colony declared its independence and became a Republic, and the people assumed the entire responsibility of their government and adopted their Constitution (July 26th, 1847). From

that time the American Colonization Society has continued to send out new colonists to Liberia, to give them a start in the land of their adoption, and to foster as best it could the general interests of the country. The civil war gave it a staggering blow, from which it has not yet recovered. But with emancipation and all the rights and privileges accorded by the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the freedmen are still laboring under tremendous disadvantages. "The slavery question is settled," but "the color question has not been touched;" and its solution is apparently as far off as ever. But in Liberia there is no "color question" to be settled. That is settled already, and incorporated in its Constitution, which not only prohibits any white man from holding office, but absolutely disfranchizes him. The present state and prospects of Liberia are full of promise, not only for its internal welfare, but for its influence in the civilization and Christianization of Africa. These great ends of the founders of the Colonization Society were never so attractive and so near realization as now.

When African explorations are being pushed from every quarter; when heroes like Livingstone, and Speke, and Barth, and Baker are filling the world with enthusiasm for their geographical and humane and Christian achievements; when the interior slave trade is being destroyed by civilization and by the sword; when vast regions and great peoples are being opened to the world, with all the incitements of their undeveloped wealth and their superiority to the ruder barbarians of the sea coast; and when the whole continent seems just ready to reveal its secrets to a wondering world—it certainly does not look as if the American Colonization Society has no future and no work before it. The faith of its founders would have scorned such an idea. The faith of its living friends is unworthy of their trust if they falter now. Its grand purposes remain to be accomplished. Its incidental methods may vary from time to time; but its main object—to promote the colonization of those who are fit and wish to go—remains in all its integrity. The time may come when emigration to Liberia will be as self-acting as that from Germany and Ireland has been to America. But it has not yet arrived. Providence prepares the way and governs the migration of peoples with infinite wisdom. When that flood-tide sets in, it will carry on its billows all that Liberia needs and all that Africa requires from Christian America of her sable

children for African interests. Until that day's sun has set, the American Colonization Society's work will not be done.

It is gratifying to know that the drift of opinion among its friends in this direction is becoming more positive and powerful from year to year. At the late Anniversary in Washington it was carefully elaborated and firmly declared. The time for hesitation is gone. The period of new movement has come. All considerations of past experience and present duty combine to say, Go forward. What is now most needed is a vigorous prosecution of the cause, the transmission of some thousands of good emigrants, who are only waiting for the means to enable them to go, and the continued exercise of that Christian faith and patriotism in which this noble work began and has been continued. It has an illustrious history. It should have a still greater future.—*Christian Intelligencer*.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Liberia represents American interests in Western Africa. The colony was established by our philanthropy, and fostered by our Government. Its institutions are modeled after ours. English concerns in Western Africa are well cared for by the British Government, through her colonies on the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and on the Gold Coast. These interests are protected by a large and active naval force, and the English mercantile capital and enterprise give employment to a fleet of sailing vessels and two lines of steamers, the latter of which afford weekly communication from Liverpool for freight, passengers, and the mails, including those from the United States. Thus it will be seen that the English are thoroughly awake to their commercial interests in Africa, while the American Government has not secured one half the advantages that might have accrued by a proper policy towards Liberia, which is virtually an offspring of this country—our foster child.

One of the ablest and most complete statements ever made concerning our relations and interests with Liberia is to be found in an address delivered some time since by Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, of the United States Navy. The address was delivered before the American Colonization Society, and has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country.

Looking to the building up as fast as possible American commercial interests with Western Africa, the Commodore suggests that our Government should establish a line of steamers, to consist of the smallest class of naval vessels, half manned and half armed, to run monthly from any designated point in the United States to Liberia. These vessels are to retain the character of men-of-war, and to carry no passengers except officials of either Government. In a short time the merchant-men would follow the men-of-war, and thus the initial step would be taken in securing the trade of Liberia to our country. This is the most sensible and practicable proposition yet made respecting the proper course to pursue in the matter, and that we need to adopt this plan, or some other similar to it, at the earliest time possible, is evident. It was but a short time since that an English vessel sailed up the Congo river and battered down seven native settlements as a punishment to the natives for attacking and robbing an American schooner. This state of affairs has existed so long that whenever an American along the Western Coast of Africa needs protection, he seeks it under the English flag.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held at the rooms of the President, Hon. G. Washington Warren, No. 54 Devonshire street, Boston, May 30, 1877. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected; a vacancy in the list of vice-presidents being filled by the election of the Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, a vice-president of the Society, and one of the Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia; also to the memory of the late William Carleton, Esq., a constant contributor and a corporate member, were adopted and ordered to be entered upon the records. The collections for the cause in Massachusetts are made by the American Colonization Society.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

Communications from Monrovia report the coffee market to be unusually active, and that considerable quantities, some of it dried in the hull, have been shipped to Europe, Ceylon, and the United States.

Foreign capitalists are leasing land on the St. Paul river for coffee cultivation, engaging the owners to cultivate it, and the price of property has risen in consequence. The national biennial election took place May 1, when Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, of Bassa county, was chosen President, and Hon. Daniel B. Warner, of Monrovia, was elected Vice-President. Several amendments to the Constitution, one of them allowing white men to own land and thus become citizens of the Republic, were voted upon at the same time and defeated by an overwhelming majority. The last emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society had settled on their lands and erected their houses, and were in the enjoyment of good health.

VISIT TO BOPORO.

MONROVIA, MARCH 30, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I set out from Monrovia for Boporo on the 27th of January, having as companions Rev. Charles A. Pitman, (native African,) pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Monrovia, Mr. Z. R. Kennedy, a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. David M. Payne, eldest son of the President of the Republic.

It is not my purpose now to enter into a detailed description of the country, but I may make the following general remarks:

After a journey of about thirty miles in a N. E. direction from Monrovia, the land rises almost abruptly out of the alluvial and swampy regions into an undulating country, and as you travel eastward you seem to be ascending a flight of steps. Hill after hill, each higher than the last, has to be crossed until you reach Boporo, which must be between two and three thousand feet above the level of the settlements on the St. Paul's river. The whole Boporo region is elevated enough to give that coolness at night and in the morning which invigorates the native and makes life agreeable and healthful to the foreigner. The view for miles around is picturesque, embracing lofty hills on the east and north, and beautiful plains on the west and south.

The object of my present visit was with reference to missionary operations in that interesting country. Bishop Haven, of the M. E. Church, during his recent visit to Liberia, was so much interested in the interior work, and saw so clearly the importance of at once, or as soon as possible, beginning a permanent movement in that direction, that, in an informal discussion of the subject while making a tour up the St. Paul's river, learning that it was my intention to go out to Boporo, he commissioned Mr. Pitman, who was in the boat with us, to accompany me and report on the prospects for missionary work in that country. "I hope in four or five years," added the Bishop, earnestly, "that we shall be able to convene the Conference at Boporo." I am pleased to know that by his visit to this country the Bishop has renewed impressions as to the character and capability of the African and of his native home that he could never have acquired from books and newspapers. In a note addressed to me since he left

Monrovia, he says, "I was delighted and profited by my trip up the river." On arriving at Boporo, which is about 75 miles from the Coast, in a straight line, we were most kindly received by the people. We spent about two weeks among them, and they were rich in hospitality. Mutton, beef, fowls, deer, fish, rice, eddoes, potatoes, plantains, bananas abound. For two or three leaves of tobacco a small family could get more than a day's subsistence. The inhabitants, both Pagan and Mohammedan, are anxious to have Christian settlers to occupy the beautiful hills and fertile plains in their neighborhood.

I see by the papers, as well as from the reports of the immigrants who come, that the condition of the negroes in the Southern States is far from desirable. A writer in the *CHRISTIAN RECORDER*, for February 8, 1877, says that "a majority of the colored people in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States have no homes—their little ones are freezing and starving." I believe that settlements of those very negroes planted in the Boporo country would succeed in achieving prosperity for themselves and in promoting the welfare of the natives. Fifty days from the swamps of South Carolina would place them in the heart of a country where every prospect pleases, where health may be enjoyed and transmitted to their children, and where the slightest industry would bring comfort, if not wealth. But they must be men whose strong arms are accustomed to wield the axe and the hoe. Here, then, is a great field of usefulness and happiness open before the children of Africa in America. Not for those who are aspiring after political ascendancy and rule, whose thirst is for gold and pecuniary aggrandizement, but for those who are longing as exiles to return to the land of their fathers; not for those who feel that in leaving America they are being expatriated, but for those who, feeling in their hearts a oneness with the aborigines of Africa, will labor cheerfully, when they reach these shores, to impart to their native brethren whatever of good they may have acquired in the land of strangers, and be willing to receive in return from the natives such lessons as shall fit them to live and thrive in this country. One colony of such settlers planted at Boporo would do more than scores of missionaries stationed at isolated points. The Christian negro confronting and working with the Mohammedan negro will do more than any other human instrumentality in this country to supersede the Crescent by the Cross. If Islam is at all inclined to recede and yield, it will be when the Negro Muslim, recognizing the numerous advantages possessed by his Christian brother, shall cheerfully leave the mosque to visit the work-shops, the schools, and the churches, to learn the secret of the superiority possessed in many respects by his black brother who professes the religion of Jesus.

The scenery in the interior of Liberia is such as the American negro is generally accustomed to. There the visitor sees an open country such as is seen in America. Extensive forests of the finest timber, with very little undergrowth, delicious streams of the coolest water, large fields of cotton, corn, and potatoes. The American negro in such a country would enter at once with hope and vigor upon this work of building up. If a thousand men could be transferred from the ship to Boporo without lingering on the Coast until they get infected with the malaria, their acclimation would be very slight.

Just now there is great demand for Liberian coffee all over the world. Orders

come to us from Ceylon, Java, Natal, for our coffee seed, and the farmers cannot produce it fast enough. Well, the Boporo country is eminently adapted to the growth of coffee. It is found wild on some of the hills. The negro now in the South, who has not where to lay his head, may, if he only has the will and the muscle, become in five years, by removing to Boporo, a large coffee grower—a proprietor and director of labor. Witness the cases of Alonzo Hoggard and Solomon Hill, of Arthington, and J. B. Munden of Brewerville. In 1869 they were all in America, in the condition of serfs; now they are well-to-do farmers, commanding any amount of labor.

On my return from Boporo, the other day, I purposely made for Arthington, the nearest American settlement. The first farm we came to was Mr. Solomon Hill's. His name is known as far as Boporo all through that region of country, because his lands run into the native haunts. Indeed, he has a small native town on his land, and its inhabitants speak very highly of his treatment of them. When about a mile from Arthington, in a dense forest, we came suddenly upon a cluster of native huts, containing only women—the men had gone off to "cut farm." We inquired, "What town is this?" "This be Sol. Hill's half-town," we were told. "How far are we now from Sol. Hill's house?" we eagerly inquired, being very much fatigued and anxious for a place to rest and hear the Liberian news. "About three quarters of a mile," we were told. On we went, plunging again into the deep forest. Suddenly there broke upon our vision, unaccustomed to such sights for three weeks, a large two-story frame building, surrounded by a neat fence, and all around outside the fence, as far as we could then see, were coffee trees. The view was delightful—a magnificent coffee orchard, in a high state of cultivation, not a blade of grass or slightest appearance of weeds among the trees. The heavy forest through which we had just passed terminates on the brow of a hill, which commands a view of the northern end of Arthington, taking in Sol. Hill's and June Moore's coffee farms. We stood on this eminence and gazed a few minutes at the charming scene, rendered more charming from the fact that we had been travelling five days in a dense forest. We then hastened to Mr. Hill's house, and were very cordially received. He was very anxious to hear of Boporo. We told him all. "We are pushing our settlement out," he said, "that way." Mr. Hill has now 9,500 coffee trees, in a place where four years ago, stood a dense forest; and he makes an independent living. He now has some leisure to learn his books—a thing he never enjoyed in his life before. I could not help contrasting his present position with what it was only ten years ago in South Carolina. What Mr. Hill and others have become, who a few years ago were serfs in America, the thousands now there may become, by coming to the land of their fathers. And in a few years there may be one continuous coffee orchard from Sol. Hill's, who is now a ruler from the St. Paul to Boporo. But no man who is not disposed to work the soil need come just now; there is no room for politicians and "hangers on." Twenty years hence, when a good foundation has been laid, and the agricultural strength of the country somewhat developed, then demagogues may find something to do; but not, let me assure them, among such working men as Sol. Hill, who informs me that he has nothing to do with politics, and has not voted for a President since he has been in Liberia. He sticks to the soil. Send us one thousand or ten thousand such "rub-bish" every year, and we will show you, in a short time, the garden spot of West

Africa. Here, then, is an opportunity for the American negro to exhibit the courage, the endurance, the perseverance, and the industry with which the white man is credited—to do really what the white man cannot do. Wendell Phillips, one of his most eloquent advocates, advises him, in order to command the respect of the white man, to do what no white man could do as well. There is no opportunity for such singular and impressive achievements in America. This is the place for it, and here is an untrammelled field.

The visit of Bishop Haven to this country will no doubt do a great deal of good. He has, I believe, the confidence of the colored people generally in America, and they will likely believe what he says of Africa. He professes to be an Anti-Colonizationist, in the technical or party sense, and represents what is known as the ultra anti-slavery sentiment of the United States. But after his experiences here, he expressed the opinion publicly that Africa is to be civilized and christianized by means of Christian colonies. I do not see why, now that slavery is abolished, the anti-slavery sentiment of America should not give its support to the great work of building up the waste places of this land, through her own children returning from their protracted exile. But it is so difficult for men to conquer habits of mind and action long persisted in, even when convinced of the unwisdom (I use this for want of a better word just now) of adhering to them. I must add, however, the expression of the hope that the Bishop will not so far succeed in interesting the colored people as to stimulate an indiscriminate emigration, which just now might do more harm than good. Fortunately there is the Red Sea of "impecuniosity" to cross, and there is no Moses likely to arise to make a way across that deep and troubled abyss. Go on with your quiet and gradual work. I notice that Dr. H. M. Turner, the distinguished Negro emigrationist, in his letter of May 23, 1876, accepting the honor conferred by the American Colonization Society upon him, expresses the conviction that there "is more occasion for the work of the Colonization Society than ever before." This is the opinion of every earnest Negro.

Faithfully yours,

E. W. BLYDEN.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, held in New York, May 8, 1877, it was—

"Resolved, That Articles Fourth and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society be so amended as to change the chief seat and operations of the Society from Washington to the city of New York.

"Resolved, That Articles Fourth and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society be so amended as to change the time for the Annual Meeting of the Society and of the Board of Directors from the third Tuesday in January to some other period of the year.

"Resolved, That the Secretary make the required publication in the African Repository of the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Society."

Attest: WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary of the Board.

At the stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, held in Philadelphia, January 9, 1877, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be proposed by this Society to the Parent Society that Article Second of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be amended so as to read, "The objects of this Society shall be to aid the colonization of Africa by voluntary emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization."

At the stated meeting held February 13 it was unanimously voted that the above resolution or proposed amendment be published in the *African Repository*.

Attest :

THOMAS S. MALCOM,
Cor. Sec. Penn. Col. Society.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION.—Two brothers, born in Pennsylvania, Rev. James H. Deputie and Rev. Robert A. M. Deputie, after an absence of twenty-four years in Liberia, have returned on a visit to their native State. They both delivered interesting addresses on that Republic, in the large Bethel A. M. E. Church, on Sixth street, below Pine, Philadelphia. One described his field of labor in the Bassa Nation, on the Farmington river, and the other gave a glowing account of the progress of the young African Republic. The eldest brother is a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the youngest is a Presbyterian missionary at Monrovia. In 1853, their parents took with them six children to Liberia, at the expense of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. All the children grew up and married. Three of them became missionaries and one the wife of a missionary. Another is the wife of the Secretary of the Senate of Liberia.

THE BISHOP OF CAPE PALMAS.—Rev. C. C. Penick has been consecrated at Alexandria, Va., as Bishop of Cape Palmas and points adjacent. The decision of the Foreign Committee to withdraw aid from the more settled and well-established work of Liberia, and devote itself to the more strictly missionary work of converting the heathen, somewhat changes the character of the work committed to Bishop Penick from that of his predecessors. This change is further indicated by the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Liberia. But if in some respects the work of Bishop Penick is more restricted, it is if anything more difficult, and will require all the earnestness and self-sacrifice which, from his reputation for zealous mission work in Baltimore, we have every reason to believe he will display.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the offices, Great St. Helen's, Liverpool. The chair was taken by the Hon. R. Howe Browne, who, after alluding to the loss of the steamer Monrovia, in July last, off Sierra Leone, stated that the six months' working yielded a profit (before providing for depreciation) of 10,221*l.*, from which had to be deducted the debit balance of 4,600*l.* brought forward from the previous accounts, leaving a balance of 5,531*l.*, which had been carried to the credit of the Depreciation Reserve

Fund. Since the last accounts were issued the debentures had been reduced from 79,000*l.* to 58,800*l.* This would effect a yearly saving of interest of over 1,200*l.* After detailing the financial condition of the Company, the Chairman said he saw no reason why they should not expect an increased trade by-and-by, for they had had to contend with very contrary circumstances of late in the existence of intestinal wars on the Coast, which had greatly impeded their trade, particularly upon the rivers. He thought they might look forward to going on at least as well as now, and with a future improvement. The report was adopted, and the meeting terminated.

A "LIBERIA EXODUS ASSOCIATION" has been formed in Charleston, S. C., with Rev. B. F. Porter as President and Mr. George Curtis as Secretary. Petitions will be sent to Congress, asking aid to reach the African Republic.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

During the month of April, 1877.

MAINE. (\$122.00.)		Benington—Mrs. A. B. Valentine, L. R. Graves, Maj. S. H. Brown, ea. \$5; Mrs. H. G. Root, F. C. White, D. Carpenter, ea. \$2; Mrs. Luther, \$1 ..		22 00
Bath—Cap. John Patten, \$20; E. S. J. Nealey, Rodney Hyde, J. C. Ledyard, Miss Annie L. Palmer, Cap. Ch. F. Patten, ea. \$5; Rev. Dr. J. O. Fiske, \$3; Dea. Delano, \$2; Mrs. Eliza Bowker, Thos. Simpson, ea. \$1; Individuals in Meth. E. Church, \$3.....	55 00	New Haven—Eben H. Hoyt.....		2 00
Damariscotta—Austin Hall, Esq., Hon. J. H. Converse, E. W. Farley, Edwin Flye, Joel Huston, ea. \$5; Ephraim Taylor, \$3; Cash, \$2.....	30 00	Essex—Annuity of N. Lathrop, by S. G. Butler, Ex., \$38, less expenses, .20....		37 80
Rockland—Gen. Pillow.....	5 00	MASSACHUSETTS. (20.00.)		
Thomaston—John Elliott, \$3; Wm. C. Burgess, Oliver Robinson, William Singer, Cap. Oliver Jordan, J. H. H. Hewitt, ea. \$2; Mrs. Jane G. Fish, Mrs. R. Walsh, Mrs. Richard Robinson, ea. \$1.....	16 00	Boston—Joseph S. Ropes, Isaac H. Cary, ea. \$10.....		20 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$9.00)		CONNECTICUT. (\$1010.00.)		
Claremont—T. J. Harriss, George L. Farwell, ea. \$2.....	4 00	Hartford—Legacy of Sarah Isham, by M. W. Graves, Adm'r.....		1000 00
Newport—S. L. Bowers, \$2; W. A. Ladd, Mrs. A. Gleason, Mrs. Chapin, ea. \$1.....	5 00	New Haven—O. B. North.....		10 00
VERMONT. (\$129.30.)		NEW YORK. (\$51.00.)		
Windsor—Allen Wardner, \$10; Mrs. J. F. Freeman, \$5; J. T. Freeman, Mrs. J. McIndoe, ea. \$2; L. W. Lawrence, S. F. Stone, W. Stuart, ea. \$1.....	22 00	Brooklyn—Dr. Theo. L. Mason.....		25 00
Brattleboro—Hon. N. B. Williston, Com. Thomas Green, L. Clark, ea. \$5; James Dalton, \$2; R. W. Clark, C. Howe, C. W. Wyman, ea. \$1.....	20 00	Albany—Mrs E. P. Prentice.....		25 00
Westminster—Col. Cong. Church.....	7 50	Havana—Mrs. H. H. Huntington.....		1 00
Brandon—Mrs. A. B. Goodrich, Dr. Ross, Dea. J. H. Vail, ea. \$5; Dr. Dyer, Ch. D. Pilla, D. J. Mercuse, ea. \$1.....	18 00	NEW JERSEY. (\$80.00.)		
		Trenton—Barker Gummere, \$20; P. P. Dunn, \$10; Mrs T. J. Stryker, John S. Chambers, C. J. Ferrell, ea. \$5.....		45 00
		Camden—Hon. G. S. Woodhull, \$20; Dr. J. V. Schenck, Peter L. Voorhees, Mrs. F. W. Steele, ea. \$5.....		35 00
		PENNSYLVANIA. (\$50.00.)		
		Philadelphia—Edward Coles, Esq.....		50 00
		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$7.00.)		
		Ohio.....		7 00
		RECAPITULATION.		
		Donations.....	433	50
		Legacies.....	1037	80
		African Repository.....	7	00
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	157	08
		Total Receipts in April.....	\$1635	38

During the month of May, 1877.

CONNECTICUT. (\$104.00.)		NEW JERSEY. (\$155.00.)	
<i>Norwich</i> —James L. Hubbard, \$15; Dr. Charles Osgood, Mrs. E. B. Huntington, ea. \$10; Mrs. Gen. Williams, \$7; Wm. P. Greene, Mrs. J. M. Huntington, ea. \$5; Mrs. D. W. Coit, Dr. D. T. Coit, ea. \$3; Rev. I. W. Plumer, \$2.....	60 00	<i>Morristown</i> —Wm. L. King, \$100; A. B. Hull, \$10; Thomas Nast, H. O. Marsh, Mrs. Edwin Graves, ea. \$5; Mrs. George Vail, Isaac R. Noyes, ea. \$2; J. W. Roberts, \$1.....	130 00 25 00
<i>New London</i> —Rev. Dr. McEwen, Asa Otis, Misses Lockwood, Mrs. R. H. Chapell, C. A. Williams, Daniel Latham, Commodore D. McW. Fairfax, ea. \$5; Miss C. E. Rainey, \$3; N. Belcher, \$2.....	40 00	<i>Orange</i> —Egbert Starr.....	25 00
<i>New Haven</i> —Samuel Noyes, Jonathan Ingersoll, ea. \$2.....	4 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)	3 00
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations	324 00
		African Repository.....	3 00
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	242 45
		Total Receipts in May.....	\$569 45

During the month of June, 1877.

VERMONT. (\$148.15.)		NEW YORK. (\$255.75.)	
<i>Burlington</i> —Mrs. Mary L. Fletcher, \$10; A. W. Allen, \$5; A. J. Howard, O. G. Walker, H. Burnett, E. Woods, ea. \$2; J. A. Arthur, Wm. Wells, Cash, F. G. Brownell, Prest. Buckingham, M. Blodgett, M. H. Stone, R. B. Stearns, M. L. Burnap, Wm. L. Root, Rev. R. L. Barstow, A. G. Pierce, Gen. Barstow, Cash, ea. \$1.....	37 00	<i>New York City</i> —Miss Mary Bronson, \$50; F. R. Rives, \$5.....	55 00
<i>Manchester</i> —Miss Ellen Hawley, S. Co-burn, ea. \$2; Mrs. Major Hawley, Rev. Dr. Wickham, Dea. W. P. Black, Wm. B. Burton, Hon. A. L. Miner, Mrs. S. Wood, H. K. Fowler, L. D. Ray, Dr. L. H. Hemenway, Mrs. Silas Munson, J. H. Whipple, ea. \$1.....	16 00	<i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Henry L. Young, S. M. Buckingham, ea. \$20; Mrs. Margaret Jane Myers, \$30; Dr. E. L. Beadle, \$10; Dr. E. C. Bolton, \$5.....	85 00
<i>Rutland</i> —R. Barrett, \$6; Dr. E. V. Harwood, \$2; N. A. Bailey, \$1.....	9 00	<i>Fort Henry</i> —M. F. Smith, \$10; Dr. R. E. Warner, J. D. Atwell, ea. \$2.....	14 00
<i>West Rutland</i> —Cap. Wm. Gilmore, \$5; Mead & Parker, Wm. Ross, ea. \$1; Col. Cong. Church, \$8.65.....	15 65	<i>Crown Point</i> —Gen. John Hammond, \$15; Mrs. C. F. Hammond, \$10; Benj. Breed, Dea. J. Howe, Foster Breed, ea. \$2; Miss E. F. Cook, \$1; F. Bissell, 25 cts.....	32 25
<i>Waterbury</i> —Mrs. Paul Dillingham, \$5; Curtis Wells, C. N. Arms, ea. \$1.....	7 00	<i>Plattsburg</i> —Hon. James Bailey, \$5; Hon. W. S. Palmer, \$2; G. W. Dodds, W. E. Smith, Gilman Breed, Mr. Miller, ea. \$1; Mr. Adams, 50 cts.....	11 50
<i>Middlebury</i> —P. Battell, \$5; Miss Emily C. Starr, Prof. H. M. Seeley, Mrs. J. A. Wright, ea. \$2; J. D. Wellington, Calvin Hill, Prest. Hubert, ea. \$1.....	14 00	<i>Watertown</i> —Cash, \$5; Rev. A. G. Keyes, Cash, ea. \$1.....	7 00
<i>Castleton</i> —C. S. Sherman, \$3; Mrs. B. F. Langdon, Mrs. Jackmand, Mrs. H. Ainsworth, ea. \$2; Dea. E. Higley, W. Moulton, W. C. Rice, C. R. Jackman, ea. \$1; J. Graham, 50 cts.....	13 50	<i>Ogdensburg</i> —Bell Brothers, H. I. Proctor, W. B. Allen, J. F. Raselle, ea. \$5; Mrs. Egart, W. L. Proctor, ea. \$2; D. M. Chapin, L. R. Sopher, ea. \$1.....	26 00
<i>Vergennes</i> —W. G. Fairbanks, \$5; Dea. W. R. Bixby, Hon. E. Seymour, Geo. W. Grandy, ea. \$2; Dea. J. W. Parker, Hon. J. D. Smith, Andrew Ross, ea. \$1.....	14 00	<i>Champlain</i> —Mrs. George Hoyle, \$3; Timothy Hoyle, \$2; Dea. L. Kellogg, B. V. Stetson, R. H. Hitchcock, John Whiteside, Miss S. Rea, ea. \$1.....	10 00
<i>Montpelier</i> —Hon. Daniel Baldwin, Mrs. Thomas Reid, Hon. William Wells, ea. \$5; Mrs. W. N. Peck, Hon. E. P. Walton, ea. \$2; Rev. Dr. Lord, Mrs. W. B. Hubbard, J. C. Houghton, Jr., ea. \$1.....	22 00	<i>Malone</i> —Hon. W. A. Wheeler, Mrs. S. C. Wead, ea. \$5; C. C. Whittlesey, \$2; B. J. Soper, T. Davidson, Mrs. Gay, ea. \$1.....	15 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$23.00.)		ILLINOIS. (\$15.21.)	
<i>Hartford</i> —George Beach, \$10; H.		<i>Mendota</i> —Evangelical Assoc'n Church, \$7.35; German Lutheran Church, \$7.86.....	15 21
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations.....	442 11
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	127 83
		Total Receipts in June.....	\$569 94

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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THE COLOR QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 11, 1877.*

HON. PETER PARKER, *Washington City.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have heretofore expressed to Mr. Coppinger and yourself my regret that I cannot, in compliance with the wishes of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, make an address at the approaching Annual Meeting. I have now the pleasure of your note of December 1, 1876, asking me to prepare a paper for the use of the Committee, showing "the influence of the benevolent operations of the Society on the state of things in this country." Herewith I submit to your consideration a few thoughts on this subject, to be used at your discretion.

It is frequently said that, although the slavery question in this country is settled, the color question has not been touched. Indeed the extirpation of slavery has introduced new and perplexing conditions into the problem. Before the law the colored man is the equal of the white man. His rights of property are acknowledged. The ballot-box is open to him. He is eligible to office, even the highest in every State and in the General Government. He may remove at his own pleasure from any one State to any other, and acquire citizenship wherever he goes upon the terms prescribed to the whites. His right of trial by jury is secured. No discrimination is made against him in the law of marriage and divorce, and in conditions imposed on the relations of the sexes, in the law of wills and testaments, or in the punishments awarded on conviction of crime; he may be whipped, or imprisoned, or put to death in no other way than if he were a white man. These immense changes in his civil relations do not render more simple or manageable the problem of the colored race; they add to its complications. The process by which the slave has been

*A paper prepared to be read at the Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 16, 1877, by REV. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY, D. D., LL.D.

written the citizen has not changed his present social relations, nor is there in this process any promise of such a change hereafter. The controlling fact is that the overwhelming majority, eight out of nine, of our people are white; the ninth is black. The people who bear the color stain have been everywhere and always, in this country, the inferior, and for the most part the servile race.

It may be useful just now to put to the test of common sense some of the more plausible answers to the question, What shall be done with the freedman? For the first, it has been thought that they might be concentrated upon the Gulf States, all the whites leaving those States and all the blacks going thither from the other parts of the country. But there is not in the history of mankind an example of such a movement of populations; nor, if there were such examples, is there any reason to suppose that this thing could be done here. The Gulf States include some of the choicest cotton-lands on the face of the earth, together with the only sugar-producing region in the country. These States hold, also, the mouths of the river Mississippi, with its widest and deepest channels. Does anybody believe that the whites now in possession will abandon that vast and fertile region to the blacks, surrendering to them, in the bargain, the control of the navigation of the great river? Again, the history of the Indian reservations shows that the whites are not in the habit of acknowledging the rights of an inferior race. A struggle is at this moment going on for the ownership of the Black Hills. They have been ceded to the Indians by solemn treaty. The red man is in possession, and his title is protected by the military power of the United States; but neither the ferocity of the Sioux warriors within the territory, nor the vigilance of the national troops posted on its borders, can keep off the miners and speculators. A people who mean at all hazards to rob the Indians of their reservations are not likely to pull up stakes and abandon to the colored race the fertile shores of the Southern Gulf. They have just now built Deadwood City among the snows and bad lands of the Black Hills. They will hardly move away from Mobile and New Orleans, and from the four or five neighboring States, for the accommodation of the freedmen.

A second solution of the problem has been proposed. It is difficult to state 'or to examine a proposition than which nothing could be more unreasonable or revolting. I refer to the amalgamation of the white and black races through unrestrained intermarriage. It would be a reproach to the intelligence of the colored race to intimate the existence of any expectation among them to that effect. The probabilities of its occurrence are not suggested by any historical analogies: not by the fusion of the citizens and helots of Sparta, or of the Roman masters and their slaves, or of the free-born Russians and their serfs. In all those instances the superior and inferior races were of the same color and of the same general stock. Not one of

them touches the question how to obliterate the color-line which divides forty millions from five millions, the first made-up chiefly of Anglo-Saxons, and the last of Africans, the Africans long held in slavery, and now laboring under the stain of color not only, but the prejudice of caste as well. Nor is there anything in the condition of the mixed breeds in Mexico, or in the amalgamation which is said to be now going forward in the West India Islands, to warrant the thought that universal miscegenation in this country is among the possibilities of the future. This method of solving the problem may be discarded without further argument.

A third solution may be obtained by our agreeing to abide by the present posture of affairs. It might be urged that the whites and the blacks are now living together. The one is the superior and the other is the inferior race. Both parties are now getting along after a fashion. Let the subject rest there. This is a plausible suggestion. For, first, this settlement of the question saves the trouble of study and discussion on the most difficult branch of social science. Next, this is an established element in American society; and whatever is now, and has long been, the settled order of things holds a position from which it is not easily dislodged. Further, the colored people are satisfied with their homes in this country, and the most of them resent any attempt to remove them. Their recent liberation and enfranchisement, procured and guaranteed by constitutional amendments, have strengthened their attachment to what they proudly call their native land. They are the equals of the whites before the law. No other disability disturbs them except their social inferiority; and this they are willing to endure, partly because they have become accustomed to it, and partly because they hope, though the whites think, against hope, for better things. And further still, the whites "accept the situation," because they do not see that it is possible to change it; and because the presence of the blacks, as laborers, is a convenience in the northern portion of the former Slave States, and a supposed necessity in the Gulf States.

Here we come upon the main obstacles in the way of African Colonization. The cause has but a feeble hold on the people of either race. The blacks will not go to Africa, a few only excepted. The whites do not believe that 5,000,000 of people can be removed thither; nor are they willing to give up their old servants as a separate, inferior, and docile class of laborers and menials.

Standing face to face with all these obstacles, have we any further plea to urge in behalf of Colonization? If so, what is the nature and ground of the plea? For answer to these questions, let it be borne in mind that the freedmen are now rising apace in the scale of intelligence, self-respect, sound morality, and the religious sentiment and life. Nothing of the kind is more remarkable than their progress in these directions. It has exceeded the hopes of their most sanguine

friends. A visit to their schools, to their churches, and to the ecclesiastical meetings of the colored preachers, would surprise those even who entertain the largest expectations respecting their enlightenment and elevation.

It is to be expected that the progress of education and religion among them will raise up a class of people who will demand for themselves and their children, a better home than will be afforded to them here. When they were in slavery their hearts were set on emancipation. What sacrifices were made by many of them, to secure personal freedom for themselves and their children, will not be forgotten by this generation either of the former masters or servants. They are now free beyond the possibility of re-enslavement. This is the first step. Then, being freemen, they began to seek equality before the law with their white neighbors. They were taught to say: "Of what use is freedom to us so long as we are deprived of the ordinary rights of freemen? We are refused the self-protection afforded by the ballot-box; the coveted prizes of citizenship, the inspiring rewards of good behavior are denied us; and the law, instead of recognizing our equality, inflicts upon us, and entails on our unborn children the stigma of legalized caste. Let us have the rights as well as the personal liberty of free citizens." This is the second advantage which has been sought and gained for them.

Now for the third. Having gotten their freedom and their civil rights, the wealthy and cultivated people of color will aspire to social equality. Their pride will be stung by the slights that will be put upon them, by the indignities which white people of ruder and coarser manners than they will inflict on their families, and by the polite but more freezing exclusion which the better classes of the whites will strongly enforce. They will say, "Freedom is a great gift, equality before the law is a great gift, but what are these so long as our children are not suffered in social intercourse to cross the color-line—a bar more hateful than the 'dead line' of the military prison?" Parents might endure the stigma of inferiority for themselves, but not for their children. Could they be convinced that their descendants of a remote generation will rise to a social equality with the whites, even to the extent of intermarriage—which is and ought to be forever impossible—even then, the better classes of them will hardly feel at liberty to leave their own children to be worn out by the sufferings which they must endure in wearing out what they deem an odious prejudice of caste, all for the sake of future generations. Men prefer the well-being of their immediate children to the comfort of unborn and remote descendants. To the most intelligent and far-seeing parents the question will surely occur, whether there is not somewhere under the sun a country where their children may at once rise to the dignity and just pride of men and women who are socially, as well as by force of law, the equals of the highest. This inquiry,

which is sure to assume an urgent form, leads up to the remaining solution of the problem.

That solution is proposed by the American Colonization Society. It is busy and patient in the preparation of a home for these people which shall fulfill all the conditions of a home. It is a fact, every way remarkable, that the skies are brightening in Africa just at the time when the color question becomes more serious than ever. The hopeful signs may be easily pointed out. For the first, Liberia is entering on a new career of prosperity. It is no longer a feeble settlement, struggling for a foothold upon the edge of a continent occupied by barbarous tribes and white savages trading in slaves. It is no longer a colony, with fair prospects of success as a colony merely. It is a free Commonwealth, with a written Constitution, good laws, and an established Government. The authorities are obtaining honorable and peaceable possession of the outlying regions. Their power of self-protection against the hostile native tribes has been maintained by force of arms. The health of the climate is constantly improving. Agriculture, the source of boundless wealth, is steadily gaining ground. Churches and schools and all the allied forces of Christian civilization are in vigorous working order. To all this it must be added that the citizens of the new Republic are all colored people; the white man being forever disfranchised by an express provision of the Constitution. Such is the home which is to-day offered to so many of our colored people as are looking for another country better than America for themselves and their children.

And further still, the world is beginning to find out that Western Africa is only a narrow and low-lying border of a great continent. It required nearly a hundred years after the settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth for our fathers to ascertain that the strip of country between the Atlantic and the Alleghanies was not North America, but only a thoroughfare to the heart of the continent in the valley of the Mississippi. That vast central region has drawn to itself emigrants from other countries which may be counted by millions.

Recent discoveries in Africa are not less surprising. From Liberia on the Western Coast to Abyssinia on the Eastern, the breadth of the continent is four thousand miles—one thousand more than the distance from New York to San Francisco. The surface of Africa is not less diversified than the surface of America. There are low lands and high lands, jungles and sandy plains, mangrove swamps, and mountains the tops of which are covered with snow. There are basins for inland seas and channels for mighty rivers. Lieutenant Cameron informs us by his personal observation that "most of the land from the Tanganyika to the Western Coast is of almost unspeakable richness. There are metals—iron, copper, silver, and gold; coal also exists; vegetable products, palm-oil, nutmegs, cotton, several sorts of pepper and coffee, all growing wild. The Arabs have introduced rice, wheat, onions, and

a few fruit-trees, all of which seem to flourish well." There are other indications of the immense resources of interior Africa. Within a short journey from Liberia a group of kingdoms may be found, some of which have been in existence for more than a thousand years. These contain wide districts of fertile soil, producing cotton, rice, and corn. The air is cool and sweet, and the region is by nature every way inviting. Now the discoveries already made and to be made hereafter in Africa may be expected to invite an immense emigration. The question has been often put us by the colored people, "If Africa is so good a country why do not the white people go there themselves?" This question may receive an unexpected reply. Stranger things have happened in the migrations of the human family than the settlement of large districts of Africa by the white races, and by the return thither of immense numbers of its own now exiled children. These last will be in a condition to choose, not only between this country and Liberia, but between this country and the most attractive regions of New Africa. And further, it is reasonable to anticipate that the impulse of emigration, having once taken possession of these people, will lead to their voluntary colonization in regions within easy reach of this country. Jamaica, Porto Rico, Hayti, San Domingo, Cuba, or the South American States may invite the intelligent and enterprising colored people of a new generation to found free commonwealths within their domains. A race resolved on seeking a new home will find or make one for themselves.

Migration makes up one of the most wonderful chapters in the history of the world. We find near at hand an illustration of the power of this movement. It is said that within a quarter of a century (1848-1873) over five millions of foreigners have been landed in New York alone, in numbers equal to the entire colored population of the United States. Some of the forces that instigate and secure migration are oppression, poverty, civil inequality, bad land laws and labor systems, social disabilities, dissatisfaction with the old and the attractiveness of new homes. The motives now known or unknown which will stimulate the voluntary removal of the colored race to other lands may, within our second century, go very far towards solving the problem. And it may turn out that the greatest work of our Society is the suggestion of colonization in foreign lands, together with a demonstration in Liberia of its feasibility, as a cure for the evils which now afflict the white no less than the black races.

Such is the solution which our Society applies to the problem. We are not entitled to say that it will be actually solved in this way. The thoughts of the Almighty are higher than our thoughts and His ways are higher than our ways, higher than the heavens are above the earth. He is accustomed to accomplish His gracious purposes by methods which no human sagacity can divine. But we are entitled to say that our plan is the best plan yet suggested for the future eleva-

tion of the colored race. We are not at liberty to discard this scheme until a better is proposed; and if there be a better, the vigorous prosecution of this may lead us on to that.

Our Society is the only body of men in existence organized solely for the benefit of the colored peoples here and in Africa. The American Anti-Slavery Society labored for the emancipation of the slaves, but it contemplated nothing beyond that. On the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, the Society adjourned without day. It did not even attempt to perpetuate and strengthen itself to grapple with the question, What shall be done with the freedmen? That question was the unavoidable sequence of their emancipation and enfranchisement. *It is a question which everybody foresaw would arise and must be met; a question which may convulse the nation, and may in its settlement change the face of the world.* Instead of meeting this great crisis in the affairs of two races and two continents, all the anti-slavery Societies went suddenly into dissolution; but the crisis itself with all the problems which it involves survives these extinct associations. The color question must be met; the sooner the better. If we allow things to take their course, the two races remaining as they now are, together and not together, the history of other countries may, perchance, repeat itself here in the gradual decay and final extinction of the weaker under the shadow of the stronger. We would shut our eyes upon any solution of the problem, which is unworthy of a humane and Christian people. As to a war of races, perish the thought!

Now the Colonization Society, standing alone in this work, is bound to hold on its way for the sake of the country, agitated with troubles growing out of the color question, for the sake of the freedmen for whom the Society has faithfully labored through the period of sixty years, for the sake of Christian missions in Africa, and for the sake of humanity and the welfare of the human race, which are all the time in peril. Hitherto God has helped the Society. He will not leave it in doubt concerning what other and greater works He will require at its hands.

For the rest, let the friends of this Society continue to study the elevation and happiness of the colored people. Let us foster their churches and schools of common and higher learning. Let us help them in their efforts towards self-respect, refinement, and true religion. Let us show that we are too faithful in our friendship to advise them to struggle for social equality here, and faithful enough to provide for them a new home in Africa, where they may found free Christian commonwealths for themselves and give the Gospel to a great continent.

Very truly, yours,

EDW. P. HUMPHREY.

[Condensed from the (N. Y.) *Christian Advocate*.]

TRIP UP THE ST. PAUL'S RIVER.

BY BISHOP GILBERT HAVEN.

Why is it so important to go up the St. Paul's River? Why? Ask a New Yorker why it is important to go up the Hudson; ask a Londoner why one should go up the Thames; ask a German why one should go up the Rhine; but never ask a Monrovia why one should row up the St. Paul's. It is to him more than either of these rivers is to their lands and cities; for it is the proof that he has a country behind the port, and that that country is being developed successfully. It is his assurance of the settlement of Africa by a Christian people—an assurance which no seaport can give, which no other part of Liberia so well affords, and which is furnished by no river on the Coast in foreign hands. It is the key of the country, the foretaste and hope of the Americo-African, hence it is deserving of examination.

Monrovia is situated about six miles southeast of the mouth of the St. Paul's River. The Stockton leaves the St. Paul's three miles above its mouth, and winds its way south seven miles to Cape Mesurado, the base of the town. The Mesurado comes down from the east more directly, and enters the bay at the base of the cape. These two come together at Monrovia. The Mesurado is a narrow stream, ten or twelve miles long, with low banks, and of no great availability. The Stockton is alike low, marshy, narrow, but it enters the St. Paul's; that gives it a value not its own. Up this river the Monrovia gentry have their farms—plantations they call them here.

Here is the real seat of the present and source of the future of Liberia; so many told us. It was desirable, and, if not too dangerous, needful, to explore this portion of the Republic. Nothing was decided upon, not much was said till Conference had adjourned; that was Christmas day. Christmas dinner had been eaten in the seminary building, on the upper verandah thereof—a delightful Yankee, outdoor, midsummer feast of roast turkey, chicken, and all such, prepared by a Methodist lady, wife of the Lutheran missionary, Rev. Mr. Day. They had fitted up rooms in the seminary as a home when in the city, their mission being twenty-five miles up the St. Paul's. There we enjoyed our Christmas feast. The Conference business had kept us busy till three o'clock, the dinner till four. The captain sends to know whether he shall wait over the next day, or prepare for sailing. Reply is returned, "Stay." That commits us to the trip. Boat is engaged, and breakfast, and we are in for it. At nine the next morning we are in Dr. Blyden's boat. Our companions are Messrs. Gracey, Blyden, Ware, and Pitman. Messrs. Ware and Pitman are two of our elders, whose work lies on the river. Dr. Blyden is the well-known scholar and writer, who has been a contributor to our *Quarterly*, as well as to other American and European magazines. He was

born in the West Indies; his mother was a Methodist; he was educated in Liberia, and is now head teacher in the Alexander High School, a Presbyterian institute, formerly at Monrovia, now located up the St. Paul's. He has a fine eye, cultivated manners, easy address, and shows breeding both of school and society. Mr. Pitman is a native, educated in our schools here and in America, and is held in very high esteem among all our brethren, and in the whole community. Mr. Ware is a native of Liberia, though of American parentage. He is a popular speaker, and was elected to the last General Conference, as was Brother Pitman to the one previous.

The boat rounds the Plymouth Rock, and pushes up the Stockton. The mangroves cover thick the muddy bottoms, just raised above the edge of the water. The current is slow, and the water dark. There is no life in the stream, and too much on the shore.

A mile up there is a little elevation, and a clearing is made here by Professor Freeman, of Liberia College, as a country home. It shows how acclimated we can become, when this Vermont Yankee lives cheerily in the heart of this malarial swamp, and waves his salute to us from his window as we row past.

Canoes are coming down the river. They are long, narrow, shallow, and pushed by paddles. Two, and four, and sometimes six of these naked paddles shoot the canoe forward. In one of these boats were Liberia ladies coming to town. Two passengers are a boat load; one is sufficient. Brother Ware's daughter was one of them. Not far behind, in another canoe, on two seats, one before the other, were his two boys, going to town. It is a luxurious style of locomotion. We envied them their seat, but could not have kept it long, probably, for one must get used to riding in a canoe, as he must to riding on horse or elephant.

Five miles up, the low swamps begin to give way to higher levels and a superior vegetation. The dragon's blood, a gnarled and bamboo water-tree, grows profusely. It is an improvement on the mangrove, a higher order of water plant, and shows the floods below are measurably abated. The cotton-tree raises its tall trunk, with wide-spreading branches, few in number, stretching out almost at right angles to the trunk, and sprinkled, not thickly, with leaves. The top of a huge one on the river's bank is so level that you could easily walk on it, if its leaves would give support. It spreads this long green carpet far up in the sky. It is familiarly and fitly known as the umbrella-tree.

Not far from this tree, shadowing the landscape with its wings, is a clearing that attains to the dignity of a town, at least in name—New-Georgia. You can easily see whence came these pilgrims by the names they have given their settlements—Monrovia, Clay-Ashland, Virginia, Louisiana; no Connecticut, Massachusetts, Boston, or such sort. New-Georgia had a canoe at its muddy landing-place. We had no time to get off and examine the village. It was not visible

from the boat, except a clearing and a cottage or two on the bank. A fine bag of coffee, sent me from a local preacher residing here, was a pleasant evidence of its existence and not unflourishing condition.

But it is only a harbinger of the real settlements, as this stream is of the real river. The sweeps of the Stockton, between the bends, grow longer; the green walls grow higher, and closer, and richer in leaf and color. Exquisite, by way of contrast, are certain white leaves glittering among the green; they look like lilies. Red flowers hang their blossoms along the rich pathway. It is growing interesting and exciting—this first sail. "When you get round that next bend," remarks Dr. Blyden, "you will see the St. Paul's."

The turn is made; the great river is before us, a pull or two, and we are on its broad bosom. "How magnificent!" is our joint exclamation; "nothing finer in America!" Could we have said more? Strange that we never heard of this river before; strange that we were so ignorant, especially since it has been talked about, *ad nauseam*, in reports and addresses and speeches. Every philo-Liberian has it all by heart. At any rate, we two, entering for the first time this grand river, were sufficiently enthusiastic. Its breadth, its current, its banks, itself enchanted us. We caught it up in our lips, bathed hands and head in its soft, cool water. It was the first flowing fresh water we had seen for sixty days. The salt sea had tired us. Here was water we could drink! It came from the heart of Africa. It brought the secret of the mountains and the forests straight from those distant and dangerous recesses. It was as wide as the Nile, and more beautiful; its banks were lined with splendid woods, and, where clearings were made, were planted with a superior civilization. We tired not in our ecstasy from the moment our boat pushed into it to when, four hours later, it turned from it into the Stockton outlet.

The river is nearly a mile wide. It has a swift and steady current. Its depth is said to be sufficient for vessels of considerable tonnage. The difficulty is with the bar. Could that be cleaned out, this river could easily be navigable to the first rapids; they are only twenty-five miles up, so that it is not very encouraging to clear up the mouth for so short a navigation. Above these rapids it widens and deepens, and penetrates inward several hundred miles.

The settlements on the banks are more important than the stream itself, for they are prophetic, human, American. Where the rivers join, the town of Caldwell is situated. It is not much of a town to the river sight, though it has some fair houses along the brink—as fair as many a southern town exhibits, to which this should be compared. Opposite the junction is the town of Virginia. A brick church stands out at the lower edge of the clearing, on the bluff, plain, and cheap, and small. It is the Baptist Church. Farther up the bank, plainer, cheaper, and smaller, appears the Methodist Church, proba-

bly because the latter is built almost entirely from the States, and the former has to help itself.

You see but little of the settlement from the river, but what you do see betokens thrift, and more. A large house stands just above the church in Virginia. In front of it is a small circle full of trees. These are the coffee trees, the beginning of the wealth and the hopes of the river and the land. Unlike the coffee plant of Mexico, which is a sort of tendrill, of thin, sprawling branches, this is a neat and even handsome tree. It inclines to grow tall and run its branches up in a narrow cone. That gives it less bearing surface. The wise plan is to cut its head off, and so develop its lateral branches, keeping it nimble and fruitful and easily handled. The tree gets to be a shrub of four feet high in three years, and then puts forth blossoms. These blossoms take a year to ripen. So you see the white blossom, small and brown beneath, on the same tree where berries of every state are in process of growth. A beautiful young mango stands near the house, about the size of a cherry tree, and of the most exquisite tint of green, light and rich, as no dyer of earth can color it.

That is the aristocratic side of the river. We pull up the rapid stream, still wetting our head and lips with the soft water. The air is as stimulating as the water; for though it be sultry on the banks, the wide stream gives us the land breeze in all its strength. A bend in the river brings to view the lower settlements of Clay-Ashland. The houses are located near enough each other for neighborliness, far enough for farming purposes. A thick wood for some distance is the property of a native chief, King Bromley. This the State wishes to purchase for the Liberia College. Next above it is a cleared farm, with three handsome mangoes standing before a modest brick dwelling, a short walk from the river. That was the residence of the late Bishop Roberts. His widow is visiting in Monrovia, or we should have drawn ashore and paid her our respects. The location is fine, and the property undoubtedly could be made remunerative. It is the desire of some to attach this to the Bromley reservation, and make it all a part of the Liberia College; and of others, to purchase it for a young ladies' seminary. Neither will probably be done. The college will not be removed, unless its present property is redeemed, and young ladies have already a fine seminary awaiting them in Monrovia, if they have disposition to patronize it. Manual labor schools seem to be popular, and coffee planting is supposed to be the best sort of manual labor. Houses hid in foliage appear on the roadside, small usually, but neat and attractive. A senator lives in one, his father in another. Dignities are as common, if not as cheap, in this land as in the favored America, favored above all lands in that fertility.

A turn of the river brings before us a beautiful sweep. Deep green—how green!—are the grand trees along the banks. Far up the river can be seen the mountains, forty miles away. In the middle of the

stream, near where this turn ends, a cluster of rocks arises, and out of them a tall cocoanut tree, its tufted crown a not inapt counterpart in green of the brown tuft of rocks out of which it springs. On its left, or northern bank, the land projects somewhat sharply, and makes a bold point. This point is most artistically set with rich native trees—not overset, but so that sky is seen between and grass beneath. It is just such a bend as a Van Rensselaer or a Livingstone would have seized upon had it thrust itself out into the Hudson. He would have put his grandest house amid those trees. No money would have got it from the family had it once become their possession. Not unlike it is Wildercliff, on the Hudson; though, must I say it, Wildercliff is its inferior, or would be, but for its history and its mountains. The tropic trees increase its beauty. The cotton tree lifts its broad umbrella quaintness. Palms stand on their dignity, and have dignity enough to stand upon; mangoes lend their superb fullness of green to the picture—each so scattered as not to intrude upon each other or the scenic effect of the whole.

I said a Livingstone or a Van Rensselaer would have appropriated this point, over against this heap of rocks and its solitary palm, had they got their eye on this Liberia Hudson at the beginning of its settlement, as they did on its American rival. One of that sort has seen and seized it. A New Yorker, almost the first Yankee we have seen, is its fortunate possessor. He is a cute Yankee, wherever born. Henry W. Johnson is his name. We pull by the landing at Clay-Ashland, a house or two composing its bankside population, and, a mile higher up, run our boat's nose into the mud at this landing, debark, and ascend the bank. Dr. Blyden has sent word ahead that we are to lunch here. A short walk leads to the house, through a neat garden, well laid out with hard walks, made by shoveling the earth out of the gutters into the middle, so that the rainy season does not drown it out of sight and use. Tropical shrubs are full of flowers; so is the oleander, so are rose bushes and other plants. But the garden is for ornament rather than use, and the coffee tree is its chief plant. About as high as one can reach are its topmost branches, and a wise culture keeps them down to that height.

A brick house receives us, two stories high, with a deep-shaded veranda and large airy rooms. The last *Harper's Weekly* lies on the table, the one dated just before election. The lady of the house appears, and apologizes for the absence of her husband. He is sick in bed. Hardly had she got through with her apologies ere he entered the room. Our coming had broken up his malady, or, at least, had deferred it. He was the most interesting gentleman I have seen. Why? Because he was an abolitionist of the old school; had stood by the side of Garrison and his associates; had fought with beasts at Ephesus—that is, with Isaiah Rynders, in New York, in the old Tabernacle times. He was intimate with Douglass and Downing,

and all the leaders of that sort and that time. He was as ardent, as controversial, as dogmatic, as self-confident, as the most ardent, discussive, and self-reliant of that school; and that is saying much, when we think of Parker Pillsbury and Stephen Foster, and Abby Kelley, his wife. Mr. Johnson is an enthusiastic Liberian. I doubt if he rejoiced much over the late American election in its last, if not final, decision. He would like to have oppression drive the Douglasses and Downings to Africa. He came here about twenty-five years ago, while the battle of the platform was at its height.

"Do you know what I came for?" he asked. "Because I got tired of being called 'Henry.' I was in the Brokers' Board, and no matter what I bought or sold, no matter what my dealings with my associates, I was never called 'Mr. Johnson;' it was always 'Henry.' I got sick of such humiliation, and determined to come to Liberia. I came up this river within two days after I landed at Monrovia. I saw this point, and said, 'I will be the owner of that place.' It has fallen into my hands." "Well," the reply was, "had you staid in America you would not have been called 'Henry' to-day. 'Uncle' is gone, and 'Aunty' and 'Henry' is fast following after. But you couldn't have gotten such a beautiful spot as this near New York for what this cost—hardly for any cost." He was urgent, as all the Liberians are, for emigration. "You Yankees," he said, "cannot object to colonization." "Why?" "Because you are yourselves made by colonization. What would America be but for colonization?" And he laughed triumphantly. He wanted to "get on;" could see no chance there, and hence came here. Undoubtedly, he is a fortunate man here in some respects. He can talk politics among his equals, have noisy debates, and do as he pleases.

After a goodly lunch from our own stores, provided by Mrs. ex-President Roberts, and supplemented by the generosity of his wife, Mr. Johnson invites us to go and see his "Planters' Hall." He leads us down one of his center-raised walks, amid his flowers and coffee trees, emerges on the river bank, and shows on the roadside a brick building, two stories high. It was opened last year with an address by Dr. Blyden, (afterwards printed,) in which he dwells wisely on its idea, and shows that planting is the road to Liberia's future. This hall is used as a Presbyterian chapel. It was also then fitted up for a Christmas bazaar, under the direction of Mr. Johnson. I was sorry it contained only European and American wares, for I would have liked to repay the hospitality of our friends by purchasing at their tables. This excuse for proper courtesy is better than none, but not much better.

Hon. Mr. Dixon, Speaker of the House, whose place adjoins this higher up, came down to meet and to greet us. We regretted that time did not admit of our going up to his place; also, to the other estates, farther up. They are said to be finer than any below. There are the plantations of Mr. De Coursey and Mr. Sharp. The first is the

largest coffee plantation in the country; the last the largest sugar plantation. Mr. Sharp commenced business some twenty years ago. He wore out too many natives in grinding his cane; then he killed too many of the small and weak cattle in the same process. So he was not getting satisfactory return. He sends to Dr. Pinney, at New York, for a mill. His order is greater than his draft. The Doctor sees Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq.; gets a loan of \$1,200; sends out a small steam mill, with all the appurtenances. The note is paid when due, and Mr. Sharp steps into a fortune. He is now the largest planter, and probably one of the wealthiest men, in the country. His mill is never broken down or worn out. He sends to market annually some five hundred puncheons of sugar, over five tons. His warehouse at Monrovia is one of the biggest, a huge stone receptacle.

Time is short, even in Paradise. Adam and Eve found it shorter there than anywhere else. We must descend the river, or we shall be kept on shore over night, and then everything terrible will inevitably happen. We leave Planter's Hall, and its agreeable owner and pleasant wife, a very superior lady from Savannah.

We drop down the river to Clay-Ashland, Messrs. Dixon and Johnson accompanying us to that landing. We should have gone back a half mile from the shore. So Dr. Pinney informed us. On a rise that distance back we could have seen coffee plantations for a mile and a half in every direction. The river above is also settling up. Some towns have fallen to decay—Harrisburg and Mills-Burg among them. But towns are no signs of progress; farms are. These increase and multiply, and fill the land for ten miles up and for four miles back. The river is rougher descending than ascending. The wind and tide come up, and get up quite a sea on the broad river. We are two hours tugging to the mouth of the Stockton, some three miles.

As we turn away from the big river to the small one, our eyes catch the sight of the Baptist Church at Virginia, and the house near it, with the coffee circle before it and the young mango tree behind. "Between that church and that house," quietly remarks Dr. Blyden, "starts a path that leads direct to Egypt!" "How long is the road?" "Four thousand miles." "Open and traveled all the way?" "All the way. I have seen, a hundred miles out, a dervish who had walked on it from Cairo, and even from Mecca!" "Is it settled?" "Every six miles there is a village." "Peaceful?" "Generally."

It was something to look on a path, or look where the path was, whose opposite end entered Cairo. It is four to six feet wide, broad enough for comfort in this hot land. When will the Liberia and Egypt railway follow that road? Liberia must get the trans-continental railway if it would be the nation of Africa, as it aspires and deserves to be. How quickly, then, the bar of the St. Paul's river would be dug out, and ships of America and Europe would land

their merchants, sight-seers, and wedding journeymen at the depot at Virginia, *en route* for Timbuctoo and Cairo! *Vive* the Egypt and Liberia railway, and *vive* quickly!

It was easy subsiding into a lethargy after such an intoxication, as we were paddled down the lethargic Stockton. We met a canoe, containing a minister being paddled to his appointment, and another to which its owner had fitted a sail of a green branch and a pair of ragged pants. An hour and a half our boatmen lustily pulled before Mesurado's green heights appeared. The town looked attractive from this point of view, stretching for a mile along the side and crest of the bluff. The boat is at the wharf.

At last the advice of most of the friends, a large number of whom had come to bid us good-bye, was heeded, and a boat was engaged to take us out. Hands were shaken and pressed, for warm friendships had been made in those ten days. Some of them had been making the whole ocean passage. The boat takes us over the bar, meets our own returning for us, transfers us, and we are safe and sound up to last advices; and these are nearly three weeks after the trip, from the trip up the St. Paul's. It is the heart of Liberia, the key to its future, the hope of the African in Africa. In no other colony is there such developed country life. Sierra Leone is city; South Africa is white; the rest is savage. This is country, and country always; and country only makes country. Let Liberia fill up her land with farms, and she will conquer Africa.

LIBERIA AT THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

One of the most interesting displays in the Permanent Exhibition, Philadelphia, is that of the products of Liberia, as shown by Edward S. Morris & Co. It occupies a space of about thirty by forty feet on the north aisle, a short distance west of the transept. There has recently been added to the collection a specimen of the nut-bearing palm tree, *elais guiniensis*. The specimen is over fifty feet high and about one foot in diameter. It stands at the corner of the pavilion, and reaches from the floor to the roof of the building. At its top are seen the tuft of broad leaves and the large cones in which are the nuts from which the palm oil of commerce is made. The tree is from the farm of Messrs. Morris & Co., who are active promoters of the commercial interests of the African Republic.

There are also exhibited several large jars containing palm nuts and their products; there are two large jars of the nuts, which were hermetically sealed in Africa the day they were gathered, and are consequently bright and fresh looking. They are about as large as a damson plum, and of a bright red color. Another jar contains a

sample of the palm oil; another, specimens of the stones; another, kernels; another, kernel meal; and another, kernel oil.

The palm oil is made by heating the nuts in water, the oil then rises to the surface and is skimmed off, and the stones, about as large as small peach pits, sink to the bottom. These stones are then shelled, and the kernels shipped to the Messrs. Morris, who have a mill at Perkiomen, near Norristown, where the palm-kernel oil is extracted from them. This oil is used by soap makers for producing a lather in soap, and commands a somewhat higher price in this market than the imported article. Formerly all these kernels were shipped to Liverpool, and the oil extracted in England and shipped to this country.

There is also a large display of the pure palm soap made in Liberia, there being two huge blocks, weighing one thousand two hundred pounds each, besides large quantities put up in cakes. This soap is made upon the farm of the Messrs. Morris, while the oil is perfectly pure and fresh, and no animal fat or impurity enters into its manufacture. Sweet palm oil is also shown in small hermetically sealed glass jars.

Another important product of Liberia exhibited here is coffee. It is shown, unroasted, in glass jars. Compared with similar jars of all the other kinds of coffee, it is larger berried and finer looking than any of them. The unhulled coffee is also shown in bags, and finally, the roasted coffee, put up in air-tight packages, ready for use. The machinery for hulling and separating the coffee is also exhibited.

Among the other products of Liberia shown in this very interesting display are cocoanuts, rubber, camwood, iron ore, ginger, arrow root, sugar, cocoa pods and kernels, and specimens of ten different kinds of hard woods, some of which are of remarkably beautiful grain and color.
—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

From the Presbyterian.

COLLECTIONS FOR COLONIZATION.

For many years past it has been customary to remind the numerous readers of the *Presbyterian* of the importance of aiding the work of African Colonization. Applications have been received from many worthy freedmen for passage to Liberia. A few hundreds or thousands of good emigrants will give a great impulse to the work of civilization and Christianity in Africa. In 1853 a Presbyterian colored man took his wife and six children to Liberia, at the expense of the Colonization Society. The three sons became preachers of the Gospel, and one of the daughters became the wife of a missionary. Four efficient missionaries were thus raised up, by God's blessing, in one family. It was twenty-three years before one of the six children died. Was not the money well spent which sent the Deputie family

from Hollidaysburgh, Pa., to Liberia? The work of sending pious emigrants to Liberia is a work of faith and a labor of love. As Joseph fed his brethren from the well-filled storehouses of Egypt, so do pious emigrants take the bread of life from this land to the people of Africa. When the foundations of a house have been laid, and the building is partly erected, every stone or brick will be visible. The foundations of a Christian Republic in Africa have been laid. A Christian nation, with the English language, now fronts the Atlantic Ocean for more than five hundred miles. New settlements are needed in the interior. With patience and perseverance, for a few years longer, the work will become self-sustaining.

A MANAGER.

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.]

EMIGRATION TO AFRICA.

A great deal has been said lately concerning the necessity of seeking markets for our surplus products. But few seem to have thought of Africa, the most inviting and the largest unoccupied country in the world, containing a population of hundreds of millions; and having an abundance of rich products to exchange, such as ivory, palm oil, cocoa oil, gums, drugs, dye woods, cabinet woods, ostrich feathers, etc. If we were awake to the importance of securing a monopoly of the trade of that rich continent, all Europe could not compete with us. We have the most suitable instruments in our educated freedmen for establishing trading and missionary stations throughout that continent. The river Niger is said to be 1,500 miles long, and its borders densely populated with intelligent and thriving people, who gather and sell thousands of tons of the various products to European merchants.

Our educated freedmen are now organizing colonies to emigrate to the land of their forefathers, where they may become rulers and priests in establishing civilization and Christianity, and are seeking (and have promise of) aid from Europe. In Carolina are rolls with thousands of names ready to embark this coming winter, and in Charleston they have raised \$20,000, in ten dollar shares, toward purchasing a vessel.

Now, if the wise statesmen of our general and State government will unite with our manufacturers, our shipping, exporting, importing, and wholesale merchants in devising some practical plan for aiding the freedmen to go, and to sustain them there for a brief period, while establishing their stations, plenty of colored men, trained in the commercial houses of our cities, can be found who would prove faithful and competent to manage the business of the trading stations, and now there are plenty of educated and earnest preachers who are ambitious to carry the treasures of the Gospel of Christ to their heathen

race. Who will take the lead in this grand project? Unless prompt action is taken, this country will be forestalled and Europeans will appropriate our freedmen as instruments in securing the trade of Africa to themselves.

Let the press ring the alarm until our pioneers in enterprise are fully awake to the importance of securing the African market, which will absorb not only our surplus, but in a few years all we can manufacture.

Probably Lieutenant Flipper could be made much more useful than as a target for Indian bullets, if our Government would withdraw him from the army and place him in some colored College, where he could teach the pupils engineering, so that when they reach Africa they could build bridges, railroads, etc.

H. W. B.

A GREAT MOVEMENT.

Tens of thousands of the people of color are voluntary applicants to the American Colonization Society for the means of passage to and settlement in Liberia. The following letters from intelligent and reliable colored men, selected from a large number of similar communications, give the reasons for this wide-spread and earnest desire to remove to the land of their ancestors:

“CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 25, 1877.*

“DEAR SIR: The deep and growing interest taken by the colored people in the subject of emigration prompts me to request information as to when the American Colonization Society will send a vessel to Liberia, and what are the arrangements for passage. The colored people are tired of the constant struggle for life and liberty, and prefer going where there are no such obstacles as now confront and keep them down, and where they can secure for themselves and posterity a free, independent, and national existence. Fifty thousand persons would soon leave this State for Liberia, were the means provided.”

“SHREVEPORT, LA., *August 31, 1877.*

“DEAR SIR: We have now enrolled the names of sixty-nine thousand (69,000) men and women who wish to be colonized in Liberia or some other country. Some of us are in the southern part of Arkansas, the eastern part of Texas, and the remainder in Louisiana. All are a class of hard-laboring people. We are preparing petitions to Congress, asking for a Territory to ourselves or an appropriation of

money to send us to Liberia. We have already sent a petition to President Hayes. It left here on the 10th of July, and reached him on the 24th. We have not seen it published. There were over three thousand names of our solid men on it. It is impossible for us to live here and enjoy such rights as the whites enjoy. We want a country of our own. We have found our condition so bad that we can't and won't endure it another twelve years. We have a committee of about five hundred colored men, appointed in 1870, to consider the state and prospects of our race in the South, and also a Colonization Council, organized August 20, 1874, for emigration. Two thirds of us want to go to Liberia."

Organizations for the purpose of removal to Liberia are reported in other States, as follows: At Charlotte, Concord, Rose Dale, and Raleigh, N. C.; Augusta and St. Mary's, Ga.; Tallahassee, Monticello, Archer, and Jacksonville, Florida; Selma and Montgomery, Ala.; Corinth, Aberdeen, and Meridian, Miss.; and Helena, Ark. Several of these are stated to have from one thousand to five thousand names enrolled for emigration.

The colored people of South Carolina appear to be more thoroughly aroused and earnest in the matter than those in other States. A State Convention and several assemblages of vast numbers have been held in Charleston, and the "Liberia Exodus Association" reports sixty-five thousand names enrolled for passage to Africa. Five commissioners, Messrs. Gibson, Logan, Mobley, Packer, and Bouey, one from each Congressional district of South Carolina, have been appointed to visit Liberia and make arrangements for emigration. A joint stock steamship company formed in this interest, in Charleston, has secured a charter. It proposes to issue thirty thousand shares, at ten dollars per share.

No words of unkindness towards the white citizens appear in the correspondence and addresses advocating emigration, but, on the contrary, the desire is expressed that the commercial cities of the South and the North may be advantaged by cargoes of coffee, palm oil, cam-wood, and other products of Africa.

The Liberian project is no new thing, but it has latterly attained such proportions as to take it out of the ground of mere speculation. It has grown into an important and practical question, as long predicted it would be by far-seeing men. And though the present spirit

of removal may provoke sneers of incredulity, yet it will not down. The impoverished condition of the colored people is not likely always to continue. Restored prosperity in the South will be participated in by them, and they will have the means to go where they choose. They are being well qualified by education and training to enter the grand field opening in Africa to acquire wealth by agriculture and commerce, and to earn fame as pioneers and statesmen. Numbers of them are being specially prepared to go and kindle the fires of religious truth along those dark shores, until they light up the interior, and Ethiopia be given to Christ for His possession.

Enlarged aid may be anticipated from the donations of private benevolence, and Congress would do well to promptly consider and adopt such measures as promise to strengthen Liberia, by helping emigration from the United States. That Republic deserves the sympathy and the immediate and generous support, not only of individuals, but of every State Legislature in the Union, and of the General Government, as opening a rich and inviting territory for the possession and home of numbers of our colored population, and as commanding a market of vast extent to our staple productions, as well as for our manufactures.

OUR NEXT EXPEDITION.

On the 6th of February, 1820, the first company of colored emigrants to Liberia was dispatched, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Since that date, without a single break, one or more companies of fresh people from the United States, have each year been sent by the Society. The years when the accessions to Liberia numbered six hundred persons or more were in 1832, when 796 were sent; 1852, 630; 1853, 783; 1866, 621; and 1867, 633. Three thousand one hundred and thirteen have been colonized since the close of the war. At the present time a party is preparing to emigrate. The number to be sent will largely depend on the amount of funds furnished for the purpose.

EXTENSION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The public generally, and particularly those interested in the prosperity of our commerce and the advancement of Christian civilization,

will be gratified to learn that the national steamer *Essex* lately left Norfolk, Virginia, on her way to the West Coast of Africa, to give encouragement and protection to the Liberian Republic and American commerce in that quarter of the globe. The difficulties to be encountered on the Coast of Africa have been so great that our commercial men, with all their characteristic enterprise, have not been able to compete successfully with the British, who now enjoy almost a monopoly of the African trade, and are fast extending it into the interior of that continent by the Niger and other rivers, as well as from their settlements at Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Lagos, and Cape Coast Castle.

LIBERIA AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. BLYDEN.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden has arrived in London from Monrovia, with a commission from the President of Liberia as special Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, with a view to endeavor to settle finally the Northwestern boundary question of that Republic, which has assumed recently a serious importance, by reason of British traders residing in the disputed territory sending goods into the undisputed territory of Liberia, without paying the customs duties to that Republic, and thus defrauding the revenue.

In a letter from Dr. Blyden, dated London, September 3, he remarks:

"I was received at the Foreign Office in my official character by Earl Derby on the 22d ultimo. Lord Derby has been very kind to me. Although my appointment is special and temporary, he treats me as if I were at the head of an established legation, and has promised to do all he can for us. From the interest I see manifested here, it is evident that English capital will develop our resources.

"I paid a visit, by invitation, a few days ago to Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who expressed great interest in Liberia, and said that it was not the policy of his country to encourage the negotiation of treaties, (he had refused several of the South American States,) yet such was his interest in Liberia, that he would endeavor to move his Government to make a treaty with Liberia. He urged upon me the importance of keeping the white man from political power in Liberia, for he will end by monopolizing the whole.

"I have been received also by ex-President Grant and Mr. Pierrepont, the American Minister. The ex-President expressed the warmest interest in Liberia, and his gratification that Liberia was represented abroad by one of her own citizens. He says he will not return to the United States for two years, and he would like, if he can manage the time, to pay a visit to Liberia, a pleasure he has for a long time desired to enjoy.

"I would be glad if intelligent, enterprising, and prosperous Africans in the United States would consider these two facts: First, there is great wealth in their fatherland, of which, if they do not soon avail themselves, others will get the first pick and, perhaps, the finest sites. Second, only in connection with Liberia, or a properly-established negro nationality, can they ever attain to true manhood and equality. The negro in America, however well qualified for it, will never have the opportunity of appearing in a diplomatic character at a European Court—a privilege which the Liberian has, in spite of the political insignificance of his country."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, held in New York, May 8, 1877, it was—

"Resolved, That Articles Fourth and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society be so amended as to change the chief seat and operations of the Society, from Washington to the city of New York.

"Resolved, That Articles Fourth and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society be so amended as to change the time for the Annual Meeting of the Society and of the Board of Directors, from the third Tuesday in January to some other period of the year.

"Resolved, That the Secretary make the required publication in the *African Repository* of the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Society."

Attest :

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary of the Board.

At the stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, held in Philadelphia, January 9, 1877, it was unanimously

"Resolved, That it be proposed by this Society to the Parent Society that Article Second of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be amended so as to read, "The objects of this Society shall be to aid the colonization of Africa by voluntary emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization."

At the stated meeting held February 13, it was unanimously voted that the above resolution or proposed amendment be published in the *African Repository*.

Attest :

THOMAS S. MALCOM,

Corr. Sec. Penn. Col. Society.

[For the *African Repository*.]

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

In 1853 an amendment was offered in the Senate to the Naval bill to appropriate \$125,000 for the exploration of Africa east of Liberia, with the view of extending American trade to the interior of the continent. The expedition was to have been under the charge of Commander Lynch, of Palestine notoriety. After full debate, it was defeated, only by a single vote.

Nearly twenty-four years having elapsed, with all of the conditions vastly improved, myself, indorsed by commercial firms and philanthropic societies, memorialized Congress, at the last session, through the Committee on Commerce, asking an appropriation of \$50,000, to make a preliminary survey for a railroad from Liberia north-eastward up to and through the Kong mountains or hills, and thence eastward, on the same parallel, into the Niger valley, one or two thousand miles into the interior of the continent, and to report upon the country, its population, climate, productions, and the practicability of the road. Not \$50,000 more to be sunk beneath the icebergs of the Arctic seas, as is now proposed to Congress, but \$50,000 to be wisely expended in opening up the rich and populous tropics of Africa to commerce and civilization.

Africa, from the Desert of Sahara to the equator, one thousand miles wide, and from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, four thousand miles long, with more square miles than the United States, according to the most reliable travels, as compiled in the American Cyclopaedia, has a population greater than our own, or full 50,000,000 of people, nearly all negroes. The country is generally an elevated plateau, is surpassingly rich, has an abundant rainfall, numerous rivers, and produces all the grains as well as all tropical products. There are innumerable villages, towns, and many walled cities, with from 10,000 up to 50,000 inhabitants. There are regular governments, containing millions of people, living under written laws, with schools and standing armies. The religion is about half Pagan, nearly half Mohammedan, a few Christians, and full half of the people are slaves, this great evil often causing rebellions and devastating wars. Throughout nearly all of these vast regions camels, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and fowls are raised in great numbers, with abundance of wild game in the forests. The manufactures of Soudan are rude, yet at several towns and cities, including Kano, the Manchester of Central Africa, substantial cotton and woolen cloths, colored with native indigo, are made in large quantities, and sold all over these interior regions; also European and American goods, light hardware, and guns, are packed by caravans, and sold at all of the interior cities, where the goods are very dear and the profits very great. But Africa could purchase *one hundred* times the present amount of coarse manufactures, light hardware, guns, cutlery, and simple agricultural implements, if they could be got into the country, and the products to pay for them be got out to the markets of the world, where they are much needed.

It is plain that such a country could support one railroad through its very center. It is therefore proposed to make a preliminary survey and report, which will open up the whole subject to America and Europe. As soon as this survey and report is made, which will doubtless be favorable, an African Continental Railroad Company is to be formed, with subscriptions of stock and sale of bonds in the usual manner, and the

road be commenced at once. The company is immediately to put on a line of six 1,000-ton screw steamers, like the two British lines to the West Coast, to sail from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, freighted with merchandise suited to the African trade, and railroad material; to touch at Norfolk and Charleston to take on colored railroad laborers used to such work, with their families, and also emigrants. The trips would be made in three weeks. The return cargoes would be coffee, sugar, cotton, palm-oil, peanuts, cam-wood, ivory, gold, and other African products. As the road penetrated the rich interior the trade would vastly increase, with a corresponding increase in steamers, sailing vessels, and very greatly in emigration. A grant of from twenty to forty miles wide of land would be secured, which, as fast as the road was completed, would become valuable for rent or sale, and materially aid in its construction, which would not cost more than half that of roads in other countries. Liberia is rapidly becoming one vast coffee and sugar plantation, and, as the road penetrates the interior, these valuable products would be cultivated for scores of miles on either side, which, together with the ordinary products of the country, vastly increased, would furnish a very large freight business. The single article of salt, which is scarce and dear over the interior, but which is made on the coast by evaporation at a trifling cost, would furnish a traffic and profit which would greatly aid in paying the cost of the road.

African development has taken rapid strides within the last few years. An International Commission has been organized in Europe, composed mainly of citizens of Germany, France, and England, with King Leopold, of Belgium, as president. The purpose of this Commission is for the exploration and civilization of Central Africa south of the equator. Posts for relief and exploration are to be established on numerous routes, which are expected to grow up into towns and marts of trade. In addition to this, the British Geographical Society has recently determined to open up seven routes in these same regions, to establish posts, and build roads, and even telegraph lines and railroads are contemplated, all for the purpose of civilization and to increase their trade. Both of these societies are sustained by munificent donations from the wealthy. The British have purchased the Suez canal, have extended their influence and trade on all of the coasts, have long held the Cape and Natal colonies, have recently annexed the Transvaal Republic, and secured large possessions in South Africa, where a railroad is being constructed to the diamond fields. And now Great Britain is seriously contemplating the acquisition of Egypt, and thus to extend its commerce to the heart of the continent from the north.

While European nations have pushed their explorations, control, and trade in Africa, and year by year are making increased effort in the same direction, the United States have done but little, and the prospect is that we will soon be shut out from all of the best avenues of trade. Increased machinery, with Europe as with us, has overstocked the old markets of the world with goods, and Africa is considered the best new market to revive their depressed manufactures, and they are making increased effort to secure it. But with the immediate construction of the proposed railroad to the very heart of the continent, and with our millions of colored civilized emigrants willing and anxious to go to the homes of their ancestors in Africa, a colonization which European nations has not, we may thus in a short time surpass all of their efforts to colonize, civilize,

Christianize, commercialize, and abolitionize the entire continent. The "Liberia Exodus Association," of Charleston, S. C., have 65,000 emigrants ready to start at once; the "Shreveport (Louisiana) Society," 69,000, and similar societies are rapidly being organized in every Southern State.

And, finally, it may be stated that Egypt is rapidly building a railroad to the Upper Nile, which may branch westward, to connect with the proposed line, and also eastward, when a short road from the mouth of the Red Sea through Abyssinia would complete the line across the continent, which may be done in twenty-five years, and thus furnish the shortest and best route from the Atlantic coasts of North and South America to and from the Indies, China, and Australia.

A single patriotic and enterprising citizen, James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, has had an expedition in Africa for geographical discovery, which must have cost full \$100,000, or twice the amount asked from our Government to open up this needed enterprise of a commercial continental railroad. But as the bill to make the appropriation which I ask may not pass promptly, it is submitted that under the urgency of the occasion, whether the amount asked, or even a much larger one, should not be made up by subscriptions, by chambers of commerce, and boards of trade of our large manufacturing or commercial cities, and at least they can ask Congress by resolution to pass the bill; also, subscriptions might be made by missionary societies and numerous wealthy individuals, as is being done in Europe, all of such subscriptions to be reimbursed by stock or bonds of the African Continental Railroad.

Our manufactures and commerce are greatly depressed, thousands of operatives are out of employment and in want, while our commerce has been mainly driven from foreign lands, and this effort, among others, may be the means of putting life and expansion into both.

AUGUSTUS WATSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1877.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

During the month of July, 1877.

CONNECTICUT. (\$61.00.)		VIRGINIA. (\$1.25.)	
Norfolk—Robbins Battell.....	\$25 00	Alexandria—Mrs. Wm. M. Blackford...	1 25
Winsted—David Strong, \$10; Mrs. E. Beardsley, \$5.....	15 00	KENTUCKY. (\$30.00.)	
Thomaston—Dr. Wm. Woodruff.....	5 00	Burlington—James M. Preston.....	30 00
Milford—Mrs. S. H. Rogers, Anon. Clarke, ca. \$5.....	10 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)	
Stamford—George Elder.....	5 00	Massachusetts, \$1; Georgia, \$2.....	3 00
New Haven—Mrs. R. Hotchkiss.....	1 00	RECAPITULATION.	
NEW YORK. (\$10.00.)		Donations	202 88
New York City—Mrs. L. Andrews.....	10 00	African Repository.....	3 00
NEW JERSEY. (\$95.63.)		Rents of Colonization Building.....	166 09
Princeton—Collected by Proxy Agency, \$54; Coll. First Presb. Ch., \$26.63; Friend of the Cause, \$15.....	95 63	Total Receipts in July.....	\$371 97
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$5.00.)		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.* (\$65.00.)	
Danville—Mrs. Dr. Magill.....	5 00	Washington City—D. W. Middleton, \$25; Dr. Harvey Lindsly, \$20; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Edwin L. Stanton, ca. \$10.....	65 00

* Accidentally omitted to be printed with receipts in May.

During the month of August, 1877.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$1.00)			
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rev. Alfred Elwyn.....	1 00	<i>Winsted</i> —Norman Adams.....	2 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$51.33)		OHIO. (\$10.00.)	
<i>Litchfield</i> —Mrs. Theron Beach, \$20; Mrs. Caroline Parmelli, \$1; Cash, \$2.67.....	23 67	<i>Glendale</i> —Miss Mary Vance.....	10 00
<i>New Britain</i> —Friends of the Cause.....	10 16	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)	
<i>Guiken</i> —Mrs. N. S. Wadhams, Francis M. Wadhams, ea. \$5; Misses Occie and Etta Wadhams, \$2; Henry Norton, Ed. M. Norton, C. N. Brewster, ea. \$1; Thos. Griswood, .50.....	15 50	<i>Massachusetts</i>	1 00
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations.....	62 33
		African Repository.....	1 00
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	135 08
		Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	9 12
		Total Receipts in August.....	\$208 53

During the month of September, 1877.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$50.00.)		RHODE ISLAND. (\$105.00.)	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Miss Charlotte M. Haven....	830 00	<i>Newport</i> —Miss Ellen Townsend, \$50; Rev. Dr. T. Thayer, \$5.....	55 00
<i>Great Falls</i> —D. H. Buffum, O. H. Lora, M. C. Burleigh, ea. \$5; Tibbetts & Broa, \$3; M. Bates, \$2.....	20 00	<i>Providence</i> —Mrs. M. DeW. Rogers and Sister.....	50 00
VERMONT. (\$130.85.)		NEW YORK. (\$240.00.)	
<i>Newbury</i> —Mrs. Freeman Keyes, E. Hale, ea. \$5; W. A. Shedd, \$2; Dr. Watkins, \$1; Thomas Hayes, .90....	13 90	<i>New York City</i> —Yates & Porterfield, \$100; Henry Day, \$20; Mrs. Ellen Cotch, \$10.....	130 00
<i>Brattleboro</i> —H. Shurtland, \$5; Rev. Dr. McKeen, Dr. Carter, ea. \$1.....	7 00	<i>Kingston</i> —Mrs. Reynolds and family....	100 00
<i>Roxbury</i> —Rev. Dr. C. B. Drake, Dr. J. E. Moss, Silas Clarke, ea. \$1; H. P. Allen, .50.....	3 50	<i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Hon. George Inais.....	10 00
<i>Braintree</i> —Mrs. A. B. Goodwin, \$5; J. S. Ciley, \$1.....	6 00	NEW JERSEY. (\$10.00.)	
<i>Barnett</i> —J. D. Abbott, A. S. Laughlin, ea. \$1.....	2 00	<i>Orange</i> —George J. Ferry.....	10 00
<i>Bellevue Falls</i> —Miss Jane Hapgood, \$2; Dea. Tolman, H. C. Johnson, Cash, ea. \$1.....	5 00	PENNSYLVANIA (\$224.00.)	
<i>Vergennes</i> —In part.....	5 60	<i>Fayette Co.</i> —Legacy of James Torrence, by Euclid C. Griffith, Ex., \$224.22, less exchange, .22.....	224 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Hon. Fred. Billings, \$30; Hon. Julius Converse, A. Stearns, ea. \$5; Mrs. S. C. Munger, F. N. Billings, J. B. Jones, ea. \$2; S. Woodward, Miss L. A. Marsh, Dr. Williams, Mrs. G. B. Warner, ea. \$1.....	50 00	CANADA. (\$40.00.)	
<i>Essex</i> —Annuity of Nathan Latrop, by S. G. Butler, Ex., \$38, less expenses, .15.....	37 85	<i>Montreal</i> —John H. R. Molson, \$10; H. A. Nelson, E. V. Moseley, a friend, R. D., ea. \$5; Wm. Robertson, \$4; Joseph Gould, \$3; J. Wood & Son, \$2; Cash, \$1.....	40 00
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$520.00.)		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)	
<i>Great Barrington</i> —Legacy of Mary and Nancy Kenogg, by H. Crittenden, adm'r.....	500 00	<i>South Carolina</i> , \$1; <i>Georgia</i> , \$1; <i>Ohio</i> , \$1.....	3 00
<i>Uxbridge</i> —Moses Taft.....	10 00	RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Wilmington</i> —Paul Whitin.....	10 00	Donations.....	558 00
		Legacies.....	761 85
		African Repository.....	3 00
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	203 77
		Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	93 12
		Total Receipts in September.....	\$1,619 74